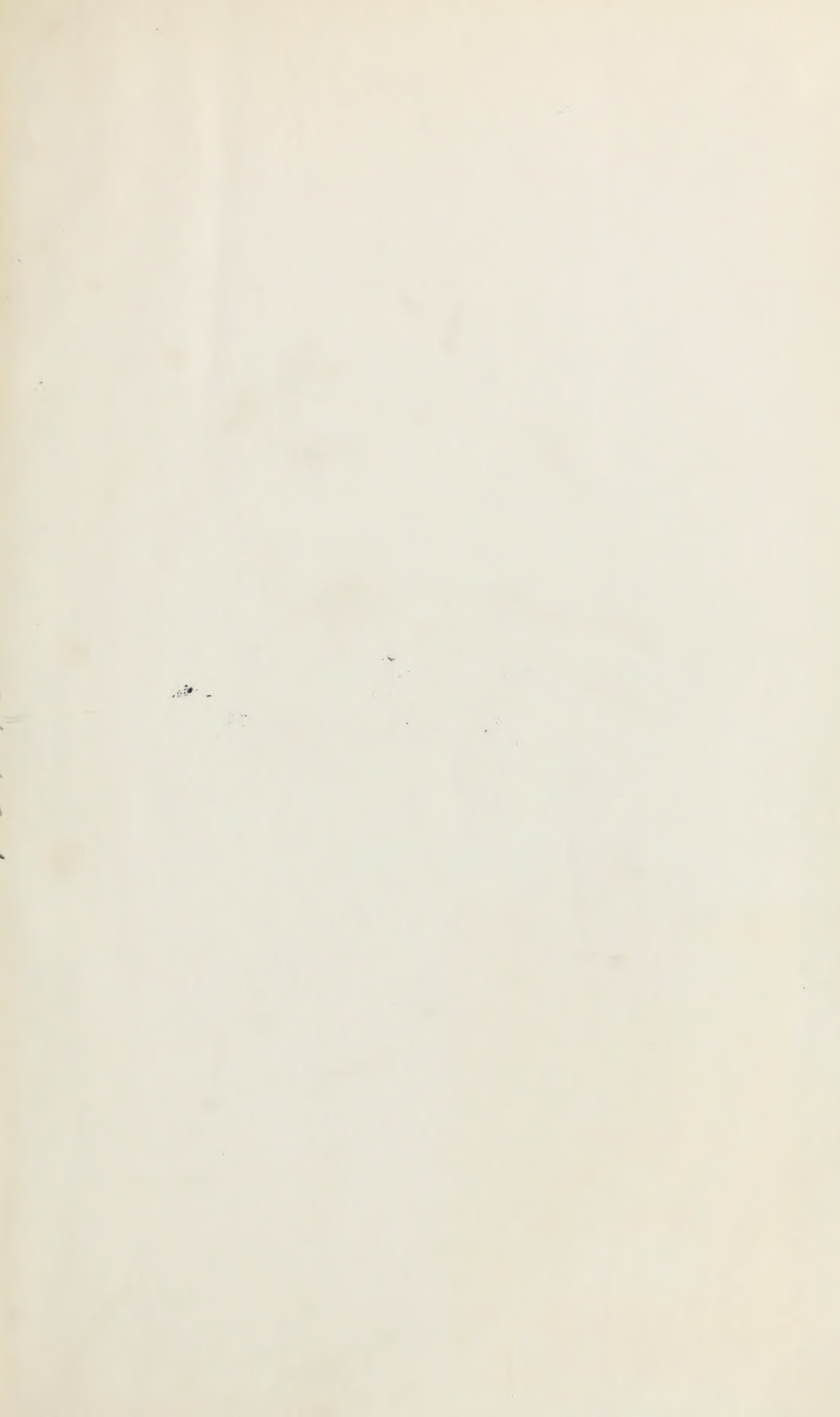




GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

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HISTORY

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OF

WARREN COUNTY, IOWA

FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO 1908

BY REV. W. C. MARTIN, D. D.

ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS AND VIEWS

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

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With Biographical Sketches of some
Prominent Citizens of the County.

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DEDICATED
TO THE
WARREN COUNTY PIONEERS.

PREFACE.

It has been the constant effort of the writer in the following pages to give a fair and impartial presentation of every item mentioned. If anything has been omitted or overlooked that is entitled to a place in this volume, it has been unintentional. Every available assistance has been appealed to and carefully used, among which are the following books, and for which cheerful acknowledgment is here made, to-wit: Fisk's History of the U. S., also Bancroft's, Ridpath's and Lossing's; The History of Warren County, Iowa; History of Bureau County, Ill.; Gue's History of Iowa, Johnson's, American and Britannica Encyclopedias; Shambaugh's History of the Constitution of Iowa, Sabin's Making of Iowa, Iowa Official Register, Geology of Warren County by J. L. Tilton.

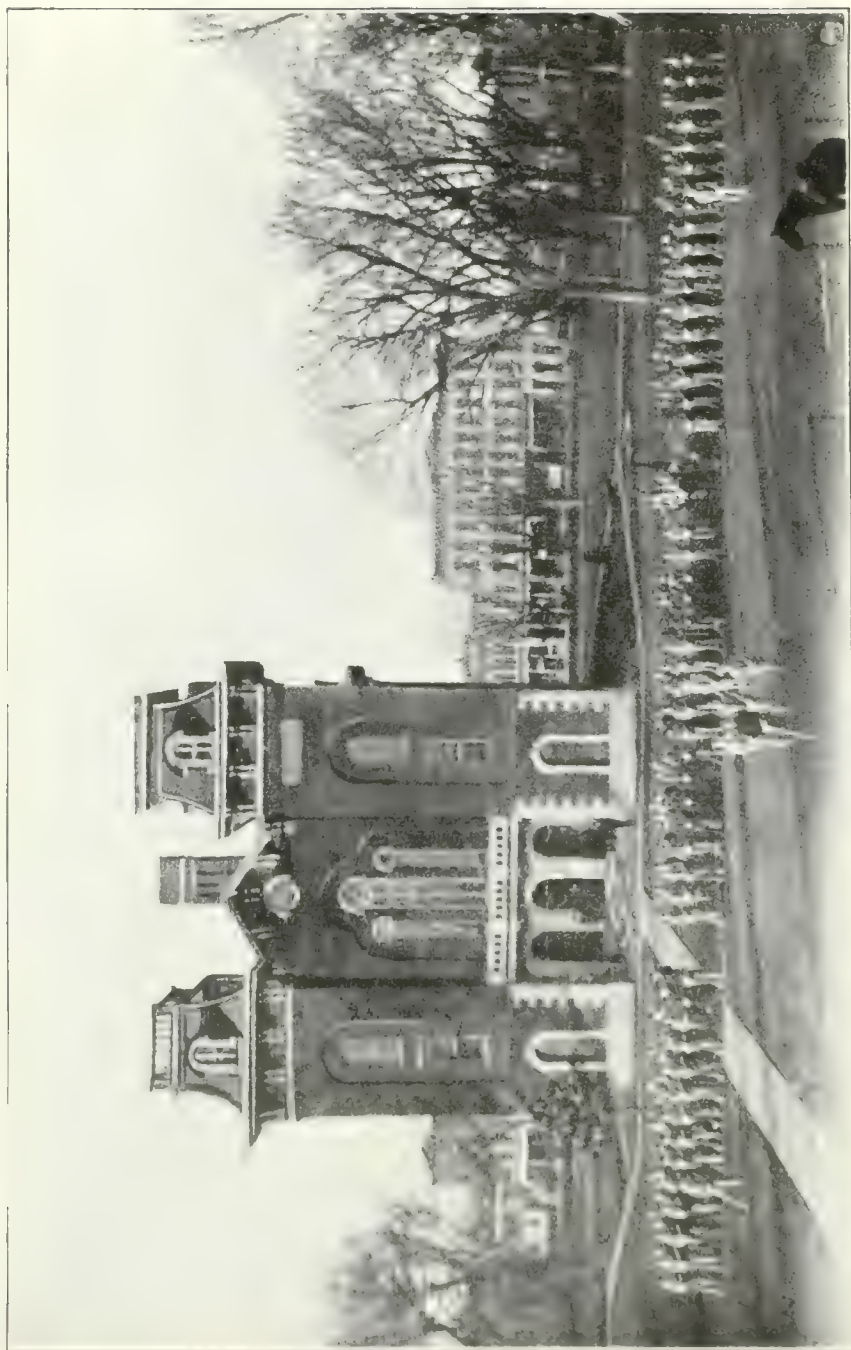
From a careful study of the following pages a reliable conception of the physical conditions of Warren county may be formed. It is an agricultural district, there being no large manufactories nor extensive mines within its borders.

The public school system of the county, and therefore of the state, is fully presented. A detailed account of Simpson College is given. The school statistics of Warren will compare favorably with any other county in the state.

The large number of church buildings, the membership of the societies, and the liberality of the people in erecting church edifices and maintaining the societies, are indisputable evidences of the moral and religious status of the inhabitants. On this point according to numbers the county is not excelled anywhere in the west. The social trend of the public mind is seen in the numerous lodges and clubs. Large space is given to the soldier-record of Warren county. A man was sent to Des Moines to copy from the Adjutant General's records the name of each Warren county soldier. Possibly some mistakes will appear, but correctness was the object from beginning to end.

For data in regard to churches and lodges the respective officials of these institutions were relied upon, and in most cases they responded cheerfully and promptly, though in a few instances there was no reply. If any church or lodge is not properly represented it is because the information given by the officials was incomplete or inaccurate, and that no other reliable data was accessible.

W. C. MARTIN.



WARREN COUNTY COURT HOUSE

HISTORY OF WARREN COUNTY, IOWA

ABORIGINES.

The history of any county in the United States would be incomplete without reckoning with the aborigines of the country. When the term aborigines is used, reference is usually made to the Indians, yet, they were preceded by a populous race of which little is known. From whence they came, and how, or when, is wrapped in absolute obscurity. The archaeologist has wrestled with these problems, but without any satisfactory results. These ancient peoples have left their record mostly in mounds and walls of earth, (hence have been called Mound Builders,) which in many cases have been overgrown by forests, indicating that the builders did their work more than a thousand years ago. Their work of mound building extends over the entire Mississippi valley, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains, giving proof of their numerical strength. They lie along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, extending from Florida to Texas. They are found in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, but are most numerous in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. Just what they were built for is largely a matter of conjecture, possibly for defense, yet, the general conclusion is that they were not a war-like people, but effeminate and of sedentary habits. Many of these immense constructions doubtless are sepulchral, for in them have been found human skeletons in an advanced state of decay. Numerous implements and ornaments have been hid away in these ancient works of man for many, many centuries. They are now exhumed by the archaeologist and whet his appetite for more knowledge of the men who occupied this region in the depths of the far-away past. The implements and ornaments are mostly stone, but sometimes copper, shell or bone. It is commonly believed that the Mound Builders worked the copper mines of Lake Superior, but the copper specimens found are unalloyed. Some specimens of pottery have been found showing considerable skill. No inscription or other evidence of a written language has been found, but students have concluded that they were considerably advanced in civilization and were an agricultural people. The supposition is that the Indians came upon them from the north and being a more savage and war-like race, drove them south and finally exterminated them. It may be that some of them became incorporated with southern tribes of Indians and lost their identity. The Pueblo Indians seem to have had a passion for erecting large edifices, and exhibited other traits that belonged to the Mound Builders. How few the words that express all we know of this extinct race, whose land we now enjoy!

The origin of the Indian is as absolutely enveloped in mystery as the origin of the Mound Builders. Men have indulged in much speculation upon this problem, but without any sign of solution. Indian tongues up to this date have failed to develop any affinity for old world languages. There may yet be some light thrown upon this mysterious question that has never ceased to puzzle and perplex the students of archaeology since the discovery of America. In habits and customs, in likes and dislikes, the American Indian has no counterpart among the children of men; nothing in his manner of life, nor in his character, moral or religious, to identify him with any known peoples, but he stands apart, by himself, unique, as separate and distinct from all others as the African is dissimilar from the Mongolian. He has left his impress upon his conqueror, his long-time foe, by imparting his habits and products. Much of his history is written in names of states, counties, cities, towns, villages and rivers. He will never be forgotten while American civilization and history remain. It is said of him that he never forgets a favor nor forgives an injury. The proverb is not true, he does forget and ignore favors. His memory is good when it is to his advantage to recall favors. A notable instance was that of Chief Keokuk in the Agency treaty made in 1842, Governor Chambers acting for the government. General Street was much beloved by the Indians, died and was buried near where the village of Agency City, Wapello county, Iowa, now stands. The Indians sought to reserve a half section of land for Street's widow, and a half section for each of her children. Governor Chambers refused to grant any reservations, claiming that the government had so instructed him, whereupon, old Keokuk arose and addressed the council thus: "There lies, (pointing to the grave of General Street,) the grave of our father, the best white friend we ever had, and without the reservation, this land shall never, never, be sold while a single one of our tribe remains." Such was the emphasis with which he uttered these words that the statement was accepted as law. Indians love to get credit, but they love as well to pay their debts. In eloquence many of them were richly gifted. Some of the finest specimens of oratory on record have fallen from Indian lips. Senator Owen, from the new state of Oklahoma, has recently amazed the august body by not only his oratory, but also by his ready grasp of the financial problems of today. His mother is a full-blooded member of the ill-fated race of American Indians. The Indian has an unconquerable disposition: he may be overpowered, but not subdued. In the early history of this country, Europeans tried to make slaves of Indians, but that was a vain effort. The Indian would rather die than to work at the dictum of any other man, white or black. The Indian can hold the African in slavery. The very fact that he cannot be reduced to servitude sets aside the far-fetched theory that he is a descendant of the lost tribes of Israel, for the Hebrews made profitable slaves both in Egypt and Babylon. The Indians exhibit some good qualities in social life. The red man everywhere cultivates a profound respect for the aged. The old man among them is esteemed for his counsels. They were not advocates of the Osler theory of chloroforming men at sixty. Among most of the tribes the old men constituted their courts and when a decision was reached and announced, it was irrevocable, it became unalterable like the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The Indian believes that masculine excellence consists alone in bravery. He expects his squaw to be timid and cowardly, but every man must be ready at any moment to face death without a tremor. Nothing but daring acts elevate a red man in the esteem of his fellows. Among these peoples it is regarded a great privilege to enter into severe conflicts with man or beast. Hairbreadth escapes are evidences of the favor of the Great Spirit, so young men, especially, seek for opportunities to distinguish themselves in battle with both man and beast. He further believes that the chase is the most manly of all vocations, hence he loves to pitch his tent in dense forests and along the banks of streams. He was as loth to give up his home—his hunting ground, as any man among the Adamic family, therefore, he contested every inch with the aggressive white man. When all the circumstances of the white man's occupation of this continent are taken into consideration, it is not strange that there were wars and rumors of wars between the aggressive white man and the receding Indian, and that these conflicts were severe and brutal in the extreme. A blush ought to flash across the face of every white man as he peruses the history of the European's occupation of this continent. This same Indian who has been so backward in accepting the white man's civilization, gave to the world that prince of all cereals—corn, which today forms one of the most important products of this country. Its value is world-wide. The potato, the most valuable of all vegetables, that goes on the white man's table, was first found by civilization in South America. Tobacco and its use the civilized world received from "Lo the poor Indian." As an article of commerce it stands in the first class of American products. The world would be better off without it, but mention is here made of it to show Indian influence upon the nations of the earth. One other characteristic of the red man is, he is habitually morose and melancholy. A cheerful Indian is as rare among that race as a melancholy man is among the French.

The first meeting that took place between white men and Indians on Iowa soil is a good illustration of Indian character when in his better moods. The historian gives it in the language of Marquette. It was on June the 7th, 1673, near where the village of Montrose is situated. The two French explorers, of whom we shall have more to say hereafter, Marquette and Joliet, were making the first trip down the Mississippi ever made by white men; they landed at the place above mentioned, left their five companions with the canoes. They strolled about until they came upon the tracks of men in the sand. Going about six miles they came in sight of an Indian village. Approaching the wigwams they were met by some of the men who received them kindly. They appointed a committee of four old men to receive the wanderers. The reception was hearty. Marquette could speak their language. He explained the object of their visit and told them about the God that white men worshiped, and how He was the same as the Great Spirit whom they worshiped. They were delighted and a chief arose and addressed them in the following eloquent words: "I thank the Black Gown Chief (Marquette) and the Frenchman (Joliet) for taking so much pains to come and visit us; never has the earth been so beautiful, nor the sun so bright as now; never has the river been so calm, nor so free from rocks, which your canoes have removed as they passed; never has our tobacco had so fine a

flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it today. Ask the Great Spirit to give us life and health, and come and dwell with us." Then the Indians feasted their guests in royal Indian style, except the cultured Frenchman declined the favorite dish of dog meat. Longfellow has beautifully expressed this incident in verse:

"Came a people from the distant land of Wabun;
From the farthest realms of morning
Came the Black Robe Chief, the Prophet,
He the Priest of prayer, the pale face,
With his guides and his companions.
And the noble Hiawatha,
With his hand aloft extended,
Held aloft in sign of welcome,
Cried aloud and spoke in this wise:
Beautiful is the sun, O strangers,
When you come, so far to see us;
All our town in peace awaits you;
All our doors stand open for you;
You shall enter all our wigwams;
For the heart's right hand we give you.
Never bloomed the earth so gayly,
Never shone the sun so brightly,
As today they shine and blossom,
When you came so far to see us.
And the Black Robe Chief made answer,
Stammered in his speech a little,
Speaking words yet unfamiliar;
Peace be with you, Hiawatha,
Peace be with you and your people,
Peace of prayer and peace of pardon,
Peace of Christ, and joy of Mary.
Then the generous Hiawatha,
Led the strangers to his wigwam,
Seated them on skins of bison,
Seated them on skins of ermine,
Brought them food in bowls of bass-wood,
Water brought in birchen dippers,
And the calumet, the peace-pipe,
Filled and lighted for their smoking.
All the warriors of the nation,
Came to bid the strangers welcome;
It is well, they said, O brother,
That you came so far to see us."

After a six days' visit the explorers were escorted by a great body of warriors to their canoes and they glided down the great river. This beautiful

incident stands to the red man's credit—a noble specimen of hospitality. His treachery is too well known to be discussed here. The ruthless betrayal of General Custer and his men is still fresh in the mind of the reading public. The Indian often displayed great skill and ingenuity in evolving and carrying forward his dastardly plans of treachery.

Of all the races of men the Indian is the worst when under the influence of strong drink, and he soon becomes exceedingly fond of alcohol and its effects. It has been an awful curse to him, and had much to do with his ruin. It may be truthfully said: "White man's whiskey, and white man's diseases, have played a great part in the work of the red man's extermination." The government has assumed the guardianship of the unfortunate aborigines, called them wards, and provided bread for them, and in many ways sought to sustain them, but the vast multitude that roamed through the hills and valleys, from ocean to ocean a few years ago, is reduced to a very few comparatively. Whether the wrongs done, by our fathers to their fathers, can ever be righted is a doubtful proposition. Many of the largest and most flourishing tribes of four centuries ago are now extinct, they have left no descendants to whom the debt can be paid. The few who are left deserve to be well provided for. Possibly their identity may be preserved for centuries to come.

From the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock to the present time, the relations of the white people and the Indians have been troublous. The two races have been unable to occupy the same territory in peace. The effort to do so has resulted in a series of conflicts that has no parallel for brutality. These conflicts began on the shores of the Atlantic and extended to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the extreme north. But the final overthrow of the Indians has been largely due to their own tribal conflicts. When the white people have become involved in wars on this continent, the Indians have always been ready to take sides and enter into the war.

In the early history of this country the French and English became involved in war, the Indians joined in the conflict and introduced their savage modes of warfare. In the war of the Revolution they did the same thing. By this means, the Revolutionary war was protracted and made more severe and bitter.

In a military sense it is a source of weakness for any nation to have an alien race residing in its territory. Under such circumstances race prejudices and race antagonisms will be cultivated. The great weakness of the south in the war of the Rebellion, was the presence of the Negro race, and no doubt would be today in case of a war with a foreign nation. It is not the object of this work to even review the Indian wars of the past, but there are a few men who ought to be mentioned. Tecumseh was one of the most noted warriors of all the aborigines. He was born about 1770, near Chillicothe, Ohio. Tradition says he was a triplet. One of them died early; the other was named Elskwatawa; he became a prophet and was believed to hold communion with the Great Spirit. He was an inspiration to, and an efficient helper of his brother Tecumseh, but did not possess the military genius of the noted warrior. About 1810 Tecumseh conceived the idea of uniting all the tribes of the Mississippi valley, and collecting an immense army with which to resist the whites. While Tecumseh was away

from home engaged in this scheme. General Harrison was camped on Tippecanoe river in northern Indiana with a force of eight hundred men, partly volunteers and partly regulars. The Prophet rallied his forces and on the 6th of March, 1811, attacked Harrison's camp, being unsuccessful. He renewed the attack the next morning, when he was repulsed with great loss. Harrison's loss was 200 men, but the Indians were utterly defeated. This practically ruined Tecumseh's plan of unification. President Madison in a special message to Congress of December the 12th, 1811, speaking of this engagement says: "While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 7th ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline. It may be reasonably expected that the good effects of this critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages, which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced, not only in the cessation of murders and depredations committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile excursions otherwise to have been apprehended." On learning of the Prophet's disaster, Tecumseh was much discouraged. Many of his warriors would gladly have sued for peace, but Tecumseh was stubborn and determined to sacrifice his life in what he considered the defense of his country. About this time the war of 1812 began between England and the United States. Tecumseh was diplomatic enough to go to Canada and form an alliance with the English. He proved his bravery in the battles of Raisin river and Magnaga, where he was wounded. The British then made him a brigadier general and placed him in command of all the Indian forces; and he did splendid service at the siege of Fort Meigs. He was wounded again at the battle of Lake Erie, and commanded the right wing at the battle near the Moravian towns on the Thames. Tradition tells that he felt that the end was at hand so he laid aside his sword and military equipments, put on his hunting garb, and plunged into the thickest of the fight, in which he was killed, October 5th, 1813. Colonel Richard M. Johnson, afterward vice president of the United States, from 1837 to 1841, claimed the honor of having killed Tecumseh, but others claimed it also. The foregoing items in the career of the great Indian warrior were in part taken from Johnson's Encyclopedia, and are doubtless reliable. Thus ended the life of the most distinguished Indian of the Mississippi valley. After the close of the war with England the west settled with a rapidity hitherto unknown.

Another noted Indian warrior was Black Hawk, a chief of the Sac tribe. He was born in 1767. In his early manhood he had fought by the side of Tecumseh. His home was between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. He refused to accede to the sale of lands made to the government by some chiefs, and began a war in 1832, known as the Black Hawk war, the history of which, although of recent date, is quite confusing. The historian of Bureau county, Illinois, says: "Yet when you sum up all the facts and incidents of this short and decisive struggle you will, if of a reflective turn of mind, wonder why it was necessary to call out eight thousand volunteers to assist fifteen hundred regular troops to

drive from our state about four hundred poorly equipped and scantily fed Indians, who were also incumbered by being obliged to look after the comfort and safety of about one thousand squaws and papooses. Yet such seems to be the fact, and in this short campaign of a little over three months, millions of dollars were spent and more than one thousand lives were sacrificed. Probably the real cause of the war grew out of the fact that the white man, especially the early pioneer, despised the Indian and said, 'he must go.' They also said that 'all good Indians were dead Indians.' The prime cause, however, grew out of the interpretation of the treaty of 1804, between the general government and the Sac and Fox Indians, who were at that time living in the northwestern corner of the state, their territory coming down as far south as Rock river. The government agreed to pay these two confederated tribes the sum of one thousand dollars annually, and for this annuity the Indians ceded to the government all the territory lying between the Wisconsin river, the Fox river, the Illinois river and the Mississippi, and about one-third of the state of Missouri." Black Hawk was overpowered by superior forces and betrayed by Keokuk, his long time enemy. A man of sterling qualities; he prided himself upon being a man of integrity.

A marvelous incident occurred in the beginning of the Black Hawk war, which is current in western Illinois to this day. It is recorded by Moses in his history of Illinois, as follows: "A story is related of Old Zach, as he afterward came to be called, that upon ordering an advance movement, in which he did not feel certain of the conduct of the volunteers, some of whom seemed to hesitate, he rode out in front of them and made them a little speech. 'You are citizen soldiers, the order you have just heard must be promptly obeyed. The safety of all depends upon the obedience and courage of all. You are citizen soldiers, some of you may fill high offices or even be president some day, but not if you refuse to do your duty. Forward march!'" There are other versions of this story, but the same facts are substantially contained in each. It does seem strange that on the very outskirts of civilization in May, 1832, there should be congregated under the sound of a human voice, three men who were destined to perform such a prominent part in the affairs of this nation within a third of a century. First the speaker, Zachary Taylor, elected President of the United States in 1848; Jefferson Davis, who afterward became Taylor's son-in-law, subsequently turned traitor, and was elected President of the Southern Confederacy, and Abraham Lincoln, who because of his wisdom and charity, wrought for himself a place in the history of the nations equal to that of any man living or dead. Notwithstanding Black Hawk's chivalry and splendid genius as a commander of men, he was soon overpowered by superior numbers and munitions of war. Bad Axe was the last battle of the Black Hawk war, which war lasted only three months, and cost the government over two million dollars. Black Hawk had taken shelter with the Winnebagoes. Word was sent to him that if he would return and surrender to General Street he would be set free. He claimed to disbelieve the report, yet, he said for the sake of his starving family he would test it. On the 27th day of August, 1832, he surrendered to General Street at Prairie du Chien. The History of Bureau county records a speech he made on that occasion as follows: "My warriors fell around me. It began to look dismal.

I saw my evil day at hand. The sun rose clear on us in the morning; at night it sank in dark clouds and looked like a ball of fire. This was the last sun that shone on Black Hawk. He is now a prisoner to the white man. But he can stand the torture; he is not afraid of death. He is no coward. Black Hawk is an Indian. No Indian need blush with shame at the history of his life. Black Hawk has only fought the battles of his country against the white man, who came year after year to rob us and take from us our lands, where rests the bones of our fathers. The white man knows the cause of this war. They are the ones who should droop and wither in shame. This is my message to the pale face. Black Hawk is satisfied. He will go to the world of spirits contented. He has done his duty, and the Great Spirit will meet and reward him. The white men do not scalp the heads, but they do worse; they poison the heart. Farewell to my nation! Farewell to Black Hawk." Did Black Hawk make this speech? Nobody knows now, so let it be accepted as a beautiful specimen of Indian oratory. He was taken to Washington and other great cities that he might see something of the strength and wealth of the nation. He then returned to a little reservation on the Iowa river, soon afterward he went to Iowaville. During the remainder of his life he traveled but little—was morose and silent. A few weeks before his death he attended a celebration at Fort Madison and made a short speech. In all his speeches may be read between the lines the melancholy of his heart. He was a noble specimen of a true and richly endowed man, without the education and culture of civilization. Before his death he selected his burial place. On the third day of October, 1838, Black Hawk died and was buried on the Des Moines river near the village of Iowaville, which has long since been vacated. The following beautiful comment on the character of the great Sac chief was written by Mrs. Maria Peck, and published in the *Annals of Iowa*: "In Black Hawk was incarnated the very spirit of justice. He was as inflexible as steel in all matters of right and wrong, as he understood them. Expediency formed no part of his creed, and his conduct in the trying emergency, that ended in the fatal conflict was eminently consistent with his character. No thought of malice entered his great soul. The contest was waged with no other purpose in mind than to protect his people in what he believed was their inalienable right to the wide domain that was being wrested from them. It matters not whether his skin was copper-colored or white; the man who has the courage of his convictions always challenges the admiration of the world, and as such, pre-eminently the noble old Sac chief will ever stand as an admirable figure." According to a rude custom of the red men he was buried in a sitting posture, and with him many gifts of white men and other friends. In July of the following year the body was taken from its resting place, where it had been laid by members of his own family, and spirited away to some point in Illinois, but the family complained so bitterly of the ghoulish deed that Governor Lucas had the matter investigated. The remains were found and returned to Burlington, Iowa, and with the consent of his family were left in that city in a museum. Later, with many other valuable relics, the building was destroyed by fire. Black Hawk's family with the rest of their tribe went to Kansas and were lost from the knowledge of the white man. There was never much conflict between



AN OLD LANDMARK
BUILT BY ELISHA PERKINS ABOUT 1850

the Indians and the white people on Iowa soil, but various tribes warred with each other. Some destructive battles were fought near Des Moines, and others in the western part of the state. The tribes which met Lewis and Clark in council near the present site of Council Bluffs, besought Lewis and Clark to save them from the tomahawk of the Omahas with whom they had been warring for a long time. The Iowas were also a war-like tribe. A fiercer and more heartless tribe never lived on this continent than the Sioux. They were always ready for war, even without the slightest provocation. It does seem that as the white man advanced that tribal difficulties increased with the red man. If Tecumseh's plan of unification could have been adopted, the Indian would have made it hard for the white man to take possession of the beautiful prairies of the west.

There are a good many chiefs who inhabited Iowa, of local reputation, but none who have gone into history as Black Hawk and Tecumseh. Among the Iowa chiefs, Keokuk of the Sac branch of the Sac and Fox nation, and successor of Black Hawk, is one of the most prominent. He is described as a man of superb presence, a noted athlete, artful and wily, a brave warrior, and yet a lover of peace. When Black Hawk was trying to unify all the western tribes in order to battle against the United States, Keokuk opposed him and formed a peace party. Ever afterward Black Hawk regarded Keokuk as a traitor, and the cause of his overthrow. Although Keokuk was installed as Black Hawk's successor, Black Hawk never forgave him, nor did he ever become reconciled, but died in the belief that Keokuk was his ruin. Keokuk did not inherit the position of chief, but it was conferred upon him as a reward of merit, for bravery which he exhibited in a war with the Sioux. While he was wily, shrewd and intensely selfish, he had a better estimate of the strength of the United States and the utter futility of going to war with the government, than did Black Hawk. In forming his peace party he was probably actuated by selfish motives, expecting to receive a reward from the government in the way of presents or otherwise. Before he died his people came to believe that he had appropriated money to his own use, that belonged to the tribe. Whether this accusation was true or false, he evinced on many occasions a very avaricious disposition. He was an orator of the first magnitude among his people. There are some beautiful specimens on record of his eloquence. When he was forming his peace party as against Black Hawk, he assembled his warriors and delivered to them the following: "Warriors: I am your chief. It is my duty to lead you to war if you are determined to go. The United States is a great nation and unless we conquer them we must perish. I will lead you against the whites on one condition, that is that we shall first put all our old men, women and children to death, and then resolve that when we cross the Mississippi, that we will never retreat, but perish among the graves of our fathers, rather than yield to the white men." This was a cunning speech and had its desired effect. The warriors decided to stay away from Black Hawk and maintain an attitude of peace toward the United States. He and his people were removed to Kansas. It is certainly true that the Indians when ceasing to engage in war and in the chase, lose their energy and degenerate into habits of intoxication and laziness. This was the case with Keokuk and many of his warriors. There are two accounts of his death; one

is that in June, 1848, he was poisoned by one of his own tribe; the other is, that he died in delirium tremens. His name is perpetuated in the names of one of the counties and one of the chief cities of Iowa. Black Hawk was a monogamist, had but one wife, to whom and their children he was ardently devoted. Keokuk was a polygamist and had four wives. He was exceedingly fond of gaudy apparel, even though it was cheap. He was childish in his love of display. It was the joy of his life to be arrayed in the glittering trappings of the red man's war garb.

There are several other chiefs who roamed the prairies of Iowa, and whose memories have been preserved in the names of counties and towns. Among them was Appanoose, who belonged to the Saes. He was a prominent man in his nation, but far inferior to Keokuk, although in rank he was equal to the renowned orator. During the Black Hawk war, he joined with Keokuk as a "peace chief." His last place of abode was near the Des Moines river in what is now Wapello county. His noted speech was at Boston, and recorded as follows: "You have heard just now what Keokuk, my chief, has to say. All our chiefs and warriors are very much gratified by our visit to this town. Last Saturday they were invited to a great house, and now they are in the great council house, (Faneuil Hall.) They are very much pleased with so much attention. This we cannot reward you for now, but we shall not forget it, and we hope the Great Spirit will reward you for it. This is the place our fathers once inhabited. I have often heard my father and grandfather say that they lived near the seacoast where the white man first came. I am glad to hear all this from you. I suppose it is put in a book, where you learn all these things. As far as I can understand the language of the white people, it appears to me that the Americans have attained a very high rank among the white people. It is the same with us, though I say it myself. Where we live beyond the Mississippi I am respected by all people, and they consider me the tallest among them. I am happy that two great men meet and shake hands with each other." Any one who was acquainted with the Indians, and heard them talk, and traded with them, can't help but be a little skeptical when reading the fine speeches attributed to them. If the untutored Indian could make a speech as full of thought, wit and humor, as the historians would have their readers believe, then it must be admitted that civilization with all its learning, has not added anything to oratory.

How long since the red man first came to Iowa is a matter of mere conjecture: it may have been three hundred years ago, or a thousand, no man knows. Indian habits were such that they left no permanent traces behind them. All that is certainly known is that red men were on the ground when Marquette and Joliet landed near where Montrose now stands, in the year 1673, but how long they had occupied the ground will always continue an unsolved problem. Perhaps the most numerous tribe was the Iowas, after whom the state was named. To the north of them was the savage Sioux, with whom they often met in deadly conflict. After the white man came, the Sioux appears to have been by far the most numerous. The Iowas had other deadly foes, among which was the Sac and Fox nation. There is a quite well authenticated account of a battle at or near the site of Iowaville, between the Saes and Foxes on one side, and the Iowas

on the other. The story is told in about this way: The Iowas were racing their horses much after the manner of civilized man, and deeply interested in the sport. They were not aware that an enemy was anywhere near, and believing that they were perfectly safe, they had left their arms at the village. Pash-e-pa-ho of the Sac and Fox was in command. He was an old and experienced warrior, had long been noted for his cunning; he had planned a surprise, and when the excitement of the races was at maximum height, he had his warriors in ambush, had also sent Black Hawk, who was then a young man, to surprise the village and set it on fire. In an unexpected moment his warriors raised the yell too well understood by the alarmed Iowas, who ran for their weapons, only to find their homes on fire and their squaws and papooses screaming in death agonies. The Iowas were slaughtered like sheep. It was a fearful hour. The Iowas defended themselves as best they could, fighting with whatever they could lay their hands upon until the large majority were slain. A few surrendered and begged for peace, but the tribe was conquered, the fates had ruled against it. The few remaining became dejected and discouraged. Their hope was gone. They had lost their tribal identity, henceforth they had nothing to live for. The remnant went west. This was the identical spot that Black Hawk chose for his home after his overthrow; the place where he was buried. The people of today, no doubt cultivate the soil where bloody battles have been fought in the far away times by the aborigines, little suspecting the deadly conflicts of the past. Pash-e-pa-ho was an old man and did not long survive this savage onslaught, but the story has been perpetuated by the white man, while the victors and the vanquished have passed into the great beyond.

There are many other Indian conflicts that the early settlers learned something of from the aborigines before they left Iowa. A few more of the most noted chiefs deserve mention in these pages, among which is Winneshiek, who belonged to the fast retiring Winnebagoes. The government gave to this tribe what was known as the "Neutral Ground," a tract forty miles in width and extending from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. The northern boundary of the tract began at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river. Although this was a delightful piece of land, the Winnebagoes did not cherish it, because it placed them between two hostile tribes, the Sac and Fox on the south, and the Sioux on the north. In a few years they ceded this tract back to the government and removed to Minnesota. When it came time for them to go they were loth to leave the beautiful Iowa country, but were compelled to yield to fate, which was constantly deciding in favor of the white man's encroachments. When fifteen years old, Winneshiek was a brave warrior, worthy of all the honor his tribe could bestow. In the war of 1827, he was captured by General Dodge and had to be forcibly disarmed. In 1832, he was with Black Hawk, and nobly did he stand by the great commander of the western tribes. Again he was made a prisoner by General Dodge. Those who claimed to have known him personally, were voluble in their descriptions of him, declaring that his personal appearance was not equaled by any Indian in Iowa. When in council he bore himself with the dignity of a Roman king. Like Black Hawk he could never be reconciled to the evacuation of the homes of his fathers, hence, was reticent and often

despondent. Waukon Decorah was another Winnebago chief, who obtained distinction among his people. He is reputed as a peace man, preferring to live peaceably with all men. His memory has been preserved in the name of the town, Decorah, the county seat of Winneshiek county. The citizens of the town gave him a burial in the public square. If all accounts of his good qualities are true, he richly deserved this honor. When the Winnebagoes were transferred to the "Neutral Ground" in Iowa, Chos-Chun-Ca or Big Wave, was their chief. Mr. Willard Barrows of Davenport, visited Chos-Chun-Ca, but found him uncommunicative and suspicious. He declined to grant permission to Mr. Barrows to go through his territory, nevertheless, Mr. Barrows did so. He was afraid that Mr. Barrows was planning to have him dispossessed of his new home. Mr. Barrows described him as wearing a buffalo overcoat and a high hat, having a pair of spectacles on his nose, manifesting much self-importance.

Wapello was a Sac chief of some notoriety, although not as popular among his people nor among the white race, as Black Hawk and many others, but he was a peace man and always thought that Black Hawk made a mistake when he went to war with the United States. He was born in 1787, at Prairie du Chien. His village was near Rock Island on the east side of the river, about three miles from Black Hawk's, so the two were well acquainted and very friendly, until the beginning of the Black Hawk war. He visited Washington in 1837, and his name is signed to several treaties relinquishing lands. He was warmly attached to General Joseph M. Street, and esteemed him as a father. He trusted General Street as a true friend, and was always willing to abide by the General's judgment. He died on the 15th of March, 1842, and was buried by the side of General Street at the Indian agency, in the county that bears his name. It was his request to be buried by his white friend, who had shown him so much respect, and who had been to him such a faithful friend. It may be truthfully said of Wapello that he was a "good Indian before he died."

The Musquakies are said to be a mixture of the Foxes and Pottawattamies, who about 1850, returned from a reservation in Kansas, to hunt and fish for awhile on the Iowa river. They were inoffensive. Their chief was known among the white people as Johnny Green, and highly respected by all who knew him. The Musquakies held on to their Indian garb and customs. They seemed to have no desire to fall in with the ways of the white man. For many years they went every spring to the Des Moines river in order to make maple sugar, of which they were very fond. There were a great many hard maple trees in Boone and Webster counties in the river bottoms. The odd sections were known as "river lands," and claimed by men living in New York, which claim the residents in those counties regarded as unjust. (later this subject will be treated more at length,) hence the settlers made no objection to the Indians making sugar on the "river lands." The relations of the Musquakies with the white settlers along the Des Moines river were always satisfactory to both parties. As soon as the season for making sugar was over, they returned to Tama county in time to plant their crops. In later years they became the possessors of considerable lands in Tama county, and owned some personal property, but never gave up their Indian modes of living. They were honest, prompt in the payment of all

obligations. They were not as averse to common labor as most Indians. While camped on the Des Moines river, when not engaged in making sugar, they would work for farmers in the neighborhood. Of course they were not as willing and anxious to labor as white men are, yet at times they would take jobs that they were capable of doing.

The Iowas were the most migratory of all known tribes of the west. One writer says that within the knowledge of white men they moved no less than fifteen times. The smallpox with which they were frequently afflicted, and tribal wars greatly reduced their numbers. Of later years the Sioux were their most powerful foe, yet they were often at war with the Saes and Foxes and other tribes. The first place they occupied within the knowledge of white man was the lake region, from which they were led by a chief named Mau-Haw-Yaw, a man of courage. He was an explorer, so took his people across the Mississippi and settled in what is now the state of Iowa. It is said that they were very prosperous in their new home, but north of them was the savage Sioux, who could not let them dwell in peace in such a beautiful region. Then began the war between these two tribes that proved so destructive to the Iowas. The Sioux invited Mau-Haw-Yaw to a dog-feast after the manner of Indian hospitality, sending the pipe of peace. Mau-Haw-Yaw thought the invitation was genuine, and fearing no danger, accepted it. As the feast was progressing, the wily, treacherous Sioux rushed upon the unsuspecting Mau-Haw-Yaw and murdered him. The Sioux felt with Mau-Haw-Yaw out of the way they could easily overcome the entire tribe of Iowas, but in this they were mistaken; the Iowas from time to time made powerful resistance, and not until civilization had taken possession of Iowa, did the tribe after whom the state is named, become a band of wanderers of comparative insignificance. Mahaska, (White Cloud,) a descendant of Mau-Haw-Yaw, was one of the last noted chiefs of this unfortunate tribe. His memory is also preserved in the name of one of the most populous counties in the state. He is better remembered for the beauty and intelligence of one of his wives, for be it remembered, that Mahaska was a polygamist, having seven wives, but the beautiful one, who was called "Female Flying Pigeon," was the "Ann Eliza" of the harem. She accompanied her husband to Washington, as she said, that she might shake hands with the President. At the capitol she received many valuable presents, and saw and heard many things which she disapproved. When she returned home she told her sister squaws much about the white women and what she considered their weaknesses. Soon after she met a tragic death by being thrown from a horse. Mahaska never ceased to mourn the death of his beautiful and bright wife. Mahaska was one of the bravest warriors and ablest commanders among the men of his race. Many of his brave deeds have been preserved in history. He avenged the death of his honored progenitor by killing no less than ten of the Sioux, and among them the chief in whose lodge his ancestor was so ruthlessly murdered. When about fifty years of age, he was approached stealthily by an enemy of his own tribe, and as he lay asleep in his tepee, was brutally assassinated. This foul deed occurred on the Nodaway river in the southwestern part of the state. His wives went into poverty and mourning something after the manner of the

oriental peoples. His son by his beautiful wife, "Female Flying Pigeon," became his successor.

Another chief of the Sac and Fox nation who is kept in mind by the name of an Iowa county, is Poweshiek. He was also a peace man, opposed the Black Hawk war, and was a great admirer of General Street. When the General went to seek a location for an Indian agency, Poweshiek accompanied him with a band of thirty braves. Poweshiek was noted for his size and personal presence, his ordinary weight was two hundred and fifty pounds; that made him a noted man among his race, but he possessed many qualities of character that commended him to the more thoughtful of his tribe. Although the Indians were considered by the pioneer settlers as unreliable and untrustworthy, there were among them men who cultivated many of the best qualities of character, such as honesty and truthfulness; of these they boasted.

Si-dom-i-na-do-tah was a Sioux chief, who was irregular, or so regarded by the Sioux nation. He fought two battles with the Pottawattamies in north-western Iowa, said to be the last Indian battles fought on Iowa soil; in both battles the Sioux were victorious. This chief and his brother, Ink-pa-du-ta, committed more depredations against the white settlers in Iowa than all others combined. Together they had a band of about five hundred, most of whom were renegades, considered so by the Sioux nation. At one time they captured a party of surveyors and took their instruments and supplies and drove them across the Des Moines river. The first white settlement made near the mouth of Boone river was similarly dealt with by Si-dom-i-na-do-tah. He was truly a bad Indian, unwilling to abide by the treaty made with the government. For several years these irregulars made their living by thievery; they were utterly devoid of any honor, but kept up their annoyances to the last. Old "Two Fingers," as he was familiarly known, was one of the most unprincipled men of his race, or any race for that matter.

Henry Lott, an adventurous man, who loved to live on the borders of civilization, where he could trade with the Indians, and to a large extent cultivate their habits of hunting and fishing, settled near the mouth of Boone river, perhaps in 1847. Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and his band had possession of that region, and were determined to keep it. They warned Lott to leave within a week. He failed to heed the warning, but went about what he considered his business. Being well acquainted with Indian habits, he apprehended no danger. His chief object in settling there was to trade with the Sioux, for he knew that there were no other tribes in that part of Iowa, but the Sioux did not want him there. When the week expired and Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and his band found him still there and giving no evidence of moving, they went to Lott's cabin, shot his cattle and horses, and otherwise acted rudely. Lott and his step-son hastened to the nearest white settlement for help, which was Pea's Point, twenty miles south. When they reached Pea's home they told the people of the neighborhood that the Sioux had murdered his family. After Lott and his step-son had started, his son, a boy fourteen years old, was so frightened that he determined to follow his father by going down the river on the ice. The journey was too much for him, being at least 25 miles by the way of the river. He doubtless became

exhausted and laid down on the ice and froze. Lott, his step-son, Pea and a few other white men, and a few Indians of another tribe, set out on what they considered a perilous journey, but on reaching Lott's cabin, they found that the Sioux had all gone, and Lott's family all safe except the boy who had started to follow his father. Part of the company at once went in search of the boy. About eighteen miles from home they found the frozen body. When Lott learned that his boy was dead, he was terribly enraged, indeed was almost insane with anger and revenge. Neither his family nor the neighbors could say a word or suggest a thought that would in any way soothe him. He continued to nurse his revenge by day and by night. He charged the death of his son to the Indians, and seemingly from that time on lived for nothing else but to be revenged. He assiduously watched every opportunity. He kept his feelings concealed from Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and his band. He made no threats to anybody, but kept his own counsels strictly in his own bosom. Whether the Sioux ever suspicioned that revenge was lurking within Lott's breast or not, no one now knows, but most likely they did not. Several years passed, the incident was well-nigh forgotten by all save Lott, the revenger. Lott found the exact location of "Old Two Fingers" to be about thirty miles north of Fort Dodge, in Humboldt county. Accordingly he went into the same county, selected a claim near the lodge of Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and proceeded to build a cabin on it. He professed great friendship for the Indians. In January, 1854, Lott met Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and told him that he had just seen a herd of elk in the river bottom about two miles away. He urged the Indian to go at once and take a shot; he went, and Lott in the meantime surveyed the Indian hut. The Indian soon returned because there were no elk in sight. Lott had secreted himself and shot Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and instantly killed him. He then went to the murdered man's lodge, killed his mother, wife and children; one little girl hid, and by that means escaped; a little boy who was wounded and left for dead, afterward recovered. Lott had his step-son with him, who assisted in the terrible deed. They plundered the cabin, taking with them everything of value, also the old Indian's ponies. Ink-pa-du-ta, a brother of the murdered man, was camped a few miles west of the scene of this awful tragedy. When he visited his brother's cabin a few days later and saw the dead and mangled bodies of his relatives, revenge began to rankle within his breast. He appealed to Major Williams at Fort Dodge, who assisted him in ferreting out the matter. They soon became convinced that Lott was the perpetrator of the crime. Major Williams was very anxious to find Lott that he might arrest him, but nobody knew in what direction he had gone, until weeks after it was learned that he and his step-son had crossed the Missouri river near Council Bluffs, journeying westward. Lott's revenge was satiated. Knowing that he could not remain in safety in Iowa, he pressed his way to the Pacific coast. Years afterward it was reported that he was put to death by a vigilance committee in California, but the episode was not yet closed, there was more to follow. Ink-pa-du-ta was to be reckoned with. He had a high regard for his murdered brother, who was his predecessor in office, the chieftainship falling now upon Ink-pa-du-ta. It is no easy task to trace the bearings of all these deeds and misdeeds. The Indians had

killed Lott's stock and burned his cabin, now he had visited a heavier punishment upon them. If the quarrel had ended there, the community would long since have forgotten the incident, but revenge may be hushed into quiet, yet it is a quality that never dies, whether in white or red men. Ink-pa-du-ta, like Lott, took his time to weigh and survey all the surroundings. He determined that white blood should answer for the death of his mother and brother, whether that blood was nearly or remotely related to Lott. He was the more enraged because he believed that the white people had shielded Lott and aided in his escape. He waited and watched for a favorable opportunity when he might glut his revenge to the fullest extent. He prowled about, observing each new settler who came into the upper Des Moines country. At last the opportune time arrived. It was the winter of 1856-7; a winter remembered to this day by the first settlers of that region; indeed it was the severest and most destructive ever known in Iowa. The winter of 1842-3 was probably as cold, but the settlers at that time were largely located in the timber and on the rivers, where it was comparatively easy to obtain supplies. By 1856 the pioneers had pushed into the interior of the state, and to the very borders of the northern line. Many were several miles from timber, where they had hastily erected rude cabins in which were scanty supplies, and but little provisions made for the domestic animals. On the first day of December the snow began to fall, and a furious blizzard prevailed for three days. The snow had fallen to an average depth of three feet or more, the mercury went down to from thirty to forty degrees below zero. The winds were high and often moved at hurricane rates, driving the snow into the ravines in many places to a depth of forty feet, making it almost impossible to travel with a team in any direction. The live-stock in the new settlements fared badly, much of it perished. The deer and elk met with a similar fate. The hardships endured in the northwestern part of the state can scarcely be described at this late date by one who witnessed them, much less by a writer who never had similar experiences. In the fall of 1856, a little settlement had been made around the Okoboji and Spirit lakes, composed of nearly fifty souls. When the storm came Rowland Gardner, Harvey Luce, (Gardner's son-in-law,) each had cabins. Another cabin had been erected by Dr. Herriott, Bertell Snyder, William and Carl Granger. Nearby was the cabin of James H. Mattocks and family. Robert Mathieson and son boarded with Mattocks. Not far away was Joel Howe's cabin. One mile from Howe's was his son-in-law, Alvin Noble, together with Joseph M. Hatcher and wife; with them boarded a trapper named Markham. William Marble and wife had established themselves on the west shore of Spirit lake, some six miles away from those mentioned. By the middle of the winter their food supplies were almost exhausted. Fort Dodge was the nearest point south where supplies could be obtained, and roads were absolutely impassable. Ink-pa-du-ta was not slow to take in these conditions. He saw the utter helplessness of the settlers on the Little Sioux and around the lakes. He and his band no doubt held many pow-wows, and canvassed every possible turn in affairs in case they should begin hostilities. Their plans were well laid, they had cautiously made every necessary preparation for the attack. They first went to the settlers on the Little Sioux and at Gillette's grove, where they shot

the live-stock, captured the scanty supplies of provisions and appropriated them to their own use. They committed nameless deeds of brutality. In the study of this case, it should be remembered that the Indians claimed that white men had begun the brutal warfare several years before, but all the charges made can never justify the awful tragedy at Spirit and Okoboji lakes. But Indians are savages, and never was savagery more clearly displayed than in this massacre. Up to this time Ink-pa-du-ta and his band had refrained from downright murder, but it seems like a thousand miracles that the Gillettes ever reached a place of safety, turned out of home with scanty clothing to wrestle with the snow drifts for several miles, with no track in the snow to guide them, but fortunately they made their way through apparent impossibilities. They afterward resided in Boone county for many years. It was on the morning of March the 8th, 1857, while the Gardner family were at breakfast that Ink-pa-du-ta and four of his band unbidden, entered the cabin, their visages indicated their evil determination, but Indian-like they professed friendship until they had eaten all the provision on the table, they undertook to take Gardner's guns which his son-in-law, Mr. Luce, resisted. About this time three neighbor men came in, and the savages withdrew. Mr. Gardner, the most far-seeing man in the company, counseled the young men to gather all the neighbors into his house that they might fortify and make the best defense possible, for he believed the Indians were evil-disposed, but the young men thought that there was no danger. If Mr. Gardner's advice had been taken the massacre might have been averted, for a while at least. The Indians were deliberate, they waited around until near noon, making no further demonstration than shooting the cattle. About noon the Gardners heard rapid firing over at Mattocks'. This settled the question; all knew that the trying hour had arrived. Gardner's wife objected to barricading the door, or making any resistance, believing that kindness was the best weapon. This shows how little she knew of Indian nature. When the firing began at the Mattocks, Dr. Herriott and Bert Snyder hastened to the spot, but the savages were too strong for them. No doubt they made a brave effort to save the women and children, but all in vain. They were slain in a hand to hand encounter. The cabin was set on fire. Late in the afternoon they approached the Gardner home, insolently walked into the house and asked for meal. Gardner started to get some for them in the hope that he might pacify them, but as he turned his back to the Indians he was shot. Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Luce and the children were all killed with sticks of stove wood, except Abigail Gardner, a girl of fourteen, who was taken prisoner. She was dragged over to the Mattocks cabin, saw it in flames, and heard the groans of some of the inmates, who were still capable of making a noise; she saw the dead men, who fought to the last. No wonder that she begged the savages to kill her. What a night for the poor girl, as the worse than savages danced and yelled in fiendish triumph over their ghastly deed of carnage. The next day they went from cabin to cabin until the entire neighborhood had been massacred, except three married women, Mrs. J. M. Thatcher, Mrs. Lydia Noble and Mrs. Margaret Marble. These with Abigail Gardner made four prisoners, the other thirty-nine were killed. Mr. Thatcher, husband of one of the prisoners, had been absent; Mr. Noble and Mr. Marble had

been killed. Morris Markham who had been boarding with the Thatchers, was away at the time, but returned on the night of the 10th, and knew nothing of what had taken place, but as soon as he reached the Thatcher cabin, a glance and the situation and all was revealed to him. He barely escaped getting into the Indian camp, but determined to make his way, if possible, to Springfield, Minnesota and give the alarm. His warning was almost too late, the settlers did not all get to the place agreed upon as the fort. The next day several were overtaken and killed. A little boy, who belonged to the home where the rendezvous was made, was making his way to the house when he was shot in the head, and lay upon the steps moaning. His mother within the house could hear his cries but was powerless to aid him. The resistance of the inmates of the cabin was successful. A Mrs. Church, whose husband had gone to Fort Dodge, and who afterward returned with the rescuers, nobly did her part in the defense of that day. It was affirmed by the company that she shot and killed a savage who peered from behind a tree. It was a fearful contest, but at last the Indians, seeing that they were losing ground, withdrew, and gave the settlers a rest, but not assurance that they were safe. They did not know at what hour the savages might return and renew the attack. They felt that it would be wise to immediately start south in the direction of the nearest white settlement. Accordingly they rigged an ox team and started through the snow drifts for Fort Dodge, a distance of ninety miles. On March the 24th, R. U. Wheelock, O. C. Howe and B. E. Parmenter arrived in Fort Dodge and confirmed a report that had already reached there of the Spirit lake massacre. They had gone to Spirit lake expecting to improve their lands, which they had purchased the fall before, but found only dead bodies, and hastened immediately to Fort Dodge to bear the sad news. The next day a public meeting was called and eighty men volunteered to start to the lakes. The news reached Webster City and a company of forty men was enlisted there under the captaincy of J. C. Johnson. John E. Duncombe and C. B. Richards were appointed captains of the men raised at Fort Dodge. Major William Williams was placed in command of the battalion of one hundred and twenty men. Major Williams had been some time at Fort Clark and was familiar with military tactics and with Indian methods of warfare; he was then sixty-two years of age. A more suitable man could not have been found in the state for the command. On the 25th of March, the battalion of one hundred and twenty men with wagons, clothing and provisions, started on the most perilous campaign recorded in American history. Such was the depth of the snow and other intervening obstacles, that the first day they made but seven of the seventy miles before them. The second day they made ten miles; here ten men utterly failed and had to return. The one hundred and ten pressed on; the march was tedious. Frequently the men had to tramp a path through the snow and then pull the wagons through. The streams were swift and had to be waded by men and beasts. Several of the men were attacked by snow blindness. Their slow progress made it apparent that they had but a scanty supply of food, and they had at once to begin strict economy in that line. The entire march lasted eighteen days. On March the 31st, having been out six days, they came to a high piece of ground near High lake in Emmet county.

They saw ahead what they supposed to be Indians ready for battle. All expected to be plunged into a bloody conflict in a few minutes, but upon coming closer they discovered oxen, and then white faces. As they approached, W. L. Church, in the advance, cried: "Oh, boys! There are my wife and babies." The party met by the soldiers was that from Springfield, Minnesota. For three days and four nights they had been making their way southward through the snow drifts as best they could. The meeting of Church and his family will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. When the rescuers reached a point near where the town of Estherville now stands, they learned that a party of soldiers from Fort Ridgely had scoured the country about the lakes and along the Minnesota line, and that the Sioux had escaped. Major Williams thought it would be well to send a party to the lakes to bury the dead. Immediately twenty-six of the battalion volunteered to undertake the hazardous task. The Irish colony was designated as the meeting place for the main body and those detached to bury the dead. Several of the burial party were absolutely dazed when they entered the Irish colony, so much so that they knew nothing. Fortunately others were calm and deliberate, and gave direction to their movements. Now every effort was put forth to make a safe return to Fort Dodge. A terrible blizzard broke forth upon them; the mercury sank away below zero. The difficulty of travel was greatly increased. By far the worst part of the journey was before them, but stimulated by the hope of getting home, they urged on until they marched into Fort Dodge, having made the most perilous march on record. Reached home! No, not all. Two men, William E. Burkholder and Captain Johnson of Webster City, wandered away from their fellow-soldiers and perished. One at least of the bodies was not found for ten years. It was identified by pieces of clothing and a gun. The soldiers from Fort Ridgely and the battalion from Fort Dodge frightened the Indians. Ink-pa-du-ta and his band went into Dakota and were never punished for this terrible massacre. The women who were prisoners were compelled to walk, and at night were made to gather wood and set up the tepees. The fact that Mrs. Thatcher was ill was overlooked by the savages. She was made to do as the others. Not wanting to be troubled any longer with her, while crossing a stream on a narrow bridge, she was pushed off into the water and shot. Mrs. Noble wept and wailed almost continuously, so they grew tired of her and put an end to her life. Mrs. Marble was sold to another band of Sioux, and afterward rescued by an Indian agent at Yellow Medicine River, Minnesota. Later Abigail Gardner was purchased from the Sioux at the same place. The price paid for her was two horses, twelve blankets, two kegs of powder, thirty-two yards of cloth and ten pounds of tobacco. Abigail lived to be grown and married; and twenty-five years after this awful experience, wrote and published a history of the massacre, from which many of the facts contained in this narrative were gleaned. Also credit is here given to the "Making of Iowa," by Sabin.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, the colonies fell heir to a vast territory which was afterward called The Northwest Territory. It comprised what is now known as the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota. Virginia laid claim to this territory, but New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut also claimed to have rights therein. Maryland opposed granting such vast stretches of territory to any of the states and refused to sign the Articles of Federation until this territory was ceded to the United States. Maryland maintained that the general government was the rightful owner of all territory outside of the original colonies. Congress wrestled with the problem of organizing this territory for several years. It was not until the year 1787 that the matter was settled. The Ordinance of 1787, which put the territory in dispute under the control of the general government, has justly been denominated the great "American Charter." It is one of the wisest state documents ever evolved in this or any other country. It received the unanimous endorsement of all the states that were present at the time of its adoption, and although it forever prohibited slavery in the territory, Virginia, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, all slave holding colonies, voted for the Ordinance. At that time many of the foremost statesmen of the south were strongly opposed to the existence and extension of slavery. This document has been praised and will be praised by the best authorities in this country. In speaking of it, Daniel Webster said: "We are accustomed to praise the law givers of antiquity, but I doubt not whether one single law, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked, and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787." Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, speaking of this act, said: "Never probably in the history of the world did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. It has been well described as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States." The student of history must give careful thought to this document, because it unfolds the plan by which territories have been settled and developed into states. Therefore, the document in its entirety is here given.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES
NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

(1.) Be it ordained by the United States, in Congress assembled, That the said territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

(2.) Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates, both of

resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children, and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take a share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving, in all cases, to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower shall remain in force until altered by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws, as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery; saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of Kaskaskias, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

(3.) Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

(4.) There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings, every six months, to the secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, and two of whom form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

(5.) The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish, in the district, such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report

them to Congress from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

(6.) The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

(7.) Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of the magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

(8.) For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

(9.) So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly: provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: provided that no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: provided, also, that a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

(10.) The representative thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in the case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

(11.) The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall

consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the member of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to-wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected, the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress; one of whom Congress shall appoint, and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress; five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the general assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

(12.) The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office; the governor before the president of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

ARTICLES OF COMPACT.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide also for the establishment of states, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original states, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest: It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to-wit:

Article 1. No person demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

Article 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus and trial by jury, of proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for criminal offenses where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land; and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

Article 3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent, and in their property, rights and liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars, authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

Article 4. The said territory, and the states which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted, or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new states, as in the original states, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts or new states shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States, in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants



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of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Article 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the states, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows: to-wit. The western state in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: provided, however, and it is further understood and declared, That the boundaries of these three states shall be subject so far to be altered that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such state shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: provided, the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand.

Article 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: provided always that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred eighty-four, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of their sovereignty and independence the twelfth.

WILLIAM GRAYSON, Chairman.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

THE ORGANIZATION AND DIVISION OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

Although the original act of cession was adopted by Virginia in 1784, it was not until 1787 that Congress adopted the plan of government for the Northwest Territory. There was much discussion at various times in regard to the best method of organizing the territory and developing it into states. At one time it was agreed that out of this territory there should be made ten states named, as follows: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypolania and Pelisipia. Serious objections were made by the states to this arrangement. Another difficulty was in a resolution which Congress had passed October 10th, 1780; which fixed the extent of each state at not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near that as the circumstances might admit. Thus the discussions continued until the 12th of July, 1787, when the ordinance was finally adopted. The new territory began to settle rapidly and an act of territorial organization was approved August 7th, 1789. General Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor, and William Henry Harrison, secretary. The latter was elected President of the United States in 1840. Fort Washington was established on the Ohio river and a town laid out named, Losantiville, but afterwards changed to Cincinnati. This town was originally settled by immigrants from New England and New Jersey. Owing to Indian depredations, the town did not extensively improve until after the defeat of the Indians in 1794, by General Wayne; however, it became the seat of government for the Northwest Territory. The first election for representatives was held February 4th, 1799; and as provided in the Articles of 1787, the representatives elected assembled at the seat of government and nominated ten persons, out of which Congress was to appoint five to serve as the territorial council. The following were commissioned: Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes; Robert Oliver, of Marietta; James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. The first territorial legislature met September 16th, 1799. On the 13th of October, the legislature elected Wm. Henry Harrison as delegate to Congress. Thus began civilized government in the great Mississippi valley. Such was the rapidity with which the country settled that in 1800, it was found necessary that the territory should be divided. All that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river which lies to the northward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called the Indiana Territory. Vincennes was made the seat of government for the Indiana Territory, and Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed governor, and took his office in 1801. It will be seen that the new territory embraced all that region now comprising the states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. There were but few white settlers in this territory. Governor Harrison began at once to make treaties with the Indians, whereby

large grants of land were obtained from various tribes. One treaty alone conveyed from the Indians to the government fifty-one million acres. In the meantime, the Louisiana purchase had been made and the district divided, the northwest part which included all of the Louisiana territory except what is now the state of Louisiana, was called Louisiana Territory; and for civil purposes was attached to the Indiana Territory, thus extending Governor Harrison's authority over a vast domain which was almost entirely in the possession of savage tribes. By an act of Congress, January 11th, 1805, Indiana Territory was divided and the Territory of Michigan organized. William Hull was appointed governor of the new territory and the seat of government was fixed at Detroit. Subsequently another division was made by which Illinois Territory was formed, and still later a Wisconsin Territory. Following the history, it will be seen that the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1802, the state of Indiana in 1816, the state of Illinois in 1818, the state of Michigan in 1837, the state of Wisconsin in 1847. This absorbed all of the Northwest Territory except that portion of Minnesota which lies east of the Mississippi river.

FIRST EXPLORATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

The early accounts of the explorations of the Mississippi valley are meager and confusing. A few names have come down to us which are prominent in history as the first men to investigate the Mississippi valley. Among them is Robert Cavelier La Salle, who was born in 1642, in Rouen, France. He was well educated, of an adventurous turn of mind, a lover of novelties. He settled in Canada about 1669. He thought he could find China by going overland westward, supposing that the Ohio flowed into the Pacific. He learned, however, from Joliet and Marquette that the main river of the valley flowed into the Gulf of Mexico. His object now was to increase the French domain by adding to it all of the lower Mississippi valley. The French government was very generous in furnishing him aid. He built a vessel and freighted it with furs, putting the vessel in charge of some parties with directions to market the furs at Montreal. Unfortunately, the vessel was never heard from. He built another small vessel in which he sailed up the lakes to Green Bay, thence proceeding by small boats with a few companions, he reached a point on Lake Michigan near the head of the Illinois river, after which he returned to Canada. Towards the close of 1681, with a few companions, he again reached the head of Lake Michigan, at the present site of Chicago, from thence they moved to the Illinois river and descended in canoes to the Mississippi, which he followed to its mouth, where he erected a column and a cross with the following inscription upon it: "Louis the Great King of France and Navarre reigning, April 9th, 1682." Thus he claimed for France all the territory drained by the Mississippi river. After La Salle's death, Hennepin claimed the honor of discovering the mouth of the Mississippi, and others made a similar claim, but it is generally conceded that La Salle is entitled to the honor. La Salle had a severe attack of fever on his voyage up the river, and sent on a message to France of his success.

by Father Membre, which was published in Hennepin's work in 1683. La Salle returned to France and received from the government great honors; and plans were made by which he should return to America to seek the rich mining country of northern Mexico. A renegade Spaniard, Pengolosa, who had been in New Mexico in 1662, claimed to have discovered the lower Mississippi. La Salle started on this new mission in July, 1684, with four vessels and an escort of soldiers, with the object of establishing a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi. In landing, they missed the mouth of the Mississippi, and after coasting a long way, they found themselves at Santo Bay, Texas. There he landed his soldiers but lost one of his most valuable vessels with its entire cargo of supplies.

La Salle erected a rude fort in which he and his men remained for two years. He made many excursions into the country, but perhaps never got beyond the limits of Texas. He made no further attempt to find the mouth of the Mississippi with his vessel. Many of his colonists and soldiers died. No reinforcements came to his aid. All was discouragement, confusions, and mutterings of mutiny. Leaving a part of his force at his fort which he called St. Louis, he set out with the rest to reach Canada, in order to obtain relief. He was harsh and overbearing in his government, and awakened a spirit of resentment and bitterness among his men, so on the 19th of March, 1687, he was assassinated by one of his own men near the Trinity river. A few of the survivors made their way to Canada, which was a long, dreary, and dangerous journey, and from thence they returned to France. Those who remained at the fort were nearly all cut off by the Indians. The survivors were rescued by a Spanish force sent to drive away the French. Thus ended the life of the adventurous La Salle at an early age, after having discovered the Ohio river, and named the vast territory of the Mississippi valley, Louisiana, in honor of the reigning French monarch.

Jacques Marquette was born at Laon, France, in 1637. He was educated for a Jesuit missionary and sent to Canada in 1666. He founded a mission at Sault Ste. Marie in 1668, which was probably the first mission established in the upper Mississippi valley. In 1669 he built a chapel at Mackinaw. Louis Joliet, who was born at Quebec in 1645, was educated in the Jesuit college in that town, but was commissioned by Governor Frontenac to explore the Mississippi river. He started in 1673, and with Marquette, went down the Wisconsin and thence down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas river, returning by the way of the Illinois river to Green Bay, Wisconsin. Joliet had noted the various items of interest on this trip, but on his way to Quebec he lost his manuscript, but he prepared a map and an account of the expedition from memory. He was rewarded for his discoveries by being appointed royal high hydrographer, and received the Island of Anto Costi of which he was dispossessed by the English. He died in 1700, after having fixed his name permanently in history. Marquette opened a mission at Kaskaskia, but finding his strength failing, set out to return to Mackinaw. While in the boat, feeling that he was rapidly losing strength, he saw an eminence near the mouth of the Marquette river, and said to his fellow travelers: "That is a beautiful spot to be buried

on, let us land." They landed and he was buried there May 18, 1675, at the age of 38 years.

The French established a series of fortifications connecting the Mississippi valley with the great lakes such as Kaskaskia, in 1700; Cahokia, in 1700; Vincennes, in 1705; and Detroit, in 1701. These places all grew into important towns. Iberville, who became noted for the part he took in the Schenectady massacre, began the settlement of Mobile in the south, in 1702. His brother, Bienville, founded New Orleans in 1718. Iberville made the first permanent settlement at Biloxi Bay, eighty miles east of New Orleans. Pierre Laclède Liguist laid out St. Louis in 1764. Other French villages were begun in various places in the great valley.

The English and French were at war on this continent from 1756 to 1762. At the close of the war the treaty of peace gave to England all of the Mississippi valley east of the Mississippi river, except some territory east of New Orleans. At this the French settlers in the ceded territory were greatly enraged, and it is currently believed that out of five thousand French settlers, one-half left the territory. About this time a secret treaty between France and Spain gave to Spain all of Louisiana territory. When this became known the French settlers were doubly incensed to feel that the home government had bartered them away like so many cattle. The French have left their impress upon this country by the names of cities, towns, rivers, and state of Louisiana. Some of these names are significant; the Des Moines river means The River of the Monks. The Marie Des Cygnes river, which rises in Kansas and empties into the Osage river in Missouri, signifies Mary's River of Swans. St. Louis, New Orleans, Detroit and Vincennes, together with smaller places and rivers, will perpetuate French history as long as our civilization lasts.

DE SOTO.

Hernando De Soto, a noted Spanish explorer, was born in Estremadura, in 1500. He was of noble birth and had every facility for carrying out his plans. He explored in early manhood the coasts of Guatemala and Yucatan. He was one of Pizarro's most efficient helpers in his explorations of South America, especially in his conquest of Peru, where he obtained much gold and other treasures. He returned to Spain with no less than a half million dollars, and was banqueted as a great discoverer, and such was his influence over the emperor that he could obtain anything he asked. He married the daughter of Davila, a lady of high rank. He fitted out, at his own expense, one of the highest toned exploring expeditions that ever left the shores of Spain. He was appointed governor of Cuba and Florida with authority to conquer and explore all the country. Many wealthy, high born Spaniards flocked around him and desired to join his company. He selected six hundred of the most gallant and daring. They were dressed in costly garments, and provided with armor and all the paraphernalia of Spanish chivalry. The most ample and elaborate provisions were made for the expedition, even twelve priests were taken along to conduct

religious ceremonies, and a herd of swine which they expected to fatten on the corn and acorns of the new country. Ten vessels in all left the harbor of San Lúcar and sailed out under the command of De Soto, one of the most ambitious young men of his day. The first place they touched was Havana. All of the crew were full of enthusiasm. De Soto left his wife to govern Cuba during his absence. Hence, Cuba's first ruler was a woman. After two weeks they landed at Tampa Bay. De Soto and his cavaliers spent the next four months in tramping through swamps, swimming rivers, and fighting the Indians; they wintered at Flint river, sending out exploring parties from time to time in various directions. In the early spring of 1540, they left their winter quarters, pushed on through South Carolina, turning westward through North Carolina and Tennessee, crossing northern Georgia into lower Alabama. In the following winter they were upon the point of starvation, but came upon a field of corn that sustained them for awhile. Their Indian guide deceived them and took them through swamps and into difficult places, so as to discourage them. They found a deserted Indian village, which they occupied for a time. The Indians burned this village, and nearly all the clothing and supplies of De Soto and his company. After much delay, the guide brought them to the Mississippi river in May, 1541. They first looked upon the great stream not far from Memphis, and there in the presence of almost twenty thousand Indians, De Soto erected a cross made of a pine tree and around it, imposing religious ceremonies were performed. They had marched fully three thousand miles. They explored the Mississippi river as far up stream as St. Louis, but they discovered no gold mines nor valuable treasures of any kind. The hardships endured and the disappointments experienced were too much for De Soto; he bowed his head and fell into a state of melancholy. A malignant fever seized upon his emaciated frame, and after appointing a successor, he died May 21, 1542. In order to conceal his death from the natives, his body was wrapped in a mantle and sunk at midnight in the middle of the Mississippi river. Sad was the end of the white man who discovered the mighty river. The place of his burial was near the mouth of the Red river. He is properly regarded as the true discoverer of the Mississippi river, although Pineda found the mouth of the river in 1519, and Cabeza de Vaca must have crossed near the gulf in 1528. Although De Soto did not find gold, and his expedition was a most disastrous one, yet he found the river which gave him a better place in history than gold could have done. De Soto's wife expired at Havana on the third day after learning of his death.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

The purchase of Louisiana Territory was the greatest event of Jefferson's administration; more than this it was the greatest civil event in United States history. It gave the United States a standing among the nations of the earth that it could not otherwise have had. The governments of Spain and France had no conception of the magnitude and value of this territory. During the Spanish occupation of nearly forty years, there was but little development.

The King of France sold this vast territory to a private subject, afterward the sale was canceled, such was the low estimate the king put upon the value of the territory. The extent of it has been a subject of dispute. Gue in his History of Iowa, includes in this purchase the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, now the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. When La Salle discovered the mouth of the Mississippi river, in the name of the King of France, he laid claim to all the territory drained by the river, which certainly would not extend west of the crest of the Rocky Mountains. The estimates of the size of the territory differ more than two hundred thousand square miles. Gue claims more than eleven hundred thousand square miles, while others estimate it at nine hundred thousand square miles. Napoleon, the First Consul of France, desired to recover from Spain this territory and practically forced the King of Spain to cede it back to France in a secret treaty. One of the stipulations of the treaty was that if France ever parted with the territory, Spain was to have the first chance to purchase it. This secret cession of the territory was made in 1800. The First Consul of France was about to send an army to New Orleans for the purpose of holding possession of the territory, but the United States was strenuously opposed to such a proceeding. France was involved in wars at home, and another war with England seemed imminent, so that Napoleon, fearing that in case of another war with England, he would lose this territory west of the Mississippi river, as France had lost the territory east of the Mississippi river by a former war with England, he therefore became willing to sell the territory to the United States, and thereby prevent England ever coming into the possession of it. He seemed to have a better conception of the value of the territory than former rulers had had. Involved as he was in European conflicts, it was doubtless a stroke of policy to sell the territory to the United States. Napoleon gave to Marquis de Marbois the following directions which were recorded by the latter: "Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede; it is the whole colony, without any reservation. I know the price of what I abandon, and I have sufficiently proved the importance that I attach to this province, since my first diplomatic act with Spain had for its object the recovery of it. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not even await the arrival of Mr. Monroe; have an interview this day with Mr. Livingston. But I require a great deal of money for this war, and I would not like to commence with new contributions. If I should regulate my terms, according to the value of these vast regions to the United States, the indemnity would have no limits. I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty million francs, and for less than that sum I will not treat; I would rather make a desperate attempt to keep those fine countries. Tomorrow you shall have full powers. Mr. Monroe is on the point of arriving. To this minister the president must have given secret instructions, more extensive than the ostensible authorization of Congress, for the stipulation of the payments to be made. Neither this minister nor his colleague is prepared for a decision which goes infinitely beyond anything that

they are about to ask of us. Begin by making them the overture without any subterfuge. You will acquaint me, day by day, hour by hour, of your progress. The cabinet of London is informed of the measures adopted at Washington, but it can have no suspicion of those which I am now taking. Observe the greatest secrecy, and recommend it to the American ministers; they have not a less interest than yourself in conforming to this counsel. You will correspond with M. de Talleyrand, who alone knows my intentions. If I attended to his advice, France would confine her ambition to the left bank of the Rhine, and would only make war to protect any dismemberment of her possessions. But he also admits that the cession of Louisiana is not a dismemberment of France. Keep him informed of the progress of this affair." Negotiations were at once begun between Marbois and Livingston soon after Monroe arrived, and the treaty was soon completed, and the immense territory passed into the hands of the United States in consideration of the sum of fifteen million dollars. Eleven million two hundred and fifty thousand was to be paid to France, and three million seven hundred and fifty thousand was reserved to be paid to American citizens who had claims against France. There is no other transaction of equal importance of this character on record. The area embraced nearly or quite one million square miles. The boundaries of this ceded territory were of interest to Spain, France, Great Britain, and the United States. The eastern limit was undisputed; it was to be the Mississippi river from its source to the 31st parallel of latitude. After much discussion the southern boundary was settled. The northern boundary concerned the United States and Great Britain. It was not until the treaty of 1819 that Spain assented to the boundaries as fixed by the other nations. When the matter came before the United States Congress for ratification, strange to say that a number of wise statesmen objected to the purchase, alleging that Jefferson had transcended his constitutional limits; but a large majority favored the purchase that added so much to the United States. No wonder that Mr. Livingston said to the French minister when they completed the treaty: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives." At an early date the United States took possession of the territory and sent Governor Claiborne to New Orleans to preside over the affairs of Louisiana territory. Soon after the territory was divided and that portion constituting the state of Louisiana was called Orleans territory. The remainder of the territory still retained the name of Louisiana, which was organized on the third of March, 1805, and General James Wilkinson was appointed governor. The white population of this vast territory at that time did not exceed one thousand. Saint Louis remained the seat of government and Governor Wilkinson took up his residence there. One year before this, President Jefferson appointed an expedition to explore the Missouri river and its tributaries, and then to go west to the Pacific ocean. Lewis and Clark and twenty-four others constituted the company that set out on this perilous journey. They had wintered at a village opposite the mouth of the Missouri river. On the 14th of May, 1804, they embarked, rowing their boats up the swift and everchanging current of the Missouri river. They kept minute records of every incident that occurred, and the observations made. Wherever possible they held parleys with the Indians

When they had reached a point near where the city of Council Bluffs is now located, they held a council with six chiefs, and named the place Council Bluffs. However, it is generally supposed that this was a short distance above the present city. They informed the Indians of the change of government, that the Spaniards were no longer in possession of the country, but that it had passed into the jurisdiction of the United States. They also made it plain to the Indians that the object of this government was to live in peace with all native tribes, and that constant care would be taken to preserve all their rights. They then gave presents to the Indians and continued their journey up the river. On reaching a point near the present site of Sioux City, they had the misfortune to lose a prominent man of their company, Charles Floyd, who was buried in that lonely region. The annual floods made inroads upon the bluff where Floyd was buried, until in 1857, the bones of the young soldier were exposed. Some of the residents of Sioux City reburied Floyd's remains with appropriate ceremonies. They found the red cedar headboard which had been placed there by Captain Lewis, to mark the resting place of his lamented comrade. This simple inscription was on the board: "Charles Floyd died August 20, 1804." Recently, an appropriate monument has been erected to commemorate this man, who was the first white man buried in Iowa. More than a hundred years before the Lewis and Clark expedition, French trappers had gone up and down the Missouri river and its tributaries, but had failed to furnish accurate descriptions of the country. They were simply seeking profit in furs and not exploring for the benefit of coming generations. After the publication of Lewis and Clark's discoveries, no less a personage than Thomas H. Benton, the distinguished Missouri senator, said that the broad prairies of the upper Missouri valley will never be inhabited by civilized man, except along the water courses. Considering the means that the pioneer settlers had at that time for settling prairie regions, this statement of Senator Benton was not so much out of place. When farms had to be fenced with rails, it required much timber and labor to protect a grain field, but after the invention of barbed wire and the introduction of railroads, by which lumber could be brought to the very verge of the settlement, it was comparatively easy to fence a farm, and put up buildings, and make a delightful home on the fertile prairies. In a council with the Indians, Lewis and Clark learned from them of the upper Des Moines river, Spirit and Okoboji lakes, and the close proximity of the head of Little Sioux river to the Des Moines.

After the organization of the two territories, Orleans and Louisiana, settlers began to pour into the southern part of Louisiana territory with amazing rapidity. St. Louis had been located forty years. Its prosperity began to indicate the fact that it was destined to be one of the great cities of the United States. The Indians in this territory were inclined to be much more peaceable than those of the Northwest territory, and did not seriously impede the progress of the settlements. So rapidly did population increase, that the territory of Louisiana became the territory of Missouri, and by 1814, the Missouri territory was divided; that part comprising the present state of Arkansas and the country west was organized as the territory of Arkansas. On the 28th of June, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi river and north of the state of Missouri was

made a part of the territory of Michigan and continued so until July 4, 1836, when Wisconsin territory was organized, which embraced the present states of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. An act of Congress, approved July 12th, 1838, created the territory of Iowa, embracing not only the present state of Iowa but northward to the British possessions. The territorial development of the Louisiana purchase has been followed sufficiently in order to meet the purposes of this work. The territory of Orleans was organized into the state of Louisiana, and admitted into the Union in 1812. Missouri was admitted as a state in 1820. When the bill for the admission of Missouri was introduced in Congress, it precipitated the first alarming and bitter discussion of slavery. The people of the slave holding states were determined to have their share of the United States territory organized without restrictions in the matter of slavery, so severe was the discussion and so universal, north and south, the excitement, that the very foundations of the government were shaken. The celebrated Missouri Compromise was finally adopted, which provided that all that part of Louisiana territory lying north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, should forever prohibit slavery, except Missouri. This measure was carried through Congress by the untiring and persistent efforts of Henry Clay. "The principal conditions of the plan were these: First, the admission of Missouri as a slave holding state; secondly, the division of the rest of the Louisiana purchase by the parallel thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes; thirdly, the admission of new states to be formed out of the territory south of that line, with or without slavery, as the people might determine; fourthly, the prohibition of slavery in all the new states to be organized out of the territory north of the dividing line." This put a quietus upon the slavery agitation for thirty years. By this compromise the south gained the immediate point in discussion, namely, the admission of Missouri as a slave state, but in the end the north was the great gainer. Below the compromise line there was only enough room for Arkansas and a good sized state west of it, while north of the line there was room for at least nine good sized states with parts of others. Afterward the south felt the need of more slave holding territory, and promulgated a scheme for the annexation of Texas, which led to the war with Mexico. This was purely a slave holders' scheme, although the results of the Mexican war were greatly advantageous to the United States. The principle involved was not based upon sound morality. Some thought that the slave question could be satisfactorily settled by extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific coast, and allowing slavery to the south of it. Soon after the war with Mexico, California asked for admission as a free state, when part of California lies south of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes. This convinced all that the plan of prolonging the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific coast was a mere bubble, and bursted at the admission of California. Arkansas came into the Union as a slave state under the Compromise in 1836. Iowa was admitted as a state in 1846; Minnesota, in 1858; Kansas, in 1861; Nebraska, in 1867. In Benjamin Harrison's administration, North and South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana were admitted. In 1907, Oklahoma, including

the territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, was admitted as the state of Oklahoma. Thus the entire Louisiana purchase was developed into states, which took their places in the Union. The history of the Louisiana purchase is one of the most interesting on record. At each step, magnificent development takes place which enchant the reader from page to page. The mineral resources are vast: iron, copper, lead, gold, and vast fields of bituminous coal are no small part of the wealth of this territory, but the corn annually produced far exceeds in value all of the minerals in the United States. The beauty and fertility of the farms and the magnificence of the rivers are not surpassed anywhere in the world. The supply of the best quality of timber is equal to that of any other portion of the United States.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND ORGANIZATION OF IOWA TERRITORY.

In a preceding page it has been stated that Marquette and Joliet were the first white men to set their feet upon Iowa soil, in the year of 1673. It was more than a century after this before any white men attempted to make a permanent settlement in Iowa. During all this time the Indians, doubtless, as they roamed about, kept in memory the visit of the Black Robed Chief and his companion, Joliet. In 1788, a Frenchman, Julien du Buque, crossed the Mississippi river with a small party of miners, having heard that there were extensive lead mines on the west side of the river, which had been discovered by an Indian squaw.

He was a native of France, but had immigrated to Canada, and engaged in fur trading with the Indians. When he came into the region of the Mississippi he acquired great influence among the chiefs of the Sac and Fox Indians. He married an Indian squaw and engaged in mining on the west side of the river, and named his place of business The Mines of Spain, in 1796, in honor of the Spanish governor. It will be remembered that the Louisiana territory belonged to Spain at that time. Du Buque continued in the mining business until March 24th, 1810, having been a resident of that place twenty-two years, at which time he died, and was buried on a bluff near the present city which was named after him. In 1830, James L. Langworthy and Lucius H. Langworthy and some other miners crossed the river and engaged in mining, having obtained permission from the Indians. They adopted a code of laws or rules which was the first civil government established by white men in Iowa. Some time after this Colonel Zachary Taylor, who was in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, under direction of the war department, issued an order requiring all the miners to leave the west side of the river. With much reluctance, the miners evacuated their camps, but not until troops were sent to enforce the order. After the Black Hawk war, June 1, 1833, the Langworthy brothers returned and took possession of their claims, and soon there was a considerable village at

Dubuque. It was at a meeting of the settlers in 1834, that the place was named Dubuque. Here, the first schoolhouse in Iowa was erected, and about five hundred white people had settled in the mining district. The next permanent settlement was at Montrose in Lee county in 1832. Troops were stationed at this point, which was called Fort Des Moines. Captain James White was the first man who made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1832, this claim and some others, that had been made, were purchased by the Knapp Brothers, and in 1835, they laid out the town of Montrose. In the same year, 1832, Daniel Tothero came with his family, and settled near where the town of Burlington now stands. This was before the government had acquired the Indian title, which was known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Samuel White, about the same time, erected a cabin in the same neighborhood. Some dragoons from the military post at Rock Island, during the next winter, drove Tothero and White across the river, burning their cabins. As soon as the Black Hawk Purchase was completed, White returned and built his second cabin. After the Black Hawk War, the settlements began to increase rapidly. In 1834, the Black Hawk Purchase was attached to Michigan for temporary government. During the same year, the legislature of Michigan established a line running west from the south end of Rock Island, and organized the territory north of that line into Dubuque county, and the territory south of the line into Des Moines county. Captain B. W. Clarke, a native of Virginia, who had made some improvements on the east side of the river, moved across the river in 1833, and made the first claim in what is now Scott county, where the town of Buffalo was laid out. His son, David H. Clarke, was the first white child born in Scott county. After the Black Hawk Purchase, the Sac and Fox tribes removed to Des Moines river where they remained until the Agency Treaty, when they were removed by the government to Kansas. In 1836, the territory of Michigan was divided, and Wisconsin territory organized, which embraced the state of Iowa. At the first session of the Wisconsin legislature held October 25, 1836, at Belmont, which had been designated by the governor as the temporary capital of the newly organized territory, Des Moines county was divided and the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Louisa, and Cook, afterward called Scott, were organized. The first court ever held in Iowa was in a log house in Burlington, in April, 1835, presided over by Judge Isaac Loeffler, who was appointed by the Governor of Michigan. At the same time, John King of Dubuque was appointed judge of that county. Soon after the organization of Wisconsin territory, the governor caused the census of Dubuque and Des Moines counties to be taken, which showed that there was over ten thousand inhabitants. The population continued to increase rapidly. In 1833, the first postoffice was established at Dubuque, Milo H. Prentice was appointed postmaster. The first schoolhouse was erected also in Dubuque in the same year, and the first Methodist society was formed there. In the year 1836, the people began to agitate for another division of territory, claiming that the people of the west side of the river needed a separate government. They had some interests that required especial attention, in which the inhabitants on the east side of the river were not particularly concerned. The discussion continued and became

more general, until the inhabitants of Dubuque, Des Moines, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine, Louisa, and Lee counties assembled in convention in the town of Burlington. The following were recognized as delegates from the several counties in this convention, the object of which was to memorialize congress to grant the right of pre-emption to actual settlers on government lands. The dispute had already arisen between the state of Missouri and the inhabitants north of them in regard to the boundary line, so that this convention memorialized Congress on this important subject. The primary object of the convention was to memorialize congress for the division of the Wisconsin territory, and the establishment of a new territory on the west side of the river. Delegates. Dubuque county: P. H. Engle, J. T. Fales, G. W. Harris, W. A. Warren, W. B. Watts, A. F. Russell, W. H. Patton, J. W. Parker, J. D. Bell, J. H. Rose. Des Moines county: David Rorer, Robert Ralston, Cyrus S. Jacobs. Van Buren county: Van Caldwell, J. G. Kenner, James Hall. Henry county: W. H. Wallace, J. D. Payne, and J. L. Myers. Muscatine county: J. R. Struthers, M. Couch, Eli Reynolds, S. C. Hastings, James Davis, S. Jenner, A. Smith, and E. K. Fay. Louisa county: J. M. Clark, Wm. M. Toole, and J. J. Rinearson. Lee county: Henry Eno, J. Claypool, and Hawkins Taylor. Cyrus S. Jacobs was chosen president and J. M. Clark, vice-president. J. W. Parker and J. R. Struthers, secretaries. The convention continued in session three days. It was affirmed by the convention that there were twenty-five thousand inhabitants west of the Mississippi river. The memorial in regard to pre-emptions recited at length a request that congress provide that all settlers should be entitled to enter their claims at the minimum price of government lands. Up to this time, no lands west of the Mississippi had been offered for sale by the government; and the inhabitants on these lands were called "Squatters." They kept the matter prominent in all their memorials, that there were twenty-five thousand inhabitants west of the river. The memorial in regard to the southern boundary line between the state of Missouri and Wisconsin territory set forth very minutely, the fact that Missouri was encroaching upon the territory. The real cause of dispute in regard to this line was slavery. Missouri was a slave state, and The Missouri Compromise had definitely fixed the line north of which there should be no more slave territory; yet, the south was clamorous for more slave territory, and embraced every opportunity for so contending. The memorial, praying for the division of the territory, was so clear and wise a measure that the petitioners had no difficulty in setting forth their claim. None of the territories that had been hitherto organized possessed a larger number of inhabitants than was now west of the Mississippi river. They brought no accusation of unfairness or injustice against the Governor of Wisconsin territory or against the citizens on that side of the river; but alleged that their interests were separate and distinct in many regards from those on the east side of the river. Their chief argument, however, for the new territory was that they had more inhabitants than the former territories which had been organized. This was a memorable convention, conducted in a wise and discreet manner, and brought forth the desired fruit. Congress took the matter under consideration, but it was not all smooth sailing. There

was much bitter opposition to the establishment of this territory. Slavery was the underlying cause that entered into the acrimonious discussion. Everywhere its advocates were quick to perceive and oppose any measure that tended to circumscribe slave territory. The question of the admission of Texas was being discussed all over the United States, and bitter feeling engendered. Seven years later, Texas was admitted, and the Mexican War followed. Mr. Mason of Ohio objected to the division of the territory on the ground that the settlers west of the river were there in opposition to law. Mr. Waddy Thompson was opposed to the territorial government of the northwest because the people in the north were opposed to the annexation of Texas. He said: "I will never consent to the organization of these territories or the admission of new states into the Union when the fanatical spirit of the north is pouring into the House, memorials against the annexation of Texas, simply because it is cursed with the peculiar institution of the south." He was pleading for the balance of power, that the south ought to have a prospective slave state for each free state admitted into the Union. Mr. Mercer moved that Iowa be organized as a territory, when Wisconsin was admitted as a state, but this motion failed. Mr. Shepard of North Carolina, with more earnestness said: "A fresh, rich field might be opened to those who speculate in public lands, and a batch of new offices created for such as seek executive favor." He, too regarded the settlers west of the Mississippi as aggressors on public lands, without any authority whatever. He said: "Who are these that . . . pray for the establishment of a new territory! Individuals who have left their own homes and seized on the public lands . . . these men pounced on the choicest spots, cut down the timber, built houses, and cultivated the soil as if it were their own property, without the authority of law and in defiance of the government they have taken possession of what belongs to the whole nation, and appropriated to a private use, that which was intended for the public welfare. These are they, who require a governor, judge, council, and marshals, when every act of their lives is contrary to justice, and every petition which they make is an evidence of their guilt and violence. We who are insulted, whose authority is trampled under foot, are asked for new favors and privileges; the guardians of the law approached by its open contemners, and begged to erect these modest gentlemen into a dignified government. . . . I cannot sanction their conduct; if they would not move peaceably, they should go at the point of the bayonet, if they forget what is due to their country and their distant fellow citizens they ought to be punished. The majesty of the laws should be vindicated. . . ." He went on to say: "If the territory of Iowa be now established, it will soon become a state; and if we now cross the Mississippi, under the beautiful patronage of this government, the cupidity and enterprise of our people will carry the system still farther, and ere long the Rocky Mountains will be scaled and the valley of the Columbia be embraced in our domain. This then is the time to pause; if happiness depended entirely upon the number of hogs raised, or the quantity of corn gathered, then the citizens should be dispersed so as to occupy the most fertile spots in our whole territory. . . . Whatever may be the effect of this land policy on the general welfare, it has been deeply injur-

ious to the south portion of the Confederacy. . . . If all of the people born in North Carolina had remained in its limits, our swamps and low grounds would have rivaled the valley of the Nile in production, and our pine barrens would have been flourishing with the vine, the olive and the mulberry. We have, therefore, reason to complain of the policy of this government. . . . Others may act as pleases them, but I will never sustain a policy so detrimental to the people with whom I am connected. . . . If these remarks be unavailing, the patriots should fear for the permanence of the republic." Mr. Shepard's speech clearly indicated the gathering storm which burst with such great fury in 1861. Every discussion of this kind seemed to intensify slavery advocates of the south, and no less did it establish the people of the north in their views of the eternal principles of human liberty. The territory was divided and on the 12th of June, 1838, President Van Buren, approved the act which was to take effect and be in full force on and after July 3, 1838. The territory embraced all that part of the territory of Wisconsin lying west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due north from the head waters or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line. Consequently, it included the present state of Iowa, nearly all of Minnesota, and the Dakotas. The act also appropriated five thousand dollars for a public library, and twenty thousand dollars for the erection of public buildings. Before the division, the last Wisconsin legislature met at Burlington, which was the first legislative body in the future state of Iowa. At this session Dubuque county was divided so as to organize Clayton, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton, Cedar, and Scott counties. President Van Buren appointed Robert Lucas, governor; Wm. B. Conway, secretary; Francis Gehon, marshal; Cyrus S. Jacobs, United States attorney; Charles Mason, chief justice; Joseph Williams and Thomas S. Wilson, associate judges; A. C. Dodge, register; J. P. Van Antwerp, receiver of the United States land office at Burlington; B. R. Peterkin, register; and Thomas McKnight, receiver of the land office at Dubuque. Governor Lucas received his commission on the 17th July, 1838. Wm. B. Conway, who had been appointed secretary, hastened to Burlington and assumed the duties of governor, issued a proclamation for an election, signed the document "acting governor." This very much exasperated Governor Lucas and he ignored the proceeding. His first official act was to issue a proclamation dividing the territory into eight representative districts and apportioning the members of the Council and House, among the nineteen counties then organized. The organizing act provided for the House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members and the council to consist of thirteen members. Governor Lucas immediately issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first territorial legislature, to be held on the 10th day of September, and appointing the 12th day of November for the meeting of the legislature at Burlington. The following is a list of the names, place of residence, nativity, age, and occupation of the members elected.

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GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST
OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS

COUNCIL.

Name	County	Nativity	Age	Occupation
E. A. M. Swarzy	Van Buren	Vermont	28	Farmer
J. Keith	Van Buren	Virginia	52	Gunsmith
A. Ingram	Des Moines	Pennsylvania	60	Farmer
Robert Ralston	Des Moines	Ohio	31	Merchant
C. Whittlesey	Cedar	New York	31	Merchant
George Hepner	Des Moines	Kentucky	33	Farmer
Jesse B. Browne	Lee	Kentucky	40	Formerly U.S.A.
Jesse D. Payne	Henry	Tennessee	35	Physician
L. B. Hughes	Henry	Virginia	34	Merchant
J. W. Parker	Scott	Vermont	28	Lawyer
Step'n Hempstead	Dubuque	Connecticut	26	Lawyer
Warner Lewis	Dubuque	Virginia	32	—————
J. M. Clark	Louisa	New York	25	Farmer

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Name	County	Nativity	Age	Occupation
Wm. H. Wallace	Henry	Ohio	27	Farmer
Wm. G. Coop	Henry	Virginia	33	Farmer
A. B. Porter	Henry	Kentucky	30	Farmer
Laurel Summers	Scott	Kentucky	24	Farmer
Jabez Burchard	Scott	Pennsylvania	34	Farmer
James Brierly	Lee	Ohio	29	Farmer
Wm. Patterson	Lee	Virginia	37	Farmer
H. Taylor	Lee	Kentucky	27	Farmer
Hardin Nowlin	Dubuque	Illinois	34	Farmer
Andrew Bankston	Dubuque	North Carolina	51	Farmer
Thomas Cox	Dubuque	Kentucky	51	Farmer
C. Swan	Dubuque	New York	39	Miner
C. J. Price	Lee	North Carolina	37	Farmer
J. W. Grimes	Des Moines	New Hampshire	22	Lawyer
George Temple	Des Moines	New Hampshire	34	Farmer
George H. Beeler	Des Moines	Virginia	39	Merchant
V. B. Delashmutt	Des Moines	Virginia	37	Farmer
Thomas Blair	Des Moines	Kentucky	49	Farmer
James Hall	Van Buren	Maryland	27	— —
Samuel Parker	Van Buren	Virginia	34	Farmer
G. S. Bailey	Van Buren	Kentucky	27	Physician
Levi Thornton	Louisa	Pennsylvania	42	Farmer
Wm. L. Toole	Louisa	Virginia	35	Farmer
Robert G. Roberts	Cedar	Pennsylvania	42	Farmer
John Frierson	Muscatine	Ohio	34	Surveyor
S. C. Hastings	Muscatine	New York	25	Lawyer



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It will be seen from the above list that twenty-three of the thirty-nine members were farmers; that their ages ranged from 22 to 60. They did their work well, considering that the majority of them were without legislative experience. On the 12th day of November, 1838, the legislature elected, met in Burlington, and held its session in the old Zion M. E. church. Jesse B. Browne was chosen President of the Council, and Wm. H. Wallace of Henry county, Speaker of the House. Among the members of the legislature were several young men, who afterward attained high positions, both in state and nation. James W. Grimes, who was the youngest member, afterward was elected governor of the state and later to the United States senate. Stephen Hempstead, a member of the council, was elected governor of the state in 1850. The legislature after organizing, notified the governor that they were ready to hear from him. He recommended them to exclude all technicalities and ambiguous phrases, and to consider the wants of the people, such as a system of road laws, the suppression of intemperance and gambling, a system of common schools, and the selection of commissioners to locate the seat of government. The acts of this legislature filled a book of almost five hundred pages, dealing with all the subjects that required legal enactment in that day. It was a strong pro-slave body. They prohibited free negroes from settling in the territory and from becoming a charge on any county. Any citizen, who cared for or protected a free negro, was subject to a fine of one hundred dollars. Slave holders were authorized to come into the territory and recover their slaves.

The Organic Act declared "that the legislative power shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly." Hence, it gave to the governor the power of absolute veto over all acts of the assembly. The Organizing Act also gave the governor power to appoint all inferior judicial officers, justices of peace, sheriffs, militia officers, and county surveyors, so that he was in real power no less than a king. Owing to the authority reposed in the governor, he soon found himself in trouble with the legislature. The legislature had not proceeded far until there was conflict between the governor and the two Houses. The governor assumed the power to veto any or all the acts of the legislature. A joint resolution requested the governor to immediately notify the assembly upon the approval of a bill; this he declined to do. A special committee was appointed to consider the governor's vetoes, which committee reported in part as follows:

"Several bills of importance have been vetoed by the governor, some approved in part, and to some he has attached exceptions and explanations. We do not consider that the governor has treated the Assembly with dignity or fairness due to it or himself as executive. We deny the power of the governor to unconditionally veto bills. We claim that the act organizing the territory makes it the imperative duty of the Governor to approve all bills passed by the Legislative Assembly. We believe that Congress never intended that the veto power should be exercised by the governor. We believe the principle claimed by the governor is dangerous and pernicious, and as representatives of a free people we cannot acquiesce in it."

Andrew Bankson, of Dubuque, offered a resolution declaring that: "Robert

Lucas is unfit to be ruler of a free people, and that a committee be appointed to report a memorial setting forth our reasons to the president, and praying for his immediate removal from office." Twelve votes were recorded in favor of the resolution and ten against it. A lengthy memorial, containing many grievances and complaints, and requesting the removal of the governor from office, was adopted by a vote of sixteen for, and eight against. The memorial was signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses and forwarded to Washington. The minority claimed the privilege of filing a protest to accompany the memorial, but was denied the privilege by a vote of sixteen to eight. The declaration of the minority is as follows:

"Believing the governor is acceptable as executive to a large majority of the people of the territory, and believing him to be an honest and pure man, and in all respects well qualified for the high station he now holds, we desire his continuance in office." This was also forwarded to the President, who asked the governor for an explanation, which was given in a satisfactory way, so that the President continued him in office until the expiration of his term. The governor believed and so expressed himself that W. B. Conway, the secretary, inspired all this opposition and formulated the resolution requesting his removal. This seems to have been the end of the controversy. All parties settled down to business. The Organic Act gave the executive great authority in these words: "The executive power and authority over the said territory of Iowa shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for three years unless sooner removed by the President of the United States." And further: "that the legislative power shall be vested in a governor and in a legislative assembly." It seems from this that the governor was not transcending the limit of his powers, but the legislature thought he was. The result of the controversy was that Congress adopted two amendments to the Organic Act on the same day, March 3, 1839.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ORGANIC LAW.

AN ACT TO ALTER AND AMEND THE ORGANIC LAW OF THE TERRITORIES OF WISCONSIN AND IOWA.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every bill which shall have passed the Council and House of Representatives of the territories of Iowa and Wisconsin shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor of the territory; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such consideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be

determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days, (Sunday excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be so construed as to deprive Congress of the right to disapprove of any law passed by the said legislative assembly, or in any way impair or alter the power of Congress over laws passed by said assembly.

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE ELECTION OR APPOINTMENT OF CERTAIN OFFICERS
IN THE TERRITORY OF IOWA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the legislative assembly of the territory of Iowa, shall be, and are hereby authorized, to provide by law for the election or appointment of sheriffs, judges of probate, justices of the peace, and county surveyors within the said territory, in such way or manner, and at such times and places, as to them may seem proper; and, after a law shall have been passed by the legislative assembly for that purpose, all elections or appointments of the above named officers thereafter to be had or made shall be in pursuance of such law.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the term of service of the present delegate for said territory of Iowa shall expire on the twenty-seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and forty; and the qualified electors of said territory may elect a delegate to serve from the said twenty-seventh day of October to the fourth day of March thereafter, at such time and place as shall be prescribed by law by the legislative assembly, and thereafter a delegate shall be elected, at such time and place as the legislative assembly may direct, to serve for a Congress, as members of the House of Representatives are now elected.

If the two amendments just recited had been incorporated into the original Organic Act, the trouble between Governor Lucas and the legislature could not have arisen. W. B. Conway, the secretary, died November, 1839. James Clarke, was appointed in his stead. Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county; General Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines county, were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of government and directed to meet at the town of Napoleon, in Johnson county, on the first Monday of May, 1839. They were limited to that county in the selection of a site. They secured the title to six hundred and forty acres of land, had it surveyed into lots, decided to erect thereon a capitol building to be superintended by Chauncey Swan. The new town was named Iowa City, and was located about two miles northwest of the town of Napoleon. The next session of the legislature which began in November, 1839, in Burlington, passed an act requiring the commissioners to adopt a plan for the building, limiting the cost thereof to fifty-one thousand

dollars. The corner stone, with appropriate ceremonies, was laid on the fourth day of July, 1840, Governor Robert Lucas delivering an oration. In September, 1838, Wm. W. Chapman was elected delegate to Congress for the next succeeding two years.

Political partisanship was scarcely known in the first legislature. The people were too eager to promote their common interests and encourage immigration to cultivate political animosities, but in 1840 they caught the spirit of the presidential campaign that raged throughout the states. Wm. Henry Harrison, who had been so closely identified with the west for almost half a century, was the whig candidate for President of the United States. He had been a delegate in Congress from the Northwest territory, and had been governor of Indiana territory, and negotiated the treaty at St. Louis in which several Indian chiefs, who had been drinking, ceded to the United States no less than fifty-one million acres of land. General Harrison commanded the white forces at the battle of Tippecanoe in northern Indiana, which proved so disastrous to Tecumseh's forces. The campaign conducted by the whigs had for its motto, "Log cabin and hard cider." Perhaps never in the history of the country did political excitement reach a higher tide than in 1840. The whigs were triumphant, and the great westerner was elected president; but unfortunately served only one month, when death came and called him away.

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The people of Iowa territory and those of the state of Missouri became greatly excited over the line between the two governments. The northern boundary of Missouri was described as the parallel of latitude which passed through the rapids of Des Moines; these rapids were in the Mississippi river, and a little above the mouth of the Des Moines river. In Van Buren county, Iowa, just below the town of Keosauqua, there is a slight rapids in the Des Moines river. The governor of Missouri claimed that the line was to be on the parallel of the last named rapids, while the governor of Iowa territory claimed that it was to be on the parallel of the first named rapids in the Mississippi river. By reference to a map, it will be seen that it would make a difference of a strip of some eight miles in width; this was the bone of contention. One David Doose, under the authority of the state of Missouri, went into the contested strip in Van Buren county, Iowa, to collect taxes and perform other duties as a constable; other Missouri officials assumed similar authority, and thus very nearly brought on a war between the two governments. Governor Boggs of Missouri, went so far as to call out the militia of that state, in order to possess and maintain authority over the strip in contention. Governor Lucas of Iowa territory, called out his militia, consisting of twelve hundred armed men. No people ever more fully imbibed the war spirit than did the people living in and on either side of this strip of territory. Fortunately, there were some level heads on both sides, who saw that the way out of the difficulty was the way of

peace and not of war. General A. C. Dodge, of Burlington; General Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were appointed commissioners on the part of the territory. The county commissioners of Clark county, Missouri, rescinded their order for the collection of taxes in Iowa. The governor of Missouri sent messengers to Governor Lucas, proposing to submit the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States. Governor Lucas declined to accept the proposition, but afterward both Iowa and Missouri petitioned Congress to settle the question. William G. Miner of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott of Iowa, surveyed and established, under an order of the Supreme Court of the United States, the boundary line, which averted war. The whole matter of contention has been treated as a joke by the people of southern Iowa and northern Missouri, believing that there never was any cause for ill feeling. Governor Lucas filled his term of office acceptably, at the close of which he was succeeded by John Chambers, who was appointed in 1841. General Robert Lucas was born at Shepardstown, Virginia, April 1, 1781. He was a descendant of the immortal peace man, Wm. Penn. In 1800, Lucas went to Ohio. He had not inherited the pacific qualities of character which distinguished his illustrious progenitor. At an early age he began cultivating the spirit of war, so was ready to enter his country's service in 1812, and continued throughout the last conflict with England, which ended in 1815. He was promoted from captain to lieutenant colonel in the volunteer army, and was brigadier general of the Ohio militia on the frontier. He was chairman of the Democratic convention, which nominated Andrew Jackson for president in 1832. Mr. Lucas was governor of the state of Ohio from 1832 to 1836; and as we have seen was appointed governor of Iowa territory in 1838. He died at Iowa City, February 7th, 1853.

Governor Chambers was a man of large experience, and had passed middle life; he had served for many years in the Kentucky legislature and had also been attorney general of his state, and had been a member of Congress three terms. On the 22d of June, he made his first visit to the new capital, and was kindly received by the people. On the sixth of December, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met in Iowa City, in a building prepared by Walter Butler. Some pledges had been made to him that he would be reimbursed, which were never fulfilled. At this session, J. W. Parker of Scott county, was elected president of the council, and Warner Lewis, of Dubuque county, was elected speaker of the house. There were still parties in the legislature who were in favor of calling a convention to frame a constitution preparatory to the admission of the territory as a state. The legislature provided for an act for submission of the question to the voters. The majority of whom were opposed to assuming the duties of statehood at present, indeed every county in the territory gave a majority against the proposition. By virtue of his office, John Chambers was superintendent of Indian affairs, and in September of 1842, made a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, in which they ceded all their lands in Iowa to the United States, and further agreed to move to Kansas within three years. Many settlers rushed into the newly purchased territory, exposing themselves to Indian depredations, and without any warrant of protection from

the government. Governor Chambers, after having requested these intruders to retire from the territory, called upon the war department to expel them. Captain Beach with a company of soldiers, removed the squatters to the south side of the Des Moines river. It seemed that soldiers were now needed to protect the Indians and care for their rights, rather than to protect the frontier white settlers. So in 1842, Captain James Allen was ordered to establish a post on the Des Moines river to prevent squatters from entering the reservation. The post was located near the Sac and Fox agency, twenty-five miles north of the Missouri line, and sixty-five miles west of Fort Madison. This post was abandoned in May, 1843, and Captain Allen established another post at the mouth of the Raccoon river, the present site of Des Moines. This tract of land was estimated at ten million acres, and the military authorities were unable to prevent squatters from entering the territory before the expiration of the three years, as agreed upon in the treaty. "The hard times" of 1842 reached the territory. Money was scarce, banks all over the states were failing; the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, the only bank in Iowa, was compelled to suspend. The mass of the inhabitants of the territory were unable to purchase many of the actual necessities of life. The winter following, 1842-'43, was one of unusual severity, beginning early and lasting until late in the spring. The intensity of the cold has not been surpassed or even equaled, unless it was the winter of 1856 and 1857. Great suffering prevailed. Many farmers lost all of their cattle and hogs, and many of the wild animals, such as the deer, prairie chickens and quail, were almost annihilated; perhaps there is no era in the history of Iowa so full of suffering as was this winter of 1842 and 1843. The farmers who had grain or any other farm products to market, found it almost impossible to sell anything for cash. The only market they had was that of immigrants moving into the territory, and the only money put into circulation was that which the immigrants brought. The sixth legislative assembly met at Iowa City, December 4, 1843. James Cox was elected president of the council, and James Carlton was chosen speaker of the house. Again Governor Chambers insisted upon the legislature taking steps to organize a state government. An act was again passed submitting to the people the proposition for the constitutional convention, looking toward statehood, and also for the taking of the census of the territory, which census was taken in 1844, and showed the population to be seventy-five thousand. The election for the convention to frame a constitution, was held in April, 1844, and showed a majority of two thousand seven hundred and forty-five for the convention. Before considering the labor of the constitutional convention of 1844, it would be well to turn attention to some other subjects that were agitating the public mind.

Among the various questions that interested the people of the territory, was to find a market for their products. The hard winters, the scarcity of money, and the low prices of farm products, made it very difficult for the average settler to meet expenses; so that the settlers anxiously watched every movement that would increase expenditures. In 1842-3, immigration had not met expectation, and the cry of "hard times" was coming up from every neighborhood

throughout the territory. Any proposition that pointed toward financial relief was sure to receive due consideration. Wagon transportation was slow and expensive; railways were seemingly far in the future. The only hope for improving the markets lay in the water ways, hence the public mind turned in that direction.

NAVIGATION.

As early as 1841, the settlers in the territory became enthusiastic in regard to the navigation of the rivers, especially the Iowa and Des Moines. Some time during the summer of 1841, a steamer called the "Ripple" ascended the Iowa river as far as Iowa City. Upon its arrival the people were frantic with delight. They already were beginning to feel the need of a market. If the rivers were navigable, the question was at once solved. The settlers along the Des Moines river were equally solicitous. In 1843, the "Ione" had landed the soldiers and their equipments at the Raccoon Forks, now Des Moines city. The settlers seemed to have no doubt that with a little improvement the Des Moines river could be navigated a good part of the year. The matter was laid before Congress and a grant of lands was asked for to build dams and thereby constitute slack water navigation. The request was considered, and in August, 1846, Congress granted to the state of Iowa the odd sections of land, yet unsold, within five miles of the river, on either side, from the mouth of the river to its source. It was for the purpose of making slack water navigation. It was an immense grant. Some of the lands were sold by the state, and the proceeds honestly expended. The scheme was abandoned as an impracticable one, the lands, or at least most of them, were conveyed to private parties, then followed litigation, stretching through a lifetime. In the meantime the lands were occupied by settlers, much of the timber was stripped off by enterprising saw mill owners, and others. After the first generation of settlers had passed away, and in a large measure new claimants had appeared upon the scene, Congress to a considerable extent indemnified the settlers. By this time it was universally admitted that the Des Moines river was not a navigable stream. The facts are that the occupation of the country by white men has materially affected the river. The draining and tramping of the soil prevents the slow process of nature's drainage, by which the river was kept supplied with water for a longer time than at present. The land-grant as handled by the state and the early contractors, who agreed to improve the river, was one of the greatest land frauds ever perpetrated between the two oceans. Polk, Boone, Webster and Hamilton counties suffered by it, because it hindered permanent settlements. The forces of nature referred to above, and poor engineering, and the visionary judgment of those in authority, account for this blunder, which entailed so much litigation and disappointment. The state authorities did not profit by the transactions, but the parties with whom they dealt were the gainers, and the general government and settlers were the losers.

MEXICAN WAR.

About the time the people of Iowa territory were getting in line for statehood, the Mexican war began. The territory was asked for a regiment of men. Governor Clarke found no difficulty in securing twelve companies, for the war spirit spread like an irresistible tide throughout the territory. The cause of this ready response is not clear to the mind of the average layman, but it appears that almost every able bodied man was anxious for a taste of war. Governor Clarke tendered the command of the regiment to his predecessor, Governor Chambers, but owing to ill health, Chambers declined the offer. For some reason these troops were not accepted, perhaps more men were anxious for the fight than the government needed or could at that time handle. So far, in United States history, its citizens have proven their patriotism by responding promptly to every war-call that has been made. Company K, of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, was largely composed of Iowa men. Edwin Guthrie of Fort Madison, was captain and died from wounds received in battle. The official reports show that the regiment did valiant service in the war. The fact that the regiment offered by Governor Clarke was not received, dampened the ardor of the Iowa people, any way, but little went on record in regard to the war, in the annals of Iowa, after that. Nothing of special interest transpired during the latter part of Governor Chambers' administration or during Governor Clarke's, except the preparation for statehood. The people voted down the proposition to call a constitutional convention twice, and when it carried it was by a small majority. However, there were enough anxious for state organization to keep the subject before the people. Indeed, it was the all-absorbent topic of discussion throughout the entire territory until statehood was accomplished.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE OFFICERS WHO SERVED
IN IOWA TERRITORY.

GOVERNORS.

Robert Lucas, appointed 1838. John Chambers, appointed 1841. James Clarke, appointed November, 1845.

SECRETARIES.

William B. Conway, appointed 1838; died in office, November, 1839. James Clarke, appointed 1839. O. H. W. Stull, appointed 1841. Samuel J. Burr, appointed 1843. Jesse Williams, appointed 1845.

TERRITORIAL AUDITORS.

Office created January 7, 1840.

Jesse Williams, appointed January 14, 1840. William L. Gilbert, appointed January 23, 1843; reappointed February 27, 1844. Robert M. Secrest, appointed 1845.

TERRITORIAL TREASURERS.

Office created January 24, 1839.

Thornton Bayless, appointed January 23, 1839. Morgan Reno, appointed 1840.

TERRITORIAL AGENTS.

Office created January 14, 1841; abolished May 29, 1845.

Jesse Williams, appointed January 15, 1841. John M. Colman, appointed in 1842; reappointed February 15, 1843, and February 12, 1844. Anson Hart, appointed 1844 or 1845.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Office created February 12, 1841; abolished March 9, 1842.

William Reynolds, appointed in 1841.

COMMISSIONERS TO LOCATE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AT IOWA CITY.

Under act approved January 21, 1839.

Chauncey Swan, appointed January 18, 1839. John Rolands, appointed January 18, 1839. Robert Ralston, appointed January 18, 1839.

Legislated out of office January 14, 1841.

SUPREME COURT.

Charles Mason, chief justice, 1838 to 1846. Joseph Williams, associate justice, 1838 to 1846. Thomas S. Wilson, associate justice, 1838 to 1846. Thornton Bayless, clerk, 1838 to 1839. George S. Hampton, clerk, 1839 to 1846. Eastin Morris, reporter, 1843 to 1846.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS FOR THE TERRITORY.

Isaac Van Allen, appointed 1838. Charles Weston, appointed 1840. John D. Deshler, appointed 1843. Edward Johnston, Fort Madison; appointed 1845 and 1846.

MARSHALS.

Francis Gehon, appointed 1838. Thomas Johnson, appointed 1841. Isaac Leffler, appointed 1842. Gideon S. Bailey, Van Buren county; appointed 1845 and 1846.

DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

William W. Chapman, in Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Congresses. Francis Gehon was elected in 1839, but appears never to have acted as delegate. Augustus C. Dodge, in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

In October, 1844, a constitutional convention assembled in Iowa City and prepared a constitution and defined the boundaries of the proposed state of Iowa, which was presented to Congress. On the 3rd of March, 1845, Congress

changed the boundary as defined in the constitution, making Iowa very narrow, east and west, and very long, north and south. The constitution thus amended was again submitted to the people for ratification, on August the 4th, 1845, and was rejected by 421 majority in a total vote of nearly 15,000. In all the questions voted upon touching the admission into the Union as a state, the majorities were small, showing that the people were far from unanimous on the subject of statehood. For several years the governors had been urging the people to take the necessary steps for admission, and many of the leading men favored it, but the masses seemed satisfied with territorial government.

The boundaries of the proposed state of Iowa, as defined in the constitution of 1844 were as follows: "Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said Des Moines river in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the old northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peter's river, where the Watowan river, (according to Nicollet's map,) enters the same: thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning." Congress changed this boundary by fixing the northern boundary on the parallel running through Mankato, or Blue Earth river, in the present state of Minnesota. The western boundary was to be on the meridian of longitude 17 degrees and 30 minutes west from Washington. This is the Congressional boundary rejected by the voters in Iowa territory at an election on August the 4th, 1845. The wisdom of this vote cannot be over-estimated, for had the boundary fixed by Congress been ratified by the voters, Iowa would have been deprived of the Missouri river and the entire slope. Congress repealed the act of March the 3rd, 1845, or so much of it as related to the boundary of Iowa, and passed an act August 4th, 1846, establishing the present boundary, for which all the future inhabitants of Iowa should be thankful. The boundary question had been discussed by the voters of the territory for two years, and by persistent effort they secured the present satisfactory arrangement. Congressmen were opposed to making large states in the west, fearing that in some way it might affect the balance of power in the states, and in the future give the large states an advantage. The dissatisfaction now is on the other side. Many of the large and populous western states are disposed to complain because the little states in New England have equal representation in the United States Senate with them. But few, if any of the statesmen in the early days of the republic, had any just conception of the future of the Mississippi valley. On the 4th of May, 1846, a second constitutional convention assembled in Iowa City and in fifteen days framed another constitution. The constitution of 1844 was not a bad document, the chief objection to it was the boundary designated by Congress. Among the seventy-two delegates

there were none but the strictest economists. An item in the proceedings reveals the character of the men composing the body, and their regard for economy. Mr. Sells introduced a resolution in the early part of the session providing "that the convention be opened every morning by prayer to Almighty God." One member favored the resolution, believing the ministers would gladly attend and render their services without compensation. Many speeches were made for, and many against the resolution. Upon the whole the discussions very clearly indicate the temper of the delegates and their want of faith in the efficacy of prayer. One member moved that the prayers should be a half an hour before the time for opening the session. Another member said: "This was a day of improvement. Let those who believe in prayer pray at home." Another became vehement and cried out: "In the name of heaven, don't force men to hear prayers." By a vote of forty-four to twenty-six, the resolution was indefinitely postponed. If the resolution had been adopted without debate, and the ministers had been paid a reasonable compensation for their time, it would not have cost as much as the time of the seventy-two delegates consumed in the discussion.

While on the subject of religion the convention showed its liberal spirit by inserting the following clause in the Bill of Rights: "No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, capacities, or disqualified for the performance of any of his duties, public or private, in consequence of his opinion on the subject of religion, or be rendered incompetent to give testimony in any court of law or equity." This was called the atheist's law, for some of the members were of the opinion that atheists ought not to be permitted to give testimony in the courts. The vote on the "atheist's clause" showed that ten were willing to deny the atheist the right of giving evidence in courts. The economy of the convention developed again in fixing the salaries of the state officers. The governor's salary was finally agreed upon at \$800, and the secretary of state at \$500, and the treasurer's at \$300. After much debate in which the economy feature kept bubbling up, the auditor's salary was fixed at \$500. When the times and conditions are duly considered, it is not strange that the convention was so parsimonious. In purchasing power a dollar then, in most things, was equal to two dollars now. There were less than a hundred thousand people in the territory, so that in proportion, the salaries fixed by the convention in 1844 were as high as they now are, after a lapse of sixty-four years.

The Constitutional Convention of May the 4th, 1846, met in the capitol building in Iowa City, and organized by electing Enos Lowe of Des Moines county, president of the convention, and William Thompson, secretary. The Rev. Mr. Smith invoked a blessing from the Deity upon the work about to be engaged in by the convention. No more praying was heard in that convention.

Such were the sectional differences throughout the territory, that it became necessary to reconcile or unify public sentiment; looking to that end the following resolution was adopted: "RESOLVED, that a committee of three be added to the supervisory committee, whose duty shall be to inquire into the sectional feelings on the different parts of a constitution, and to report such alterations as to them appear most likely to obviate the various objections that may operate

against the adoption of this constitution." This convention was equally noted for economy with its predecessor. The entire expense of this convention is put down at \$2,844.07; and that of 1844, at \$7,850.20. However, the first had seventy-three delegates, while the last one had thirty-two. The convention of 1846 was modeled after that of 1844, consequently the work was very much abridged.

The salaries of the state officers were fixed as follows: Governor, \$1,000; secretary of state, \$500; treasurer, \$400; auditor, \$600; judges of the Supreme court and district courts, \$1,000. It will be seen that the convention wrestled with the subject of corporations, a subject that still continues to agitate the public mind, and to bring worry to legislators. Among other things in Article IX is: "No corporate body shall hereafter be created, renewed or extended, with the privilege of making, issuing or putting in circulation, any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note or other paper, or the paper of any bank, to circulate as money. The general assembly of this state shall prohibit by law, any person or persons, association, company or corporation, from exercising the privileges of banking, or creating paper to circulate as money." Article IX made it necessary to call the convention of 1857. Here the persistent law: "One extreme follows another," prevailed. The constitution of 1846 made no provision for the organization of counties or townships, but left the whole matter with the legislature. At every campaign and election, partisan feeling grew more and more intense. It was evident what would please one political party would displease the other. Nevertheless, the constitution of 1846 had been formulated and must now be submitted to the people for their adoption. The constitution of 1844 was presented to Congress before its adoption by the people. Many of the leaders saw that this was a blunder, and determined to avoid it in the present case. There was much opposition to the work of the last convention; the whigs claimed that the democrats were in the ascendancy and had incorporated into the new constitution their favorite dogmas, especially Article IX, which dealt with the subject of corporations and banks. William Penn Clarke set forth in a very clear manner the objections to the constitution made by the whigs. In his address to the voters of Muscatine, Johnson and Iowa counties, he said: "The ratification of this code will prove greatly detrimental, if not entirely ruinous to the nearest or dearest interests of the people by retarding the growth of the proposed state in population, commerce, wealth and prosperity. First: Because it entirely prohibits the establishing of banking institutions. The question narrows down to the single point, whether we will have banks of our own and a currency of our own creation, under our own control; or whether we will become dependent on other states for such a circulating medium. . . . By prohibiting the creation of banks we but disable ourselves and constitute a foreign currency for a home currency. The effect of the article on incorporations will be to make Iowa the plunder ground of all banks in the Union. Secondly: The article on state debts is tantamount to an inhibition of public improvements. Thirdly: An elective judicial system is calculated to disrobe our courts of justice of their sacred character." He also objected to the constitution because it did not provide for the organization of counties and

townships. He objected further to the boundaries (the same boundaries as we now have) prophesying that if adopted it would necessitate the removal of the capital from Iowa City to some point farther west, perhaps the Raccoon Forks. His prophecy also contained these words: "To quiet the center, we shall probably be promised a state university or something of that character, and then be cheated in the end." The chief objection, however, to the constitution was Article IX, on prohibiting banking. The campaign was exceedingly bitter. The election was held August 3rd, 1846; and resulted in a majority of 456 out of a total vote of 18,528. Governor Clarke issued a proclamation on September 9, 1846, declaring the adoption of the constitution, providing for the election of state officers to take place on the 26th of October following. At this election Ansel Briggs was elected governor by a majority of 161 votes, and a majority of the general assembly were democratic.

The legislature met in Iowa City, December 3rd, 1846; and witnessed the inauguration of Governor Briggs; but it was not until the 28th day of December, 1846, that Congress admitted Iowa into the Union on an equal footing with the other states. No doubt many voted for the adoption of the constitution simply to settle the question of admission; and entertaining the hope that at an early day the constitution might be amended. The legislature was in session when the state was admitted into the Union; and during that session there was some talk of a new constitution. The editor of the Iowa City Standard, said: "The constitution was accepted purely from motives of expediency, and with a tacit understanding that it was to receive some slight amendments as soon as they could constitutionally and legally be made. And but for this it would have been rejected by a very handsome majority. No well informed citizen can deny this." The same paper declared: "Three-fourths of the people of Iowa have determined that cost what it may, the Ninth Article shall not remain unaltered in the constitution." During the second session of the legislature an effort was made to call another constitutional convention, but was indefinitely postponed. During the third session of the legislature another effort was made in the same direction; but was indefinitely postponed. The fifth general assembly passed an act providing for revision or amendment of the constitution. The question was submitted to the people at the general election in August, 1856, for or against a constitutional convention. The majority in favor of the proposition was declared by Governor Grimes to be 18,628 votes.

In the following November, 36 delegates were elected, and met in the capitol at Iowa City on January 19, 1857. Twenty-one of the thirty-six members were republicans. The act calling for a convention, provided for a revision or amendment of the constitution; but the convention chose to revise the entire code of fundamental laws. The question of banking was the most important, yet many other subjects were duly considered. Men of unbiased judgment have pronounced it a much better guarded instrument than either of its predecessors. At the close of this convention the president used the following language: "We have added some new and important guards for the security of popular rights, and for the promotion of the best interests of the social compact. Restrictions existed in the old constitution, which it is believed have operated to check and

retard the energies and prosperity of the state. These we have removed. We have stricken the fetters from the limbs of the infant giant, and given free scope to resources, capable as we believe, of working out the highest results." Article III provides for the meeting of the general assembly on the second Monday in January next ensuing the election of its members. Provision was made for a lieutenant governor and an attorney general. It was also provided that the state should not become involved in a debt exceeding the sum of \$250,000. The ability with which this convention did its work may be seen in the fact that it has survived for more than half a century. At the time of its adoption, it gave general satisfaction, and has continued to do so down to the present, with a few amendments. This convention remained in session thirty-nine days, adjourning March 5th, 1857; and the people then turned their attention to the discussion of other problems after having grappled with the question of a constitution for fifteen years.

The fiftieth anniversary of this constitution was duly celebrated in the year 1907, an account of which was written by John C. Parish, as follows:

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF IOWA.

BY JOHN C. PARISH.

In the year 1907 the State of Iowa closes the first half century of existence under the constitution of 1857. In April, 1906, the general assembly, looking forward to the suitable celebration of so important an anniversary, passed an act appropriating \$750 to be used by the State Historical Society of Iowa, in a commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the constitution of 1857. It was eminently desirable that the celebration should occur at Iowa City, for it was at that place, then the capital of the state, that the constitutional convention of 1857 was held. And it was particularly fitting that the exercises should be placed under the auspices of the State Historical Society of Iowa, for the same year, 1857, marks the birth of the society. While the convention was drafting the fundamental law of the state in a room on the lower floor of the Old Stone Capitol, the Sixth General Assembly in the legislative halls upstairs in the same building passed an act providing for the organization of a State Historical Society. Thus the event of 1907 became a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the State Historical Society as well as a commemoration of the semi-centennial of the constitution of 1857.

In due time plans were matured for a program covering four days, beginning on Tuesday, March 19, and closing on Friday, March 22, 1907. It consisted of addresses by men of national reputation in constitutional and historical lines, together with conferences on state historical subjects. On Tuesday evening, Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin of Chicago University, delivered an address upon "A Written Constitution in Some of Its Historical Aspects." He dwelt in a scholarly way upon the growth of written constitutions, showing the lines along which their historical development has progressed.

The speaker of Wednesday was Professor Eugene Wambaugh of the Harvard Law School, one of the leading authorities in the country upon questions

of constitutional law, and formerly a member of the faculty of the College of Law of the University of Iowa. Professor Wambaugh, taking for his subject "The Relation Between General History and the History of Law," outlined the history of the long rivalry between the civil law of Rome and the common law of England, in their struggle for supremacy, both in the old world and the new. In closing, he referred to the constitution of Iowa as typical of the efforts of the American people to embody in fixed form the principles of right and justice.

Thursday morning was given over to a conference on the teaching of history. Professor Isaac A. Loos of the State University of Iowa, presided, and members of the faculties of a number of the colleges and high schools of the state were present and participated in the program. In the afternoon the Conference of Historical Societies convened, Dr. F. E. Horack of the State Historical Society of Iowa, presiding. Reports were read from the Historical department at Des Moines, and from nearly all of the local historical societies in the state. Methods and policies were discussed and much enthusiasm was aroused looking toward the better preservation of the valuable materials of local history.

The history of the Mississippi valley is replete with events of romantic interest. From the time of the early French voyagers and explorers, who paddled down the waters of the tributaries from the north, down to the days of the sturdy pioneers of Anglo-Saxon blood, who squatted upon the fertile soil and staked out their claims on the prairies, there attaches an interest that is scarcely equaled in the annals of America. On Thursday evening, Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, superintendent of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, delivered an address upon "The Romance of Mississippi Valley History." He traced the lines of exploration and immigration from the northeast and east, and drew interesting pictures of the activities in the great river valley when the land was young and the ways full of wonder to the pioneer adventurer.

Friday's program closed the session. On this day Governor Albert B. Cummins attended and participated in the celebration. At the University Armory, before a large gathering, he spoke briefly on the constitution of the United States, paying it high tribute and at the same time showing the need of amendment to fit present day needs. He then introduced Judge Emlin McClain of the Supreme Court of Iowa, who delivered the principal address of the day. Judge McClain took for his subject "The Constitutional Convention and the Issues Before It." He told of that memorable gathering at the Old Stone Capitol in Iowa City fifty years ago, when thirty-six men met in the Supreme Court room to draft fundamental law for the commonwealth.

The members of the convention of 1857 were from various occupations. The representatives of the legal profession led in numbers with fourteen members, among whom were many men of prominence; William Penn Clarke, Edward Johnstone and J. C. Hall were there. James F. Wilson, afterwards so prominent in national politics, was a member, then only twenty-eight years of age. J. C. Hall was the only delegate who had served in either of the preceding constitutional conventions of the state, having represented Henry county in the convention of 1844. There were twelve farmers in the convention of 1857—rugged types of those men who settled upon the land and built into the early

history of the state its elements of enduring strength. Among the remaining members were merchants, bankers and various other tradesmen. They were a representative group of men and they attacked the problems before them with characteristic pioneer vigor. The convention of 1857 chose for its presiding officer Francis Springer, an able farmer and lawyer from Louisa county. Many were the discussions that stirred the convention. One of the first was over the proposition to move the convention bodily to Dubuque or to Davenport. The town of Iowa City, it seems, had not provided satisfactory accommodations for the delegates; and for hours the members gave vent to their displeasure and argued the question of a removal. But inertia won and the convention finally decided to remain in Iowa City and settled down to the discussion of more serious matters.

The constitution of 1846 had prohibited banking corporations in the state. But there was strong agitation for a change in this respect, and so the convention of 1857 provided for both a state bank and for a system of free banks. The matter of corporations was a prominent one before the convention. So also was the question of the status of the negro. The issues were taken up with fairness and argued upon their merits. The convention was Republican in the proportion of twenty-one to fifteen. The delegates had been elected on a party basis. Yet they did not allow partisanship to control their actions as members of a constituent assembly. On the 19th of January they had come together, and for a month and a half they remained in session. They adjourned on March 5th and dispersed to their homes.

That the members of the convention did their work well is evidenced by the fact that in the fifty years that have followed only four times has the Constitution of 1857 been amended. Nor did these amendments embody changes the need of which the men of 1857 could have well foreseen. The first two changes in the fundamental law were due to the changed status of the negro as a result of the Civil War. In 1882 the prohibitory amendment was passed, but it was soon declared null by the Supreme Court of Iowa because of technicalities in its submission to the people, and so did not become a part of the Constitution. The amendments of 1884 were largely with judicial matters, and those of 1904 provided for biennial elections and increased the number of members of the House of Representatives.

With these changes the work of the Constitutional Convention of 1857 has come down to us. Fifty years have passed and twice has the convention been the subject of a celebration. In 1882, after a quarter of a century, the surviving members met in Des Moines. Francis Springer, then an old man, was present and presided at the meeting; out of the original thirty-six members, only twenty responded to the roll call. Eight other members were alive but unable to attend; the remainder had given way to the inevitable reaper. This was in 1882. In 1907 occurred the second celebration. This time it was not a reunion of members of the Convention, for only one survivor appeared upon the scene. It was rather a commemoration of the fiftieth birthday of the Constitution of the state. Only one member of the convention (John H. Peters of Manchester, Iowa,) is reported to be now living.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of our fundamental law was marked by a unique feature. There were present and partici-



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pated in the program three aged pioneers of the state, a survivor of each of the three Constitutional Conventions. These three conventions met in 1857, in 1846, and in 1844, respectively fifty, sixty-one and sixty-three years ago. On the opening day of the celebration, J. Scott Richman appeared upon the scene. Sixty-one years ago he had come to Iowa City as a delegate to the convention of 1846. Eighty-eight years old, with patriarchal beard and slow step, he came as the only living member of the convention that framed the Constitution under which Iowa entered the Union. On Thursday there came from Marion, Samuel Durham, a tall pioneer of ninety years of age, the sole survivor of Iowa's first Constitutional Convention, that of 1844. His memory ran back to the days of Iowa's first governor, Robert Lucas, for he had reached Iowa from Indiana in the year 1840. On the last day of the program these two old constitution-makers of 1844 and 1846 were joined by a third, John H. Peters, who had come from Delaware county as a member of the last Constitutional Convention fifty years ago. They sat down together at the luncheon on Friday noon and responded to toasts with words that took the hearers back to the days when Iowa was the last stopping place of the immigrant.

Thus the celebration was brought to an end. From every point of view it was a success. Probably never again will the state see the reunion of representatives of all three Constitutional Conventions. Time must soon take away these lingering pioneers of two generations ago. But the state will not soon forget their services, for they have left their monument in the fundamental law of the commonwealth.

The following is a list of the governors of Iowa and the counties from which chosen from 1846 to 1908:

Name	County	Date of 1st election	Years served
Ansel Briggs	Jackson	October 26, 1846	1846-1850
Stephen Hempstead	Dubuque	August 5, 1850	1850-1854
James W. Grimes	Des Moines	August 3, 1854	1854-1858
Ralph P. Lowe	Lee	October 13, 1857	1858-1860
Samuel J. Kirkwood	Johnson	October 11, 1859	1860-1864
William M. Stone	Marion	October 13, 1863	1864-1868
Samuel Merrill	Clayton	October 8, 1867	1868-1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter	Webster	October 10, 1871	1872-1876
*Samuel J. Kirkwood	Johnson	October 12, 1875	1876-1877
**Joshua G. Newbold	Henry	February 1, 1877	1877-1878
John H. Gear	Des Moines	October 9, 1877	1878-1882
Buren R. Sherman	Benton	October 11, 1881	1882-1886
William Larrabee	Fayette	November 3, 1885	1886-1890
Horace Boies	Black Hawk	November 5, 1889	1890-1894
Frank D. Jackson	Polk	November 7, 1893	1894-1896
Francis M. Drake	Appanoose	November 5, 1895	1896-1898
Leslie M. Shaw	Crawford	November 2, 1897	1898-1902
Albert B. Cummins	Polk	November 5, 1901	1902-

*Resigned February 1, 1877, having been elected United States senator

**Lieutenant-governor served unexpired portion of term for which Samuel J. Kirkwood was elected.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

Geologists have gone into the rocks, the soils, and the sands of Iowa and read the history of great antiquity, namely: ages ago the great valley of the Mississippi was an ocean bed, its inhabitants were marine animals and plants; and when in the evolution of the ages it was lifted above the waters and dry land appeared, Iowa was a tropical country, containing immense tropical forests and flowers, inhabited by stupendous animals and huge reptiles. Of the real condition of those prehistoric days, man now has but the faintest idea. The ages required for the changes alluded to are absolutely beyond conception. The geological records were never mutilated or destroyed by the tooth of time. Professor Calvin says: These geological records, untampered with and unimpeachable, declare that for uncounted years, Iowa together with the great valley of the Mississippi lay beneath the level of the sea. So far as it was inhabited at all, marine forms of animals and plants were its only occupants. The northeastern portion of Iowa was the first to rise above the sea, and in due course of time the entire Mississippi valley was lifted above the waters. The contour of Iowa was very different in the tropical days of its history from what it is now. More than a hundred thousand years ago the climate changed, the heat withdrew and intense cold prevailed, causing the tropical plants and animals to disappear. Immense glaciers from the north began to spread out over this region and continued to move southward as far as St. Louis. A small portion of the northeastern corner of Iowa was not over-run by the glaciers, but was doubtless involved in the low temperature then prevailing. The value of this period to the future inhabitants of Iowa cannot be esimated. Professor Samuel Calvin, State Geologist for Iowa, in the July number, 1899, of the *Annals of Iowa*, writes a beautiful and interesting article, under the caption of *What the Glaciers Have Done For Iowa*. Below is the article in full: Everybody knows in a general way that Iowa was once the abode of glaciers and presented an aspect as dreary and uninviting as the central portions of northern Greenland or the ice-locked continent of the Antarctic. It may not, however, be so generally known that severe glacial conditions have recurred in Iowa more than once, and that, in some cases at least, the interglacial intervals were characterized by a mild climate and, in point of duration, were more than equal to all postglacial time. A consideration of Greenland and Antaretica, in the present condition of frigid desolation, would scarcely suggest that the action of glaciers could be, in any way, beneficent; but it needs only a comparison of preglacial, with postglacial Iowa to demonstrate the fact that glaciers and glacial action have contributed in a very large degree to the making of our magnificent state. What Iowa would have been, had it neyer suffered from the effects of the ponderous ice sheets that successively overflowed its surface, is illustrated, but not perfectly, in the driftless area. Here we have an area that was not invaded by glaciers. This area lies mostly in Wisconsin, but its edges overlap southeastern Minnesota, northeastern Iowa and northwestern Illinois. In our own state Allamakee county and parts of Winneshiek, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson, belong to the Driftless area. Furthermore, the

southern limits of glacial action are fairly well defined, coinciding in a general way with a line drawn from Jefferson City to St. Louis, and along the Ohio river from near its mouth to Pittsburg. East of Pittsburg the glacial boundary curves to the north and east and at last conforms very nearly to the southern edge of Long Island. South of the line described there are further opportunities for comparing preglacial Iowa—or rather what Iowa would have been without the modifications wrought by glaciers—with the Iowa we know today. There is yet one other way of learning about the surface of preglacial Iowa. During the last two decades numerous deep wells have been bored through the loose surface deposits and down into the underlying indurated rocks. The records of these wells show that the rock surface is very uneven. Before the glacial drift, which now mantles nearly the whole of Iowa, was deposited, the surface had been carved into an intricate system of hills and valleys. There were narrow gorges hundreds of feet in depth, and there were rugged rocky cliffs and isolated buttes corresponding in height to the depth of the valleys. If the eroded rock surface had not been covered up and protected by the mantle of glacial detritus, the angular, jagged topography indicated by well records as characterizing preglacial Iowa, would have been toned and softened, to some extent, by erosion and atmospheric waste. So far, therefore, as topography is concerned, the Driftless area and other nonglaciaded portions of the country give a more correct notion of what Iowa would have been if the great ice sheets had not worked their beneficent effects upon its surface.

The Driftless area differs from the drift-covered portions of Iowa in a number of important particulars. For present purposes, however, these differences may conveniently be reduced to two classes: First, differences in topography, and, second, differences in the superficial materials or soils.

To a person passing from the drift-covered, to the driftless part of the state, the topography presents a series of surprises. The gentle undulations of the drift give place to sharp contours and high reliefs. The topography is of the most erosional pronounced type. The principal drainage streams flow in valleys that, measured from the summits of the divides, are six hundred feet or more in depth. The Oneota or Upper Iowa river, in Allamakee county, for example, flows between picturesque cliffs that rise almost vertically to a height of from three hundred to four hundred feet, while from the summit of the cliffs the land rises gradually to the crest of the divides, three, four, or five miles back from the stream. Tributary streams cut the lateral slopes and canyon walls at intervals. These have tributaries of the second order. Each affluent indeed branches and rebranches until the whole surface of the drainage slopes is occupied by a palmate system of sharp erosion channels separated by rounded ridges. In such a region a quarter section of level land would be in the nature of a curiosity. The straight section-line roads that divide the drift-covered parts of the state into squares as regular as a checkerboard, are altogether unknown; for highways must, perforce, go where they can, and in the Driftless area they wind along the summits of ridges or pursue an even more tortuous course along the stream valleys. In passing from valley to divide the grades are steep and long; and always, no matter what the direction or purpose of the traveler, the way is sin-

nous, and the journey is much longer than would be necessary if it were possible to follow straight lines.

Railroad building in such a country is almost out of the question. At all events it is attended with difficulties that would scarcely be appreciated by the residents of the drift-covered portions of the state. For example, the short piece of road between Waukon Junction and Waukon pursues a tortuous journey of thirty-three miles, and yet the two points, measured on an air line, are only about sixteen miles apart. In the thirty-three miles of distance the grade rises nearly six hundred feet, while curves, numerous and sharp, offer further obstacles to successful operation. The road in question follows the valley of Paint creek, and the trains winding back and forth on the sinuous track grind around the sharp curves with creakings and groanings unutterable. This is a fair example of railroading in the Driftless area, a fair example of conditions that would have been met throughout the whole state had it not been for the leveling effects of glaciers. Compare this picture with that presented by railways in the counties west of Howard, Chickasaw and Fayette, where the lines are laid out on straightaway courses, across valley and watershed, with scarce perceptible grade, for scores of miles at a stretch. For the matchless facilities with which the highways of transportation, between different portions of our state and neighboring states, are established and maintained, we are indebted, to an extent difficult to appreciate, to the beneficent action of glaciers.

In the matter of soils our debt to glacial action is even greater than in the matter of topography. In a non-glaciated Iowa we might have moved about from point to point, though as compared with present conditions it would have involved great expense, great loss of time, and much inconvenience. But a non-glaciated Iowa could never have taken rank as a great agricultural state. In an area that has received no glacial tribute the soils are, in general, the result of decay of rocks in place. If, as in the case of Iowa, the area has but recently been elevated from three hundred to six or eight hundred feet above base level, the drainage streams flow in deep valleys. The sides of the valleys rise at a high angle. As fast as the soil is formed it is washed from the steep slopes. Over a large percentage of the surface the rocks are bare, while areas that are not completely denuded have soils too thin for purposes of successful agriculture. Furthermore even where such residual soils as are possible to driftless regions accumulate to a moderate depth, they are found to vary with the nature of the underlying rocks from which they are derived; they are completely oxidized and thoroughly leached of all soluble constituents; they are difficult of cultivation, and crops can only be produced at the expense of much labor and by the liberal use of fertilizers. Exceptions to this general statement are found in narrow belts of rich alluvial soils along the stream valleys; but soils of uniform excellence, spreading between the two great rivers, and from northern to southern boundary would have been impossible in a non-glacial Iowa.

The conversion of a deeply trenched and eroded surface into a gently undulating plain, upon which wagon roads and railways, facilitating social and commercial intercourse, may be constructed with a minimum of labor and ex-

pense, is a service of immeasurable value; and yet this is one of the least of the beneficent effects of glacial action in Iowa. The soils of Iowa have a value equal to all the gold and silver mines of the world combined. In fact it is difficult to find sources of wealth with which our soils may properly be compared. And for all this rich heritage of soils we are indebted to great rivers of ice that overflowed Iowa from the north and northwest. The glaciers, in their long journey, ground up the rocks over which they moved and mingled the fresh rock flour derived from granites and other crystalline rocks of British America and northern Minnesota with pulverized limestones and shales of more southern regions, and used these rich materials in covering up the bald rocks and leveling the irregular surface of preglacial Iowa. The materials are, in places, hundreds of feet in depth. They are not oxidized or leached, but retain the carbonates and other soluble constituents that contribute so largely to the growth of plants. The physical condition of the materials is ideal, rendering the soil porous, facilitating the distribution of moisture, and offering unmatched opportunities for the employment of improved machinery in all the processes connected with cultivation. Even the Driftless area received great benefit from the action of glaciers, for, although the area was not invaded by ice, it was yet to a large extent covered by a peculiar deposit called loess, which is genetically connected with one of the later sheets of drift. The loess is a porous clay, rich in carbonate of lime. Throughout the Driftless area it has covered up many spots that would otherwise have been bare rocks. It covered the stiff, intractable residual clays that would otherwise have been the only soils of the regions. In itself it constitutes a soil of great fertility. Every part of Iowa is debtor in some way or other to the great ice sheets of the glacial period.

IOWA MINING.

The most important mining in Iowa is the coal fields of the state, which embraces an area of not less than twenty-five thousand square miles, extending over thirty-seven counties. The most important, at present developed, is in the counties of Davis, Wapello, Marion, Monroe, Van Buren, Polk, Jefferson, Mahaska, Boone, Appanoose, Dallas, Hamilton, Hardin and Webster. The chief part of the coal field of Iowa is within the valley of the Des Moines river, extending from the mouth of the river to the Humboldt county line. Iowa coal is bituminous and averages in quality with the same class of coal in the middle and western states. The veins which have been worked are from two to eight feet thick. Some Iowa coal is shipped to other states but not as much perhaps, as is shipped from other states into Iowa.

There are large quantities of building stone all along the eastern boundary of the state, and also in some of the central counties. In Marshall and Tama counties, there are specimens of marble susceptible of a beautiful polish. Limestone is found in Webster, Humboldt, Tama, Hardin, Mitchell, Madison, and several other counties, where lime is manufactured and shipped to various points in the west. Lead was the first substance ever mined in Iowa. Julien

Du Buque and others were the first to settle in Iowa, where they successfully mined lead in the vicinity of Dubuque. These mines are still very profitable. The gypsum deposits at and near Fort Dodge are equal to any known in the world. The thickness of the gypsum in some places is more than thirty feet. It is usually of a gray color; but large masses of it is white. It is now one of the greatest industries of Webster county.

Excellent clays, for the manufacture of brick and pottery, are found in nearly all parts of the state of Iowa; also large quantities of excellent sand are to be obtained along the Des Moines river, which is now used in great quantities in making cement. There are extensive tile factories in many counties, which is now being widely used in the drainage of farm lands.

Mineral paint is also found in Montgomery county, which has been extensively used for painting barns, fences and outhouses.

LAKES AND RIVERS.

Dickinson county contains the largest lake in Iowa, called Okoboji. Spirit lake, lying immediately north of Okoboji, and connected with it, makes a distance of twenty miles that can be traversed by small boats. The lakes are mostly in the northern and northeastern part of the state. Among them are Clear Lake, Rice Lake, Silver Lake, Bright's Lake, Crystal Lake, Eagle Lake, Twin Lake, Owl Lake, Elm Lake, Wall Lake, Swan Lake, Storm Lake, and Lake Gertrude. Nearly all of these lakes contain more or less fish, which in pioneer days were of great value to the settlers. Around some of these lakes are found bodies of timber, ranging from a few rods to two miles wide. Some of them form attractive summer resorts, among which are Lake Okoboji and Clear Lake. In most cases excellent farm land extends to the very bank of the lakes. In Boone, Story, Hamilton, Webster, Green, Calhoun, and some other counties, ponds abound ranging in size from a few square rods to two or three sections. Many of these have already been drained and converted into farm land of the very richest quality.

There are two classes of rivers in Iowa; one class flowing into the Mississippi and the other into the Missouri river. The principal rivers east of the watershed are the Des Moines, Shunk, Iowa, Wapsipinicon, (usually called Wapsie,) Maquoketa, Turkey, and Upper Iowa. The Cedar, which rises in Minnesota, flows southeasterly and joins its waters with the Iowa river. The Des Moines is the largest river in the state, and has a length of three hundred miles. There are several rivers flowing into the Des Moines; the Raccoon, North, South, Middle and Boone rivers. All of these are beautiful streams of clear water, and afford a vast amount of hydraulic power. These rivers drain about two-thirds of the state; a portion of southeastern Iowa, west of the great watershed, is drained into Chariton and Grand rivers, and passes into the Missouri in the state of Missouri. The Big Sioux forms about seventy miles of the western

boundary of the state, and flows into the Missouri river near Sioux City. It drains about one thousand square miles of Iowa territory. Below the mouth of the Big Sioux, the Floyd river, Little Sioux, Boyer, Nishnabotna and Nodaway, all enter the Missouri river. No state in the Union has a better river drainage than Iowa.

TIMBER AND PRAIRIE.

About one-eighth of the 55,000 square miles of Iowa was timber land when the white man took possession of the state. The first settlers went into these groves, which were found along the streams, and cut the timber for fuel, fencing and building, without any regard to the permanence of the supply. By the time the state had a history of twenty-five years, the timber supply was greatly depleted, and no effort was being made to replenish the supply; but in many cases the denuded lands were put into cultivation. Today the best timber of fifty years ago is gone. Farmers have planted small quantities of timber, but it is generally soft wood of an inferior quality; useful only as shade trees and wind-breaks. At the present rate of timber cutting, in a few years Iowa will have lost quite all of its hard woods. The following is a list of the most valuable species of the trees grown in Iowa: Basswood, Prickly Ash, Sugar Maple, Black Maple, Soft Maple, Box Elder, Honey Locust, Wild Cherry, Crab Apple, White Ash, Green Ash, Black Ash, Sassafras, Red Elm, White Elm, Hackberry, Red Mulberry, Sycamore, Black Walnut, Butternut, Shell-bark Hickory, Large Hickory, Pignut Hickory, White Oak, Black Oak, Bur Oak, Red Oak, Cottonwood and Red Cedar. Beech and Tulip have been introduced into Iowa, but do not thrive well.

Prairie is a French word signifying meadow—a tract of country in its natural state covered with grass. Where a plain is not covered with grass, it is called a desert. At least one-half of the surface of North America is prairie. The most extensive district of this character lies between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains; having a width of about five hundred miles, the southern extremity reaching into Mexico, and the northern into the British possessions. Originally, the country between the Mississippi and the Atlantic ocean was occupied by forests, however, in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, there are extensive prairies. As to the origin of prairies, there has been much discussion by learned men as well as by the common people. One of the writers in the reports of the Geological Survey of Illinois, argues that the prairies have all been lake beds, covered by aquatic plants, and when the water was drained off, and the surface became dry, the grass prevented the growth of trees.

Professor J. D. Whitney, in the report of the Geological Survey of Iowa, attributes prairies and the absence of forests to the fineness of the soil, maintaining that the soil lies so close that it prevents tree roots from penetrating it. Professor A. Winchel supposes that the prairie grasses are a preglacial product; “when the ice and water of the glacial period were withdrawn, the surface of

the drift deposits was covered with grass, which sprang from seeds that had retained their life from preglacial times. The popular contention is that fires, sweeping over the prairies, burning the dead grass, without destroying the roots, are fatal to young trees; and annually destroy forests more or less, and thereby extend the prairies." J. S. Newberry, writing in Johnson's encyclopedia, maintains that: "A large part of the diversity of opinion, which exists in regard to the origin of prairies, is due to the limited observaton of many of those who have written on the subject; and it is probable that if the advocates of the different theories proposed could all traverse the great grass covered plains of the west and could study on the spot the phenomena they have discussed, they would be more harmonious than they are now." Mr. Newberry believes that "climatic influences have had more to do with the distribution of forests and prairie than all local causes combined." This is a subject of great importance to the inhabitants of prairie regions. Fires can be suppressed and prevented, but climatic influences are fixed, and the composition of the soil is fixed. If prairie soils are too fine for the production of trees, or if the rainfall in prairie regions is too limited to promote the growth of trees, then any attempt to plant forests must be measurably unsuccessful. Mr. Newberry's argument that the rainfall in the midst of the valley between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains is insufficient for the growth of trees is certainly true. Mr. Whitney's argument about the fineness of the soil is not so easily demonstrated. The efforts made in Nebraska and the Dakotas to produce forests have thus far been in a large degree failures; whether the cause lies in the quality of the soil or the rainfall is not easily determined. After a forest is once started, by its own processes, in a measure sustains itself; that is, it excludes the sun and wind, and checks rapid drainage, and thereby retains moisture sufficient to perpetuate its growth. Droughts are deadly foes of tree-growth. Trees are long-lived, some existing for centuries. Therefore a prolonged drought, once or twice in a century, would be destructive to forests, while it would not greatly affect the prairie grass. Fortunately, the prairie soil is adapted to cultivation, and in its virgin state produces grasses of fine quality for grazing and stock raising purposes. In many places in the western states, settlers have made the mistake of attempting to cultivate the higher and drier prairies, which are far more valuable as grazing lands.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Iowa is variable. The most serious objection to which is the sudden changes in temperature. In the southern part of the state the temperature seldom rises above ninety-five degrees, or falls below fifteen degrees below zero; yet, greater extremes are sometimes observed. July and August are the hottest months, and January, the coldest. The winds are variable, shifting from one point of the compass to another. The rainfall is usually sufficient for the growth of vegetation, sometimes is excessive. In the central and northern portion

of the state, snow sometimes measures from two to three feet in depth; but ordinarily not so much as that. In a large part of the state, perhaps in every county, in 1863, there was frost in every month of the year. One close observer states that: "The latest frost in the spring, during thirty-one years, from 1839 to 1869, inclusive, was May 26, 1847; and the earliest, August 29, 1863." Farmers have come to confidently expect when there is a late spring, the fall season is lengthened, so that the corn crop usually has full time to mature. While Iowa has large quantities of coal, lead, gypsum and clays, its chief glory is the fertility of the soil. The agricultural products of the soil of Iowa are worth more than all the gold mines of the world. The farmer who plants a variety of crops is sure to reap an ample reward. The salubrious air and freedom from malaria, the purity of the water supply, make Iowa one of the healthiest states in the Union. From some cause or other not easily analyzed, Iowa has not developed any large cities. Des Moines, capital of the state, is at present Iowa's largest city. It contains less than one hundred thousand inhabitants. All the states bordering on Iowa, east, west, north and south, have larger cities, but no state in the Union can boast of more beautiful cities and towns than Iowa.

PRODUCTS OF IOWA.

Such is the large per cent. of cultivable and grazing land in Iowa, that it is capable of sustaining a population of at least ten millions. The productiveness of the soil is equal to any state in the Union. The most common grains are corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, and hemp. The most common grasses are timothy, clover, red top, alfalfa, blue grass, broom corn, buckwheat, and sorghum. There are a few varieties of wild grasses still found in Iowa, the most important is the blue stem. There are coarse bottom grasses, which if properly cared for, make excellent hay. The most common vegetables are turnip, pea, potato, parsnip, celery, onion, beet, lettuce, cabbage, salsify, raddish, bean, asparagus, egg plant, tomato, and cauliflower. The most common fruits are apples, peaches, pear, plum, cherries and grapes. Among the small fruits are blackberry, raspberry, currant, gooseberry, and strawberry. There are many other fruits grown in the state, but are not found on the average farm or garden.

Horses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and poultry are raised in great abundance in every county in Iowa. Of late the poultry production has outstripped many other industries, and has become one of the most profitable employments of Iowa farming. The hen is competing with the horse for the first place in the list of Iowa live stock.

The prosperity of the state is evidenced in the fact that the State Treasurer reports that Iowa is now doing business on a cash basis with over a half million dollars in the treasury. A better record than this cannot be found. Of late, much is being said about scientific farming. The Agricultural College at Ames is crowded with students. Professors in that institution are traveling over the

state holding meetings in the interest of farming, and making suggestions to aid the farmers in improving the soil and increasing the yield of crops. Many farmers claim that their corn yields more bushels per acre than it did when the land was fresh.

From early in its history, Iowa has taken a prominent place in national affairs, having furnished some of the most distinguished United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Name	Politics	Residence	Years Served
Augustus C. Dodge,	Democrat	Burlington,	1848-1855
George W. Jones,	Democrat	Dubuque,	1848-1859
James Harlan,	Republican	Mount Pleasant,	1855-1865
James W. Grimes,	Republican	Burlington,	1859-1869
Samuel J. Kirkwood,	Republican	Iowa City,	1865-1867
James B. Howell,	Republican	Keokuk,	1870-1871
James Harlan,	Republican	Mount Pleasant,	1867-1873
George G. Wright,	Republican	Des Moines,	1871-1877
William B. Allison,	Republican	Dubuque,	1873-
Samuel J. Kirkwood,	Republican	Iowa City,	1877-1881
James W. McDill,	Republican	Afton,	1881-1883
James F. Wilson,	Republican	Fairfield,	1883-1895
John H. Gear,	Republican	Burlington,	1895-1900
Jonathan P. Dolliver,	Republican	Fort Dodge	1900-

IOWA MEN IN THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Leslie M. Shaw, from February 1, 1902, to March 4, 1907.

SECRETARY OF WAR.

William W. Belknap, from October 25, 1869, to March 2, 1876.

George W. McCrary, from March 12, 1877, to December 10, 1879.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Frank Hatton, from October 14, 1884, to March 6, 1885.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

James Harlan, from May 15, 1865, to July 27, 1866.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, from March 5, 1881, to April 6, 1882.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

James Wilson, from March 5, 1897, to— — — —

A NOTED FRAUD.

One of the most stupendous frauds ever perpetrated on this continent, had its beginning in Iowa, and is known in history as the "Cardiff Giant." The people of Onondaga county, New York, were startled by a report in the month of October, 1869, that a farmer near the village of Cardiff, about 13 miles from Syracuse, had found a petrified body of a man of more than gigantic size. The farmer, whose name was William Newell, informed the newspaper reporters that he was digging a well in his barnyard, and at the depth of three feet, struck what he supposed was a large rock; but upon examination found it to be the petrified body of a giant. He carefully uncovered the immense body. The villagers and others, as the news spread, rushed to Newell's barnyard to see the amazing find. As they returned and scattered the news, the crowds increased around the wonderful discovery. Newell at once put a tent over the giant, stationed guards about the tent, in fact set up a regular museum, charging fifty cents admission. The Syracuse newspapers published an account of the discovery; the excitement and the throngs of visitors; which only increased the number who hastened to Newell's home to see the wonderful stone man. Many people saw at once a fortune in this petrified body. A company was organized and offered Newell a large sum of money for his giant. He declined to sell at any price. Many scientists rushed to the spot to study this amazing wonder, but Newell held them, as well as everybody else, at bay, and refused to allow a close and satisfactory examination. Most of the learned men were of the opinion that it was a statue, the work of human hands, rather than a petrified human body. Dr. James Hall, who was then geologist of New York, who was the first state geologist of Iowa, made an examination as well as he could under the restrictions placed upon him by Newell, the finder. He hurriedly published a report which says:

"It is certainly a great curiosity and, as it now presents itself, the most remarkable archaeological discovery ever made in this country, and entirely unlike any relic of the past age yet known to us. It is clearly a statue cut by human hands, and is in no way connected with petrification. . . . nor is it a cast or model of any kind, but an original. The importance of the object lies in its relation to the race or people of the past, formerly inhabiting that part of the country. The statue is of a far higher order and of an entirely different character from the smaller works of rude sculpture found in Mexico, Central America or the Mississippi valley.

"In regard to the question of the antiquity of its origin, we are compelled to rely upon the geological and chemical evidence. That the statue has lain for a long time where it now lies, there can be no doubt. The entire length of the left side and back of the statue is eroded to the depth of an inch or more, from the solution and removal of its substance by water percolating through the gravel stratum in which it lies imbedded. Such a process of solution and removal of the gypsum, a mineral of slow solubility in the waters of that region, must have required a long period of years. Any theory of the recent burial of the statue in this place is disproved by the fact of the extensive solution and removal of the

surface by water coming in by the gravel bed from the southwest. The most extensive erosion has taken place on the left side and beneath the back upon that side corresponding to the direction from which the water came. You will see therefore, upon any theory of inhumation it must have time for the gradual dissolving of the stone. So long as the alluvial deposit was going on this portion was covered by water and there would be no current along the gravel bed, and this movement of the water would only take place after the drainage of the stream or the lake to a lower level. Therefore so long as the alluvial deposit was going on, and the water remained above the level, there would be no current, and consequently no erosion.

“This statement answers the inquiry as to what are some of the evidences of its antiquity.”

In the summer of 1868, George Hull and H. B. Martin appeared in Fort Dodge, Iowa, and soon became much interested in the gypsum deposits in that vicinity. They went to an owner of a quarry and proposed to buy a block of gypsum twelve feet long, four feet wide, and from two to three feet thick, for which they offered to pay a good price. They told this man they wanted to ship it to New York as a specimen, and interest capitalists in the development of Iowa gypsum. On some other occasions, they told that there was to be erected a Lincoln monument in Washington City, and that each state was requested to furnish some material, and that they wanted a block of gypsum for the purpose of representing Iowa in the monument. They conducted themselves in a way that aroused suspicion among the people of Fort Dodge. They finally succeeded, however, in leasing an acre of land on Gypsum creek, and employed an expert quarryman to get out such a block as they had described. It had to be transported on a wagon to Boone, the nearest railroad station, forty miles from Fort Dodge. They found it a very difficult job; they broke down one wagon, mired down several times, and were several days making the trip to Boone, but finally reached there and shipped the huge block of gypsum to Chicago. The Boone Standard, on July 28, 1868, gave an account of the shipment, giving the size, eleven feet, three inches long; three feet, two inches wide; one foot, ten inches thick; weight, 6,560 pounds.

While the scientists were differing as to whether Mr. Newell's giant was a statue or a petrified man, the crowds continued to press to Cardiff to see the wonder. The receipts at the gate of the tent had now reached over a thousand dollars per day. P. T. Barnum had sent an agent to purchase the wonder, but Newell declined to sell. About this time, Galusha Parsons, a lawyer residing in Fort Dodge, was visiting in the east, and went to Cardiff to view the petrified man. He immediately wrote a letter to Hon. B. F. Gue, editor of the North West, in Fort Dodge, in which he said: “I believe it is made of that great block of gypsum those fellows got at Fort Dodge a year ago.” Upon this suggestion, Mr. Gue obtained Syracuse papers, and at once began an investigation, which required much labor and considerable expense. After having completed his investigation, he put it in pamphlet form. From this pamphlet and personal recollections, the facts here narrated have been obtained. Mr. Gue traced these men from Fort Dodge to Boone; found they had shipped the block of gypsum

from Boone to Chicago; found where it had been chiseled by a Chicago sculptor into human form; he found that the statue had been put into an iron box and shipped to a point near Cardiff, Onondaga county, New York. He found where it had been transported from the railroad station to Cardiff or near there. After having published all these facts in a pamphlet, it seemed only to increase the excitement. The pamphlet was stoutly denied by Newell. By this time George Hull and H. B. Martin appeared at Newell's and were recognized as partners in the museum. At first no one in the neighborhood of Cardiff accepted the exposition given in the pamphlet; the scientists were discomfited, but several of them were already on record. What deceived Prof. Hall was the erosion on the back of the statue, but this erosion was on the original block quarried at Fort Dodge, and Hull instructed the quarryman not to interfere with the erosion. Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale College, and President Andrew D. White were not deceived; they suspicioned that it was a fraud. The evidence furnished in Mr. Gue's pamphlet was too strong to be disposed of by the jests of the newspapers, or by the persistent claims of the scientists. Hull became vain over the ingenuity he had displayed in his invention, and it is said sold out his interest for a large sum of money, and then made an open confession, substantiating every allegation made in Mr. Gue's pamphlet. It must always be regarded as an ingenious trick. Hull and Martin invested in the scheme \$2,200. Hull's only excuse was that he and his family needed the money, and for the sake of gain, he was willing to spend much time and be at considerable expense in order to complete a fraud that would "deceive the very elect." It was a splendid advertisement for Fort Dodge, and has no doubt promoted the gypsum industry. While Hull and Martin were seeking to deceive everybody they came in contact with, they were giving Fort Dodge free advertisement.

THE HISTORY OF WARREN COUNTY.

COUNTY NAME.

General Joseph Warren of Massachusetts, after whom Warren county was named, was born June 11th, 1741, graduated from Harvard in 1759, was a member of the Provincial Committee of Correspondents in 1772, was chosen Major General by the Provincial Congress, June 14. He declined the command at the battle of Bunker's Hill, but was killed in that battle, June 17, 1775, falling near the spot where the Bunker's Hill monument now stands. Statues have been erected in memory of this distinguished patriot, but better than these statues of stone are the names of counties and cities that have been given in honor to the man who sent Paul Revere on that famous midnight ride, which the poet has woven into history. There are no less than twelve counties in the different states in the Union, and perhaps more, that bear the name of Warren, thus fixing his memory in the minds of the people as long as American history lasts. It was not until October 11, 1845, that Warren county was legally opened for settlement. At that time, the last Indian claim was relinquished, and the

Indians moved to their new home in the western wilds. The geology of Warren county is set forth in a book published by Prof. J. L. Tilton, which gives also a geography of the county and its drainage. There is no county in the state better watered and better drained than Warren county. The North, Middle, and South rivers, with other small streams, afford water privileges and a natural drainage system which is not surpassed in any county in the state. Good well water is easily obtained at a moderate depth below the surface in great abundance in all parts of the county. The county is free from sloughs and swamp lands, which are so common in many of the counties in the northern part of the state. The timber and prairie was better divided in Warren county than in many other counties, owing to the numerous streams. As is true in other portions of Iowa, the best timber in Warren county is gone, yet there are beautiful groves along the streams. The soil of Warren county is of the very best quality, and responds bountifully to the touch of the husbandman. The climate is delightful the greater part of the year. Crops are seldom injured by excessive rains or droughts. The roads are usually good except in the early spring. The productions of the soil average well with other portions of the state in grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables. The inhabitants are as contented and prosperous as any people east or west, north or south.

GEOLOGY.

The following extract is from the Geology of Warren County, by J. L. Tilton:

LOCATION.

Warren county is in the south central part of Iowa. It is in the third tier of counties from the southern boundary, and in the center of the state, east and west.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The weathering of the rocks supplies in various ways material which is gradually washed into the streams. The latter, working under the force of gravity upon strata of different hardness and dip, eroding here, depositing there, effected by the slightest crustal movement, writes the geographic history of the region in the landscape. When once a broad plain has become subject to erosion, the gradual wearing away of the rocks would, after a period, reduce the country to a surface dotted with low rounded hills. The series of changes which a landscape undergoes as it thus wears away until it is again raised for erosion to begin its work anew, constitutes a cycle. Generally the changes of one cycle erase from the landscape much that resulted from preceding cycles; but in the area under consideration the oscillations that have occurred since the land was finally raised above the sea, each successive elevation marking separate incomplete cycles, seem to have aided erosion along lines first marked out, and hastened the development of the present physiography.

The interpretation of the physical geography of Warren county must not only answer questions presented by the topography of the county itself, but

also explain the phenomena presented in the adjoining counties. It must be in harmony with the facts observed in the great area now drained by the Missouri river. It must stand in proper relation to any explanation of the conditions existing in northeastern Iowa. It must allow a suitable explanation of the upper course of the Mississippi river as contracted with its course farther south. All these physiographic features are expressions of the movements that have occurred in the various parts of the Mississippi valley, and the explanation of any one must be in harmony with a possible explanation of all.

DESCRIPTIVE PHYSIOGRAPHY.

GENERAL DRAINAGE OF THE REGION.—Along the eastern border of the state flows the Mississippi river; along the western the Missouri. These two great rivers are the master-streams of the entire west central region of the United States. A line passing through Clarke county, the southwestern part of Madison, through Adair, thence in a continued curve through Sac, Buena Vista and Dickinson counties, divides the state into two areas, the larger one to the east draining into the Mississippi river; the smaller area to the west draining into the Missouri. In the eastern area are large secondary rivers—in this case subsequent streams—some of them originating along this divide and gathering to their waters the numerous smaller streams that drain the adjacent territory. Two of these streams, the Des Moines and Skunk rivers, have selected their courses along the shales of the coal measures, draining an area between the heavy limestones of the Mississippian series to the northeast and similar limestones of the Missouri stage to the southwest.

STREAMS OF WARREN COUNTY.—Among the streams referred to are North river, Middle river and South river, all of which take their rise along the crest of the divide in Clarke, Madison and Adair counties, and meet the Des Moines river near the northeastern corner of Warren county, together draining an area of approximately 1,440 square miles, including the whole of Warren county, with the exception of the southeastern part, where the drainage is into White-breast creek; another of the streams arising along the divide and flowing parallel to the three rivers mentioned to the Des Moines. It should be noticed that all the main streams of the county have a general direction to the northeast.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE STREAMS AS ILLUSTRATED BY MIDDLE RIVER.—Middle river lies close to bluffs on the south along its entire course through the county, though departing here and there in sharp curves as it wanders across a flood plain excessively large.

In the long gentle slope to the north of the river are but few well developed ravines. The few that exist are in Jefferson township. The bluffs along the south of the river are cut by numerous trenches, some running three to five miles into the uplands where they originate in numerous smaller ravines between the gently rounded knolls. One of these, Clanton creek, is of considerable importance, having a well developed valley of its own which in direction and size is analogous to that of Middle river. Only a portion of this stream, however, lies within the county. In the lower course of the river Butcher creek is de-

veloped parallel to the general course of the main stream, but reaches it only as that river is about to join the Des Moines. Butcher creek then, in the rank of its development, corresponds to Middle river rather than to a lateral ravine. With the exception of these two creeks, especially the latter, all the ravines extend laterally from the rivers.

This description of Middle river stands in a general way for both North and South rivers, excepting so far as relates to the particular lateral ravines that exist. From the uplands south of South river flow three large creeks, Coal creek, Otter creek and Squaw creek, while the river itself flows parallel to these creeks along the west side of White Oak township.

ESCARPMENT MAKERS.—At Spring Hill, a sandstone which lies a few feet above the railroad track, contains so much lime that the lower part of it well deserves to be called a limestone. This lower portion is especially resistant to atmospheric action and prevents the rapid wearing away of the hillsides. In the hills south of South river, especially in Otter township, is a layer of very desirable stone which occupies a position similar to that of the Spring Hill sandstone, and likewise aids much in protecting the underlying shales.

In the central and eastern part of White Oak, high sandstone bluffs again appear. While easily decomposed, they form a conspicuous feature in the sections referred to, and seem to supply the material underlying the drift through the entire western part of White Oak. This sandstone is also to be found at various points of the county east and south of the bluffs here mentioned.

Across the central parts of Virginia, Squaw and Liberty townships, a heavy arenaceous limestone of about five feet in thickness outcrops. Here again the underlying soft strata are well protected. Where thus protected the strata stand out more prominently along the rivers and ravines, forming escarpments especially marked in comparison with those found elsewhere in the county.

EXPLANATION OF PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Since a correct interpretation of the physical geography of this county must stand in accord with all that surrounds it, it is to be regretted that the details of the physiographic development of the large area to which the southwestern part of Iowa belongs, have not as yet been thoroughly worked out; but the following conclusions reached by geologists here mentioned present the best information at present obtainable concerning the part of the country in which Warren county is situated.

First.—It is commonly recognized that throughout cretaceous times a part of Iowa and a vast region to the west was the bottom of a large sea extending from what is now the Gulf of Mexico, northwestward possibly to the Arctic ocean.

Second.—As stated by Upham, there is evidence of a general uplift of the country at the close of the cretaceous period.

Third.—Todd infers from evidence he finds that southwestern Iowa was at a low elevation up to the beginning of the glacial epoch.



ASTORIA
AND VICINITY
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WASHER COUNTY, IOWA

Fourth.—In the article mentioned by Upham, the next general uplift is referred to the beginning of the tertiary period, and the next, “between the general tertiary cycle of baselevelling and the glacial period.”

Fifth.—Westgate, in tracing the “Geographic Development of the Eastern Part of the Mississippi Drainage System,” presents the conclusion that up to the close of the cretaceous period, the upper part of the Mississippi river, which is older than its more southern extension, had an outlet toward the west; and that from the close of the cretaceous period the Mississippi came to flow in its present valley east of Iowa. While the uplifts mentioned affected nearly all, if not all, of the United States, they were more marked in the western than in the eastern part of the country.

To the above conclusion may be added another; whatever changes in altitude may have occurred since what is now Warren county first emerged from the waters in which the strata were deposited, the changes did not affect in any marked degree the horizontal position of the strata in central and southwestern Iowa. It is probable that the direction of drainage over the whole of the central and southwestern part of Iowa was toward the southwest, till the close of the cretaceous period.

The features of the county already described find their most probable explanation in the following outline of events. Throughout cretaceous times the surface was that of a low plain draining to the west, with lateral streams developing along the outcrop of the soft shales. These lateral streams would be called subsequent streams. At the close of the cretaceous period the elevation, especially marked westward, gradually changed the drainage over a considerable portion of the state to the southeast, the lines of drainage following the direction of the subsequent streams already developed along the strike of the soft strata. To this group of subsequent streams flowing to the Mississippi as the master-stream, belong, among others, the Des Moines and the lower course of Chariton river. From these subsequent streams, other streams worked their way back on either side, those on the south working their way as obsequent streams in the valleys that formerly drained southwest. To this group of obsequent streams belong North, Middle and South rivers of Warren county, also Butcher creek and Whitebreast creek. At the present time the divide between these streams and those still flowing southwest, extends through Clarke county, southwestern Madison and through Adair.

The course of Chariton river exemplifies particularly well the results of such a history. It has worked its way back along the strike of soft strata to the city of Chariton as if beheading one stream after another. Above Chariton the course is from the southwest. The beheaded stream still continuing toward the northeast is Cedar creek. In Warren county a similar tendency to develop valleys parallel to the strike of this same outcrop of soft strata is observed in all the streams. From the Whitebreast creek a ravine now extends along the strike of the soft strata with the head of the ravine even between Chariton river and Cedar creek. South river flows north along the west side of White Oak township and then turns east along the same series of soft strata, while another ravine just beyond a narrow divide continues the northward course to Middle river.

During the glacial epoch the land received its superficial deposit that clogged all the river valleys. Into this deposit the rivers have since cut their present trenches, though not to the depth of the preglacial valleys. The rivers and their larger tributaries are still in the preglacial valleys, but many of the smaller ravines have no relation to preglacial ravines.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

PLEISTOCENE.

The surface deposits of the county belong to two epochs. The alluvium represents the recent epoch, and the glacial deposit, consisting of loess and drift, the glacial epoch.

ALLUVIUM.

Upon the low ground along the streams a considerable amount of silt has been deposited. Over the higher portions of the low ground this deposit is very thin, scarcely more than enough to mix with the loess and obscure the character of the latter. In the lower parts of the river valleys there are numerous swampy places, the partially filled lagoons left after the rivers have formed new trenches in the vicinity. These low grounds have received sediment washed from the adjoining higher ground or brought in by occasional overflow of the river. The material is frequently rendered black by abundance of vegetable material. All of these deposits may be classed as alluvium.

LOESS.

On the hilltops and in the valleys, even to the very banks of the river trenches there is a fine, light, yellowish-brown deposit, largely made up of clay and fine sub-angular quartz. The upper portions are black because of vegetable mould, the carbonaceous remains from decay of various plants. The fine material of the loess seems to have been washed from material brought by neighboring ice masses.

The exposure of loess at the Indianola Brick & Tile Co. plant, just north-east of Indianola, may be taken as a typical exposure. At the surface two and a half feet are rendered black by vegetable mould. Beneath this mould there are two distinct deposits, the upper one, five feet thick, containing fossils characteristic of the loess (*Succinia obliqua* and *Mesodon multilineata*, as identified by Professor B. Shimek). Beneath this loess, at a distance of about seven feet from the surface, is another clay deposit, that for the present is here called the lower loess deposit. This lower deposit appears darker than the upper loess as seen in place. It does not contain fossils. The line of separation between these two deposits has a peculiar wavy appearance, suggesting a possible downward limit to present oxidation, or a disturbed surface on which the upper loess has

been deposited. There is no dark line between the two to indicate a previous land surface, such as is sometimes found in deposits of loess.

The two deposits differ in composition in one important particular—the silica of the upper deposit is nearly all free, while that of the lower deposit is combined. This contrast is very marked when the two deposits are examined under a microscope. Samples collected from different levels above the line of separation between the two deposits present a uniform appearance, each sample containing an abundance of fine sub-angular quartz fragments. Below the line separating the two deposits the quartz fragments are far less numerous, the field of the microscope being largely occupied by dull, clayey material.

The differences in the composition of the two deposits suggest a possible difference in the sources of the material. The upper material may have been derived from a more loose sandy deposit, while the lower may have been derived from the disintegration of granite. Such a difference suggests further that the lower deposit may have been derived from the Kansan drift formation, which underlies the loess throughout the county. If it be true that the lower deposit is derived from the Kansan drift, the disturbed line between the two deposits represents an unconformity from which all evidence of vegetation, if such evidence existed, has been removed under the conditions which immediately preceded the deposition of the upper loess.

DRIFT.

In the eastern part of Greenfield township a sandy deposit extends southward to the divide between North and Middle rivers southeast of Spring Hill and a little to the north and west of Indianola. In Richland township the central sections are capped by a sandy material as if the deposit were a continuation to the south of a drift ridge east of Des Moines, considered to be an esker. Between the two localities mentioned lie the gravel beds at Avon, just north of the Warren county line. How much the early character of these deposits may be due to the soft sandstone and sandy shale just beneath the glacial deposits it is not possible to state. The drift under the loess consists of a boulder clay or till containing pebbles of various sizes and shapes. These pebbles are of various kinds, granites, porphyry, quartz, agate, red quartzite and sandstone. The smoothed surfaces of some of these boulders are marked by peculiar scratches and gouges. A typical boulder may now be seen just northwest of Mrs. Watson's residence in the northwestern part of Indianola (Sec. 24, Sw. qr., Nw. 1-4). This rock is a dense red quartzite with a rounded somewhat rectangular shape. It contains numerous pebbles revealing distinct planes of stratification dipping at present southwest, while on the eastern face the hard stone is scratched and gouged along lines at present almost perpendicular. The whole surface, scratches and all, is polished thoroughly. It is notable that this rock does not resemble the native carboniferous sandstones; its planes of stratification do not correspond to the planes of stratification of the neighboring strata, and the glacial scratches are at right angles to the slope of the nearest ravine. While this boulder, selected as a type, resembles Sioux quartzite, most of the boulders appear to be of granite. They are not very numerous on the surface of the

ground, but, where the loess deposit is cut through, the boulders from the drift accumulate in the ravines. The boulders mentioned are characteristic of the Kansan glacial formation that extends over the southern and western part of Iowa.

CARBONIFEROUS.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

In the preceding description of the physiography of the county the strata were referred to as an old shore deposit. The strata are in general clayey, or sandy shale, with here an arenaceous limestone and there a sandstone. The sandstones are generally ferruginous, sometimes dense and concretionary, sometimes soft, sometimes cross-bedded. The whole formation belongs to the great system of coal-bearing strata which extends from Iowa southwestward into Indian Territory and Texas.

RELATION OF STRATA TO THE FORMATION BELOW.—Immediately beneath the carboniferous shales exposed in this county, lies the Saint Louis limestone. The borings put down at several points indicate that the surface of this Saint Louis formation, on which the coal measures were deposited, is uneven, like an old landscape with hills and valleys.

CONDITIONS OF DEPOSITION.—During the deposition of the coal measures the conditions were at times favorable to the formation of swamps, and the vegetable material accumulated from the lepidodendrons, sigillarids and ferns that crowded low swampy places. At times the region received fine clay sediment brought down by streams. At times conditions favorable to limestone formations spread a calcareous deposit over all. Again, the deposits, raised till exposed to erosive action were worn away here and there, only to again receive a deposit laid unconformably on the surface.

RELATION OF STRATA TO THE FORMATION ABOVE.—As the seas advanced the heavy limestones of Madison and other counties west were laid down, marking a condition of deep water more constant than had existed during the deposit of the shales. These limestones are, however, classified with the coal measures; for, while these were forming, Pennsylvania was receiving her stores of future wealth in the vegetable deposit which later became coal.

The strata exposed in Warren county belong to the Des Moines stage of the Pennsylvania series of coal measures. While the limestone of the Missouri stage, seen in Madison county almost touch the western border of Jackson township, they nowhere extend eastward across the county line. Consequently all our strata belong to the same subdivision. In the cross-sections along Middle and South rivers, it will be seen that the limestone of the Missouri stage does not gradually change into shale as would be true if the present "lower coal measures," (Des Moines stage,) were the shore equivalents of the present exposures of the Missouri limestone. While it is undoubtedly true the present exposures of the Missouri limestone did have a shore equivalent of shale when the limestone was deposited, that old shore equivalent has been eroded. The shales of the present Des Moines formation are now continued underneath the limestone

of the Missouri stage. The sections outcropping along South and Middle rivers are of special importance in their bearing because they are in a direction at right angles to the old shore line.

BUILDING STONE.

Warren county is not well supplied with building stone. Nearly all the sandstone yields readily to oxidation, which, aided by frost, decomposes and disintegrates it very readily. There are, however, three strata that deserve especial notice because of the manner in which they withstand erosion. The first is the stratum of arenaceous limestone, fairly free from iron, that, where not eroded or covered up, may be found outcropping in the ravines from the northern part of Otter and White Oak townships northwestward into Greenfield and Jefferson townships.

CLAYS.

While but little of the stone of Warren county is suitable for building purposes, the clays furnish an inexhaustible substitute. There is no satisfactory reason why the cheaper grades of hand-made brick may not be manufactured in each community to supply the local demand. There is also excellent material for the manufacture of brick of finer quality. The clay that can be used is derived from three sources: First, the loess; second, the alluvial deposits along the rivers; and third, the coal measure shales. Nearly all the soil is a part of the loess, blackened by a large amount of vegetable mould. This vegetable material burns out in the process of firing the brick, causing the latter to be porous. If the black soil be first removed and the loess just beneath used for brick, one cause of the porous condition of the brick is avoided.

THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER.

Before the year of 1843, the region now composing Warren and adjacent counties had no white occupants. Hunters and trappers had penetrated the Three River country, and to some extent shared the chase with the Indians. Civilization was still hovering along the Mississippi and lower Des Moines rivers. The beautiful groves and adjacent prairies lay in all their pristine beauty. The Indians had sold all their title and interest to Iowa lands, but had reserved the possession of them for three years, or until October 11, 1845, at which time they had agreed to vacate. Here and there, white settlers were stealing in and making claims upon the reservation. A fort was about to be established at the Raccoon Forks, in order to control the Indians, and also to keep back the incoming tide of white settlers. John D. Parmelee, a native of Vermont, made his way to Iowa territory as early as 1840, and was engaged with a company of fur traders. He greatly enjoyed traversing new regions and looking upon the natural scenery, untouched by human hands. He also delighted in speculating upon coming

civilization, and the transformation of the country into farms, and orchards, and gardens. He became enamoured with the Des Moines river and its beautiful valley, and confidently expected that even in his time, it would be occupied by white men. His first location was on the Des Moines river, about one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, not far from the Indian agency in Wapello county. Some of his letters, describing his work and his view of the country, were retained by friends, and afterward given to the press for publication. In one of which, he describes the country as follows: "It is one of the most pleasant countries that can be found in the world, and I think very healthful. The Des Moines river is the most beautiful stream that ever flowed. It is about as wide as the Connecticut river, but shallow, with high banks, with gravel or rock bottom, and as clear as the streams that tumble from the mountains of Vermont. The country is well divided into timber and prairie for the convenience of the farmer. It is certain that I should be glad to live in the neighborhood of my friends, but the prospects of a young man are so much better in this country, that I have almost come to the conclusion that I shall spend my days, let them be few or many, in this country on the banks of the lovely Des Moines. If I had my friends around me, then would I bid a long adieu to old Vermont; but there is still something that makes the name of old Vermont sweet to me, it is the home of all those who are near and dear to me." In another letter he says, "The Indians have sold their whole country, but retain possession of one half of it for three years more. This will cause us to remove our trading post one hundred miles up the river by the first of May, and there remain for three years. You can see where I have located our next trading post by looking at your map of the United States. We shall be on the north side of the Des Moines, directly opposite to the mouth of the Raccoon river, which is a little more than one hundred miles above where we now are. The winter has been remarkably cold with an immense fall of snow from one and one half to three feet deep. Since the 12th of this month (March), I have been to Raccoon river. I have taken men and provisions for building our post. It is still cold winter weather, very good sleighing and ice from twelve to eighteen inches thick on the river. It is equal to old Vermont, its parallel was never known in this country." About this time Mr. Parmelee was married, and on his first trip, after writing the above, to Raccoon Forks, he withdrew from the fur trading company, having had some difference with them about his salary. He at once entered into a partnership with Captain James Allen, who was the commander at Fort Des Moines, to build a saw-mill on Middle river about twelve miles south east of the fort. He took charge of the work and completed the mill; and sawed the lumber for the building at Fort Des Moines. He describes this labor in another letter. "The work at that time was just commenced, I took charge of the work, completed the saw-mill that winter, and furnished the lumber to build Fort Des Moines, and since that time have added to the building, sufficiently, for a grist mill with four burrs, one of which we now have in operation with a bolt, all of the best quality, shall put in more as the country settles and requires it. Our frame is forty-five by thirty-five and three stories high, as fine a building as any of that size that you can see in Vermont....."

Captain Allen was an officer in the First Regiment United States Dragoons, and was promoted last spring at the commencement of the war (with Mexico) to be Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, and ordered to California; but was taken sick just at the time he was to start and died at Fort Leavenworth. It has been very expensive work as it was done at a time when this was an Indian country, and of course hands and provisions were hard to get; but it is in the flower of Iowa and the garden of the world. I have a farm adjacent with eighty acres in cultivation and about one hundred and forty under fence, but this I will have to pay Uncle Sam for when it comes into market at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, though my claim includes three hundred and twenty acres, half timber and the balance bottom prairie, all lying on the banks of the Des Moines, one of the prettiest rivers that flows, and only ten miles from Fort Des Moines, the probable place of our future seat of government, it being within eighteen miles of the center. The commissioners are at this time in the county for the purpose of locating the capital." This letter was written in 1847. Mr. Parmelee was the first white man to permanently settle in Warren county, and no other settler came to remain permanently until 1845, although there must have been several men with Mr. Parmelee, aiding in the erection of the mill and sawing the lumber for the fort, possibly the soldiers did part of the work. The further early settlements in Warren county will be noted under the head of the respective townships. After the Indian Reservation expired in 1845, settlers came in troops, and central and southern Iowa was soon occupied by white men. The last session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature defined and established the boundaries of Warren county. We read in section 3 of chapter 82, approved January 13, 1846, as follows:

Section 3. That the following shall be the boundaries of a new county, which shall be called Warren, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Marion county; thence west along the line dividing townships 77 and 78 to the northwest corner of township 77 north of range 25 west; thence south to the southwest corner of township 74 north of range 25 west; thence east to the southwest corner of Marion county; thence north to the place of beginning. Polk county had been organized some time before and in it a contention arose, between Polk City and Fort Des Moines for the county seat. Fort Des Moines was within four miles of the south line of the county, Polk City was nearer the center and based its claim for the county seat upon that fact. Those who favored Fort Des Moines were instrumental in causing the Legislature to detach the north tier of townships from Warren county and attach them to Polk county. Hence we find that the supplemental act, approved on the 17th of January, 1846, four days after the boundaries of Warren county above recited were established, the north tier of townships were detached from Warren county and attached to Polk. As Warren county continued to settle, dissatisfaction with this arrangement increased, but not until 1853 was it decided. An attempt was made in the legislature of 1850, but failed. Dr. P. Gad Bryan, of Warren county, was a member of the Fourth General Assembly, which met in Iowa City in December, 1852. Petitions were circulated among the settlers on the Strip in Contention. Colonel Henderson, Z. H. Hockett, John S. McKimney, James E. Williamson,

and others interesting themselves, secured a majority of the votes residing in the disputed territory. Polk county was as earnest in endeavoring to retain this one hundred and forty-four square miles of land, the best four townships in either county, as Warren county was to regain it. The senator from Polk county was Dr. A. Y. Hull, who resided in the east township and on the north side of the Des Moines river. If the four townships were set back to Warren county, it would have legislated Dr. Hull out of office, hence his individual interest in the contention. Mr. Bryan finally consented to an amendment to the bill by which that portion of the territory north of the Des Moines, should remain in Polk county. There were about five or six sections on the north side of the river. Chapter 18 of the laws of the Fourth General Assembly was entitled:

An act to change the boundaries of Warren county.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa that the following shall be the boundaries of Warren county, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Marion county; thence west along the line dividing townships 77 and 78 to the northwest corner of township 77 north of range 25 west; thence south to the southwest corner of township 74 north of range 25 west, thence east to the southwest corner of Marion county; thence north to the place of beginning, provided that all that part of the township 77 north of range 22 west, which lies north of Des Moines river, shall remain as a part of Polk county.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March, 1853. Approved January 14, 1853.

This finally settled the dispute over what was called the "Strip," which had engendered much bitter feeling; but all parties came to regard the final settlement as just and honorable. Mr. Parmelee had a lonely time for the first two or three years of his residence in Warren county. After Fort Des Moines had been supplied with lumber, mill customers were rare. He had no social privileges outside of his own family, unless he went to Fort Des Moines, a distance of twelve miles; yet he was a jovial, good natured, and well disposed man, always ready to help the needy and to encourage the despondent. Many of the first settlers had severe attacks of homesickness, a disease that has been the subject of butts and jokes in all the past. Those who have suffered from it never joke about it, but can truly sympathize with fellow-sufferers. Mr. Parmelee was a busy man and delighted in labor, and that helped him to endure the loneliness of those two or three years. After the Indians had vacated their land, the rapidity of the immigrant, coming as they did by the scores and hundreds, was a theme for congratulation by all. People came now to stay, and at once became interested in the country and in everything that contributed to the general welfare, and the spirit of good cheer and helpfulness prevailed among all. If a man came from the east with selfishness in his heart and governed by sordid propensities, he soon yielded to the prevailing fellowship and brotherliness. Many of these first settlers were rough in their manners, and not choice in their words, but common hardships bound them together, cemented their friendships, and fitted them for making a united effort to push Warren into the front rank of Iowa counties. To set forth the real conditions as they existed in pioneer days, to tell of the limited supplies of food, clothing, and log cabins in which they lived seems like romance to the people of today; and many who listen to

such recitals are wont to shrug their shoulders and otherwise intimate that the narrator is coloring the picture. Flour could not be obtained by the first settlers, and corn meal was scarce. As late as 1850, flour sold at ten dollars per hundred weight. The only article of food that was plenty and cheap was wild meat, chiefly venison. One of the early settlers said he and his family ate no kind of meat for three years except wild meat, such as he could trap or shoot. This was not only true in Warren county but in all the counties in central Iowa. While every farmer had all the work to do at home that he was able to perform, yet many of them had to go into older settled neighborhoods and work for wages, in order to get the actual necessities of life. In those days fifty cents per day was considered good wages. Skilled workmen in certain lines might obtain more, but day laborers were doing well if they received fifty cents per day. The farms had to be fenced with rails, so that rail splitting was a common employment. The groves were uncultured and good timber for making rails abounded in all parts of the county. The standard price for cutting and splitting a hundred rails was fifty cents, but a good axe-man could make from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per day out of first class timber. But few of the settlers brought much money with them, about enough to enable them to get through the first year. If a man was fortunate enough to have raised, the first or second year, a little surplus, there was no market for it, unless some new comer appeared with money.

In 1848-9, the emigration which passed through the county, headed for the gold fields of California, proved a great blessing to sparsely settled Warren county. Not only did these first settlers have trouble to get food for themselves and families, but they found it difficult to get feed for their cattle and horses. Often times in the early spring they would have to cut down basswood and other trees in order that the cattle might browse upon the branches. Another difficulty was the bank notes in circulation, for hard money went into the land office, and but little was in circulation among the people. Men coming from the east brought with him bank notes and many of these notes were worthless and others below par, some worth fifty cents on the dollar, some seventy-five, and so on. The settlers had no means of determining the genuineness of a bank bill or the rate of discount to which it was subject. The result was that they often had trouble over their paper money. When a man received a bill, he was anxious to dispose of it and did so the very first opportunity. This state of affairs continued to grow worse until as late as 1857. During the summer season, the oxen could live on prairie grass and do fairly good work. This was a great blessing to the pioneers of Iowa. The great abundance of deer, wild turkey and prairie chickens, was also as great a blessing to the settlers as the quails were to Israel in the wilderness. Not all the wild animals in this part of Iowa were advantageous to the pioneers. The panther, wolf, and wild cat made it very difficult to keep poultry or sheep, and the howling of the wolves was not calculated to promote sleep.

The lands in Warren county were not offered for sale until 1848, and therefore were not subject to private entry. The plan of the government then was to offer a number of townships at public vendue, after which the lands were

subject to private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. All that the settlers could do prior to 1848, was to stake off claims. They knew that in the east, there were many land sharks, waiting to invest money in Iowa lands as soon as they were subject to private entry. The claim holders also knew that if they did not bid off their lands at the public vendue or immediately thereafter make their entry, that they were likely to be imposed on by the "land sharks" of the east, who were watching for opportunities where they might enter the first choice lands and get the settlers' improvements for nothing. This was often done in some of the older states. The people adopted a plan of what they called "claim clubs." The inhabitants would enter into a compact to protect each other in their claims by administering harsh treatment to any who entered their lands. To violate the laws of the "claim clubs" was a perilous undertaking, especially for the resident, whom the claimants could find. The claims were in many cases assessed as personal property, and taxes paid thereon. They were bought and sold as personal property, and where the improvements were valuable, the prices frequently ran up into the thousands. If a man had a good claim of three hundred and twenty acres, well located, with fair log buildings, and one hundred acres in cultivation, it would bring a good price, so that these claims were esteemed valuable, but in order to protect themselves they had to visit punishment upon any offender, and this they did. A man in Warren county entered forty acres on which the claimant resided. The offender was summoned before the club and asked for an explanation, which he refused to make, but at the sight of the tar and feathers, and listening to some straight talk, he yielded and came to terms. The committee who had the matter in charge, decided that the claimant should pay the offender the government price within one year, and that the offender should immediately deed the land to the claimant. In this way they managed to protect themselves. These claim laws did good service, but were sometimes the means of instigating feuds, which were perpetuated during the life time of the interested parties. If a man, belonging to the club, failed to keep his pledge when a member was in distress, he was boycotted in a way that made it very unpleasant for him and his family to remain in the neighborhood. The club organization was plain and easily understood. About all the officer needed was a captain, who called the club together when occasion required. The club had "by-laws," which today are read with amusement, but in that day were serious statutes.

BY-LAWS.

Whereas: Self-protection, the acquiring and peaceable possession of property are essential to the happiness and prosperity of the people; and

Whereas: Reckless claim jumpers and invidious wolves in human form are prowling through the county for the purpose of robbing the settler of his claim and of the means of support; therefore be it

Resolved: 1. That we pledge ourselves to protect every member of this club in his rights of claim, or against the pre-emption of adverse parties, without fear of the world, the flesh or the devil.

2. That no person shall be allowed to pre-empt, or to purchase from government any claim of a member of the club, without the unequivocal consent of the member.

3. That the filing of any intention to pre-empt, in contravention of the right of any member hereof, shall be regarded as an attempt to deprive one member of his rights under the eternal fitness of things, and we pledge ourselves, one to another, to meet the offender on the home stretch with logic of life or death.

4. That a committee of three be raised, whose duty shall be to hear and adjust any disputes, evasions, or disagreements that may arise with members of this club, or any case where claims of members are in dispute with outside, adverse claimants, of every character whatever.

5. That we pledge ourselves to sustain and uphold our committees and appointments in the performance of their several duties, and to enforce their decisions and adjudications to the very letter, with force and arms if necessary.

6. That a cordial invitation is hereby extended to every citizen of the county to sign these articles of by-laws, and assist in their faithful execution and enforcement.

It will be observed that these by-laws were intended to protect actual settlers, and to confer no favors upon non-resident speculators. "The claim club," no doubt, saved many a settler's home for him, and in some cases they were permitted to reside on their claims for two or three years after the lands were in market. There was a pre-emption law by which parties could go to the land office, file their intention and the lands would be kept for them for twelve months; but at the end of that time it was absolutely necessary to pay the government price, consequently but few settlers pre-empted their lands. In not a few instances they made the money on the lands, which they paid the government for them. These organizations were kept up for several years after the lands were in market, and the settlers faithfully protected, by the club laws, until such time as they either sold out their claims or were able to make their entries.

When settlers went out into unorganized territory, they were attached to the nearest county for all civil and judicial purposes. From the first settlement of Warren county to the time of organization, it was attached to Marion county, and when a sufficient number had settled in Warren county, it was made a voting precinct with Marion county. If the early settlers had kept records of events and conditions, it would have been interesting reading today, but this they failed to do, so that the knowledge that the people have today of the early period is traditional. There is not a scrap of record of any kind to be found in Warren county of the six years prior to its organization. Those men and women have nearly all passed away, the few remaining find it difficult to call up the scenes or circumstances of sixty years ago, or more. So far as is now known, they needed no law for they were peaceable, quiet and honorable citizens, each discharging his duty toward his fellow men, not from legal restraints or fear of law, but from an innate sense of justice. No better encomium can be pronounced upon the inhabitants of those early years than this: They were law abiding citizens. Only those who have experienced the hardships and difficulties incident

to pioneer life, can understand the strength of the friendship that existed among them.

For several years after Warren county began to settle there was no postoffice nearer than Fort Des Moines, and it was a real pleasure for one who was going to the Fort to bring the mail for the entire neighborhood, and to see that it was distributed at as early a date as possible. If a settler was so unfortunate as to fall sick in seed time, his neighbors would come for miles and put in his crops. If the sickness was in harvest time, the sick man need not worry for the neighbors would gather his crops. The saying, "Every man for himself," was not true in pioneer days. On one occasion a mill-wright was repairing the Parmelee mill on Middle river; it was time that the mill-wright's corn was gathered. The patrons of the mill met and gathered the mill-wright's corn so that he might continue repairing the mill. When a new settler came, the neighbors esteemed it a privilege to meet and put up a log cabin for the new acquaintance. Such friendship and liberality amazed new comers, but they soon became accustomed to it and fell into the trend with willing hands and hearts. Some men were not content with anything but pioneer habits and customs, therefore when the country became settled and affairs established after the manner of older organized communities, those who had become infatuated with pioneer life would sell out and push on into the frontier. When the lands became subject to private entry in 1848, all who could raise a sufficient quantity of hard money, hurried immediately to the land office in order to secure their lands. When a man had made his entry and pocketed his certificate, he started home with new hopes and aspirations, feeling that he was a free holder, and had a larger and more permanent interest in the government.

The books of the register of the state land office show that the following entries were made soon after the lands were subject to private entry:

In Allen township; Nicholas Beezley, northwest quarter of section 2, township 77, range 23, one hundred and fifty-two acres, October 30, 1848. Simpson Hargis, Hiram Niday, and Owen E. Osborne all made entries about the same time.

In Palmyra township; John D. Parmelee, northwest quarter of northeast quarter, and northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 12, township 77, range 23, eighty acres, August 1, 1848.

Washington township; Thomas Clough, southwest quarter of section 2, township 76, range 24, one hundred and sixty acres, March 5, 1849.

Richland township; John D. Parmelee, lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the southeast quarter and the southwest quarter, all of section 6, township 77, range 22, October 30, 1848. On the same date entries were made by James Burnett, Riley Driscoll, Robert Reese, Michael Howard, John M. Parkinson, Martin Ray, Austin S. Howard, Newton Guthrie, Amos E. Freel, Samuel Black, Elias Myrick, Isaac N. Ewing and Elisha Hardin.

Union township; James Farley, the southwest quarter of section 9, and the northeast quarter of section 6, township 76, range 22, containing three hundred and twenty acres, October 30, 1848.

Belmont township; Robert L. Tidrick, the northeast quarter of the southeast

quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 34, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, all in township 75, range 22, containing one hundred and sixty acres, April 15, 1851.

Jackson township; Jacob Archer, southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 5, and the south half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 6, township 75, range 25, containing one hundred and sixty acres, June 20, 1849.

Virginia township; John White, south half of southeast quarter of section 35, township 74, range 25, eighty acres, November 27, 1851.

White Oak township; Daniel Barker, northwest quarter of section 11, township 75, range 24, one hundred and sixty acres, January 20, 1849.

Squaw township; Sarah Hackney, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 11, township 74, range 24, forty acres, May 2, 1849.

Otter township; Levi Hollingsworth, southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, southwest of the southeast quarter, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 75, range 23, one hundred and sixty acres, January 5, 1849.

Liberty township; John Williams, southeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 5, township 74, range 23, forty acres, June 29, 1849. On same day Williams also entered the southeast quarter of section 6, same township and range.

Whitebreast township; John Guise, northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 28, township 75, range 22, forty acres, May 19, 1849. Barnhart Henn, west half of southwest quarter of section 2, township 75, range 22, October 26, 1849.

Linn township; John C. Hempstead, the northeast quarter of section 36, township 77, range 25, one hundred and sixty acres, November 13, 1848.

Jefferson township; John F. Woodside, west half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 76, range 25, one hundred and sixty acres, March 22, 1849.

Greenfield township; William Whited, east half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 27, township 77, range 24, October 30, 1848.

Washington township; east half; James Laverty, the northwest quarter of section 9, township 76, range 23, one hundred and sixty acres, October 30, 1848. Lands were also entered at the same time by Henry Hays, Harrison Jordon, John D. Parmelee and Thomas M. Clough.

One of the chief difficulties experienced by the early settlers was the long distance they had to travel in order to obtain groceries and other necessities of life. The people of Warren county obtained part of their supplies from Fort Des Moines. They believed then as people do now, that the farther they went, the better they could do, so often they would go to Oskaloosa or to Ottumwa, and often as far as to Keokuk for groceries, salt, clothing and so forth. The names of these places were familiar to all the inhabitants in Warren county.

The first mercantile establishments in the county had to go to Keokuk to

make their purchases, and then the goods were drawn in wagons by horses or oxen. In the summer season, oxen could subsist on grass, so that was the cheapest teaming of that day. It required an ox team from two to three weeks to make the trip from Warren county to Keokuk and back. Whether the wagons were drawn by horses or oxen, the transportation added materially to the cost of the goods. A few of the first settlers in Warren county went down into Missouri for groceries and provisions, but this was not usually as satisfactory as going to Keokuk. When the first postoffice was established at Fort Des Moines, it was kept in one of the cabins built for the accommodation of the garrison, and the mail was put in a dry goods box, and from that distributed to the anxious inquirers after letters and papers. Occasionally, neighbors would join together and select one of their number to take a team and go after supplies, or to mill, for the entire neighborhood. In this they took turns, so that the burden was distributed. Sometimes bread stuffs would become entirely exhausted, and in the summer season, the cooks would resort to a dish called frumenty, which was made of wheat when it was in the milky stage. Families have had to do without bread for several days at a time and live on potatoes and meats. But notwithstanding all these hardships, men and women were willing to endure them for the sake of getting homes. However, there is something very stimulating and infatuating in a new country, in having a part in the organization of schools and churches, and everything that pertains to our civilization, in seeing the country transformed and changed into the abodes of civilized men.

After 1848, the population increased very rapidly. The census showed that in 1849, there were six hundred and forty-nine inhabitants in Warren county; in 1850, nine hundred and sixty-one; in 1852, one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight; in 1854, four thousand four hundred and forty-six. The two years from 1852 to 1854, showed an increase of three hundred per cent, the greatest in the history of the county. For two or three years preceding 1848, the subject of county organization had been agitated, but many were indifferent in regard to it, fearing that it would increase taxation. The people of that day had not been educated in tax paying as the people of today are. They very much dreaded taxes.

In December, 1848, Paris P. Henderson was appointed organizing sheriff. The custom had been for the legislature to make these appointments, but in this case Judge Olney, while holding court in Marion county, to which Warren was attached as a voting precinct, made the appointment. It was the duty of the organizing sheriff to secure poll books, appoint judges, to make the necessary arrangements for the election. It required careful thinking upon the part of a young man to map out this work so that the election might conform to the law. The county had been divided into two election precincts; the eastern half was called Union precinct, and the western half, Highland precinct. The first election was held on Monday, the first day of January, 1849.

HIGHLAND PRECINCT.

Poll books of an election held at the house of D. A. Felter in Highland precinct, Warren county, on the first Monday, (1st day of January,) 1849.

William Simmons, W. W. Hurst and Lewis Johnson, judges, and Daniel Barker, D. A. Felter, were severally sworn as the law directs, before entering upon the duties of election officers. The following named persons are recorded as having voted: Ulysses Berger, William G. Ball, Thomas J. Hill, William D. Conner, William W. Hurst, Daniel Barker, D. A. Felter, Wm. Simmons and Lewis Johnson.

Tally sheet of votes cast for county officers at an election held at the house of D. A. Felter, Highland precinct, Warren county, on the first Monday, the first day of January, A. D., 1849:

SHERIFF:

P. P. Henderson 9

RECORDER:

D. A. Felter 8

DISTRICT CLERK:

H. A. Lambert 3

W. G. Ball 5

COUNTY SURVEYOR:

Henry Hays 5

Lewis Johnson 4

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

D. Barker 8

A. Ginder 8

S. Haworth 8

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE:

William Simmons 4

Thomas J. Hill 2

William D. Conner 3

COMMISSIONERS' CLERK:

H. Jordan 8

CONSTABLES:

Peter Conner 6

Wm. Hurst 4

Wm. D. Conner 3

JUDGE OF PROBATE:

Wm. G. Ball 1

Ulysses Berger 6

UNION PRECINCT.

Poll-book of an election held at the schoolhouse in Union precinct, Warren county, on the first Monday, the first day of January, A. D., 1849: J. M. Haworth, Milton Haworth and William Dillon, judges, and Jonathan Dillon and Harrison Jordon, clerks, were severally sworn as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.

NAMES OF VOTERS.—Jacob Ginder, Samuel Haworth, William Ginder, Thomas Hazelton, Dillion Haworth, Daniel A. Fraley, Alexander Ginder, David Lair, Thomas Blackford, Given Williams, Robert M. Hightower, A. B. Taylor, Levi Hollingsworth, Harrison Jordon, Thomas Feagins, Franklin Benge, Havila Hockett, Allen Brooks, Isaac Mardock, Milton Haworth, Jeremiah Haworth, Jonathan Dillon, William Dillon, Paris P. Henderson, George Haworth, Harmon Haworth, William Burnet and Strafford Hurst.

Tally sheet of the votes for county officers at the election held at the school-house in Union precinct, Warren county, on the first Monday, the first day of January, A. D., 1849:

SHERIFF:

Paris P. Henderson 26
Daniel A. Fraley 1

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

Samuel Haworth 24
Alexander Ginder 28
Daniel Barker 25
John Adamson 5

DISTRICT CLERK:

Jonathan Dillon 17
Harrison Jordon 8

JUDGE OF PROBATE:

Thomas Feagins 1
D. A. Fraley 11

RECORDER:

William Ginder 24

COUNTY SURVEYOR:

Henry Hays 17
William Dillon 7

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE:

Thomas Hazleton 20
Milton Haworth 3
Solomon Moffit 8

CONSTABLES:

Franklin Benge 20
Alfred Clark 1

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:

Joseph Hockett 13

CORONER:

David Lair 18

The two townships that voted at this election were organized while Warren was attached to Marion county. Warren county was now sufficiently settled to require more voting precincts, so that the first act of the commissioners was to provide for this necessity. Their first meeting was on the 10th of February, 1849, at which they made the following order:

Commissoners of Warren county, Iowa, met, agreeable to an appointment, on the 10th day of February, 1849, for the purpose of dividing the county of Warren into commissioners' districts; and also to divide into election precincts. Township seventy-six, (76,) of ranges 22 and 23, shall form the first district: townships 74 and 75, ranges 22 and 23, shall form the second district: townships 74, 75, and 76, of ranges 24 and 25, shall form the third district.

The first district shall form the precinct of Union; the second district shall form the precinct of Otter; the third district shall form the precinct of Highland. The place of holding the election in Union precinct shall be at the Union schoolhouse; the place of holding the election in Otter shall be at the house of D. A. Fraley; and the place of holding (the election) in Highland precinct shall be at the house of D. A. Felter

JONATHAN DILLON,

Clerk of Board.

ALEX. GINDER, } County Commissioners,

SAMUEL HAWORTH, } Warren County, Iowa.

The foregoing division of the county into townships was unsatisfactory, so that at the July session, 1850, the commissioners made the following order:

Union township to be bounded as follows, to-wit: The entire township of 76, north, range 22, west, and two miles off the township, south, is attached to this township, and the place of holding elections in said township shall be at Mr. Sandy's.

Washington township to be bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of township 76, range 24, west; thence west to the southwest corner of section 4, township 76, range 24; thence south to the southwest corner of section 9, township 75, range 24; thence east to the southeast corner of section 12, in township 75, range 23; thence north to the place of beginning. The place of holding elections in said township shall be at the town of Indianola.

Jefferson township to be bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of the township of Washington; thence west to the northwest corner of the county of Warren; thence south to the southwest corner of section 7, in township 75, range 25, west; thence east to the southwest corner of Washington township; thence north to the place of beginning. And the place of holding elections in said township shall be at the house of William G. Ball.

Taylor township to be bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of section 13, township 75, range 23, west; thence west to the southwest corner of Jefferson township; thence south to the southwest corner of township 74, range 25, west; thence east to the southeast corner of township 75, range 24; thence north to the place of beginning. The place of holding elections in said township shall be at the house of Michael Richerson in said township.

Otter township to be bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of the township of Washington; thence west to the northeast corner of Taylor township; thence south to the southeast corner of township 74, range 23; thence north to the place of beginning. The place of holding elections in said township shall be at the house of Levi Hollingsworth, in said township.

Whitebreast township to be bounded as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of Union township; thence west to the northeast corner of Otter township; thence south to the southeast corner of Otter township; thence east to the southeast corner of township 74, range 22; thence north to the place of beginning. The place of holding elections shall be at the house of Andrew Willis, in said township.

At the March session, 1851, a petition was presented from E. Graham, praying for an alteration in the boundaries of Otter precinct, which was granted, as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of section 31, township 75 north, of range 22, west; thence running north to South river, to the mouth, Otter (creek;) thence up Otter creek to the north line of section, range 23, west, township 75, and thence to the old original line. And the place of holding elections shall be at the town of Hammondsburgh, in said township.

At the March meeting, 1851, Taylor township was attached to Washington for all purposes.

A tax list for 1849 shows the wealth of the people, or rather their poverty. The following appears as a matter of record, written on two sheets of fools-cap, containing one hundred and thirty-two names:

TAX LIST FOR 1849.

State of Iowa,
Warren County.

Commissioners' Clerk's Office,

August the 20th, 1849.

This is to certify that the following duplicate of the assessments of the year eighteen hundred and forty-nine, is correct, as appears from the assessment rolls.

These are, therefore, in the name of the State of Iowa, to command you, Jeremiah M. Haworth, collector of said county, to proceed and collect the same according to law.

Witness my hand and seal, this the 20th of August, A. D., 1849.

JONATHAN DILLON,
Clerk of Board County Commissioners.

Per PARIS P. HENDERSON,
Deputy.

I, Paris P. Henderson, do hereby certify that the assessment for the year 1849, is correct. August 20th, 1849.

P. P. HENDERSON,
Sheriff and Ex Officio Assessor.

TAXES, INCLUDING POLL TAX.

Adamson, John	\$ 1.37	Dillon, William	\$5.204
Aldrich, G. M.	3.02	Farley, James	3.00
Aldrich, H. S. ....	.608	Freel, James B.	4.84
Anderson, H.	1.52	Freel, Benoni	1.01
Barker, Daniel,	3.95	Fraley, D. A.	5.54
Bales, Edward	1.37	Feagins, Thomas	1.265
Bales, James	1.415	Fetter, D. A.	1.04
Bales, Alexander	1.301	Fitzgerald, John	2.24
Barnett, William	1.046	Ginder, Alexander	4.697
Bogue, Amos M.	2.36	Ginder, William .....	.95
Clifton, James .....	.86	Gardner, William .....	.50
Clough, Thos. M.	2.40	George, Evan	2.496
Carpenter, James	1.51	Henderson, Paris P. ....	.98
Curry, William T.	1.20	Haworth, Samuel	5.396
Cunningham, John .....	.782	Haworth, Jeremiah M. ....	.854
Carr, A. J. ....	.98	Lambert, John	1.262
Cooper, James	1.448	Lambert, Hugh	1.19
Clayton, Commodore	1.142	Lair, David .....	.794
Clark, Alfred	1.85	Longley, James .....	.785
Conner, Wm. D. ....	.647	Landing, John .....	.65
Conner, Peter	1.043	Mardock, Isaac	2.03
Dinwiddie, James H.	1.07	Myriek, William .....	.30
Dillon, Jonathan	5.339	Manley, William .....	.50
Devore, Cornelius	1.043	Myers, William	2.282

Mills, John P.	\$.572	Hackney, Jesse	\$.629
Moffitt, Charles ....	.89	Hellam, Squire ....	.812
Moffitt, Solomon	1.055	Hightower, R. M. ....	.968
Manson, Philo ....	.56	Hightower, Thomas ....	.572
McClelland, John R. ....	.563	Hazleton, Thomas	2.424
Orender, John ....	.98	Hurst, William W.	1.583
Posegate, Eli	5.15	Howard, Daniel ....	.856
Posegate, Isaac	1.10	Jordon, Harrison	3.62
Pile, Alfred	1.676	Johnson, Elijah	1.254
Renninger, Michael	2.00	Johnson, Lewis	1.358
Reed, A. D.	1.898	Johnson, Stephen ....	.50
Richardson, Michael	1.652	Laverty, James (no poll tax assessed)	2.64
Reeves, Samuel ....	.50	Lambert, Philip	1.469
Richard, George	1.40	Lambert, H. A.	1.358
Richard, Henry ....	.872	Sinnard, Thomas S.	1.205
Richard, Nathan	1.20	Smith, Elijah B.	1.07
Richard, William M.	1.20	Smith, William ....	.50
Reynolds, Mathias	1.196	Smith, J. A.	1.679
Bersee, Daniel	1.394	See, Adam	1.712
Billings, Calvin	2.40	See, George ....	.50
Blackford, Thomas ....	.806	Spray, John C.	1.208
Baker, W. W. ....	.743	Spray, Aquila ....	.98
Butcher, Jno. H. ....	.50	Simmons, Wm. C.	1.157
Ball, Wm. S.	2.468	Spergin, Philip ....	.829
Berger, Ulysses,	1.628	Spergin, John	1.023
Brown, Sanford S. ....	.65	Scott, Joel ....	.776
Haworth, John M. ....	.74	Serry, Edward ....	.71
Haworth, John L.	1.832	Taylor, A. B.	1.382
Haworth Dillon,	4.804	Troy, John W. ....	.86
Haworth, Morman	11.276	Thompson, Samuel ....	.578
Haworth, Mahlon	7.72	Teakle, Hiram	1.124
Haworth, Harmon	2.18	Updyke, Samuel	1.028
Haworth, George	1.94	Wallace, Jno. S.	1.04
Haworth, Joseph ....	.772	Whithed, Thomas ....	.854
Haworth, Milton ....	.833	Woodsides, John	1.343
Hockett, Joseph ....	.772	Williams, Ennion	1.538
Hockett, Havila ....	.50	Willis, Anderson	3.146
Hollingsworth, Levi	3.203	Willis, Martin	1.142
Hammond, R. G.	1.268	Willis, Felden ....	.83
Hill, Thomas J.	1.46	Willis, John	1.25
Hays, Henry	4.182	Willis, Greenberry ....	.74
Higby, Obadiah	1.20		

The state tax collected from the above list, \$53.814, and the county tax collected, \$168.628. The second tax list, that for 1850, is receipted as follows.

August 8th, 1850. The Treasurer of Warren county, State of Iowa, receives the tax list for collection, where he is charged with \$511.40 for county purposes, and \$210.25 for state purposes, and \$44.00 for school purposes. This was the first school tax ever collected in the county.

The following items are gleaned from the auditor's report for 1907, which will show the contrast between today and fifty-nine years ago:

W. J. HEWITT'S REPORT FOR 1907.

GENERAL RULES AND INFORMATION.

Board of Supervisors meet in regular session the second day of January, first Monday in April and June and the second Monday in September, and the Monday following the general election in November, in the even numbered years, and on the first Monday in the odd numbered years.

County offices open from 8 a. m., to 5 p. m.

County Superintendent office days, Monday and Saturday.

All taxes due January 1st. All taxes delinquent March 1st.

Penalty attaches April 1st, one per cent per month.

Tax sale first Monday in December.

Prior to sale an advertising fee of twenty cents attaches; if sold, thirty-five cents for each certificate is added.

For redemption under tax sale, 8 per cent penalty is added to sum paid by tax purchasers at tax sale, and all subsequent taxes paid by him under the sale. Also eight per cent interest from time of payment until redeemed, together with twenty-five cents for redemption certificates.

All aid for the poor of the several townships must be obtained through the township trustees.

Recovery from the county cannot be had for aid furnished before application is made to the trustees, and the furnishing of such aid is authorized by them.

REPORT OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

Auditor's Report for the Year 1907.

Redemption Fees	\$ 30.75
Transfer Fees	202.25
Estray Fees	4.00
Bond Fees	29.00
	<hr/>
	\$266.00
Paid County Treasurer April 1, 1907, Receipt No. 82.....	\$118.00
Paid County Treasurer July 1, 1907, Receipt No. 107.....	48.25
Paid County Treasurer October 14, 1907, Receipt No. 128.....	39.75
Paid County Treasurer January 1, 1908, Receipt No. 159	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$266.00

Sale of Laws From January 7, 1907, to January 6, 1908.

2 Codes	\$10.00
1 Supplement	2.00
2 Session Laws, 31st General Assembly	1.00
8 Session Laws, 32nd General Assembly	4.00
	<hr/>
	\$17.00
Paid County Treasurer January 10th, 1908, Receipt No. 167.....	\$17.00
W. J. HEWITT, Auditor.	

REPORT OF THE COUNTY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

For the Year 1907.

Indictments returned	10
Convictions	3
Dismissed	3
Pending	5
Fines Collected	\$160.00

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. WILSON, County Attorney.

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1907.

Fees and Fines Collected and Paid County Treasurer.

Court Fees (Civil and Probate).....	\$1401.50
Fines	45.00
Unclaimed Fees	74.30
	<hr/>
Total paid County Treasurer	\$1520.80

1907.

Marriage Licenses	148
Civil Actions Begun	136
Estates Opened	78
Grand Jury in Session (Days)	17
Number of Witnesses Before Grand Jury	48
Number of Indictments Returned	11
Number of Convictions	6
Number of Dismissals	8
Appeals and Transcripts from J. P. (Criminal)	7
Transcripts of Judgment from J. P.	30
Divorces granted	3

Respectfully Submitted,

L. B. PRITCHARD, Clerk.

REPORT OF COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE.

For the Year 1907.

881 Deeds	\$ 455.20
526 Mortgages	467.40
485 Chattel Mortgages	234.40
374 Releases	186.90
86 Assignments	43.50
103 U. S. Patents	52.10
214 Miscellaneous	124.80
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2669	\$1564.30

I, the undersigned, W. A. Graves, County Recorder of Warren County, Iowa, do hereby certify that during the year ending December 31, 1907, I collected the above fees for recording instruments of record as provided by law.

W. A. GRAVES, County Recorder.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

The following shows the receipts and disbursements of the Institute Fund for 1907:

Receipts.

Examination Fees (one-half to State Treasurer)	\$302.00
State Aid to Fund	50.00
Normal Enrollment	126.00
Registration of Certificates	125.00
<hr/>	
	\$603.00

Disbursements.

One-half Examination Fees sent to State Treasurer	\$151.00
Bolton, F. E.	100.00
Van Gilder, Carrie	60.00
Krell, S. A.	40.00
Smith, A. N.	40.00
Smith, O. E.	50.00
Tilton, J. L.	70.00
Silliman, Effie	30.00
Barger, W. B.	25.00
Anderson, J. M.	6.60
Shelton, C. E.	15.00
Radebaugh, J. W.	26.85
<hr/>	
	\$614.45

J. W. RADEBAUGH, County Superintendent.

TREASURER'S BALANCE SHEET.

From January 1, to June 1, 1907.

County Fund	\$18,128.70
State Fund	1,667.47
University Fund	11.19
Agricultural College	11.17
State Normal School	7.53
County School	6,398.10
Bridge Fund	9,765.40
Insane Fund	2,680.72
Poor Fund	4,855.78
Soldiers' Relief Fund	1,991.18
County Road	2,630.31
Bond Fund	7,181.38
Teachers' Fund	8,577.23
School House Fund	1,293.49
Contingent Fund	2,025.67
Township Road Fund	4,070.39
Indianola City Fund	135.39
Indianola Water Fund	16.49
Corporation Fund	41.78
Board of Health Fund	2,338.67
Cemetery Fund	128.97
Township General Fund .....	.19
Institute Fund	276.99
Permanent School Fund	440.60
Special Road Fund Virginia Township	7.09
Farmers' Institute	75.00
Side Walk Fund	199.55
City Park Fund	833.74
Township General Fund, White Oak .....	.07
Bond Fund Carlisle School District	8.89
Bond Fund Spring Hill District	38.18
Bond Fund New Virginia School District	4.79
Five Per Cent Cost on Delinquent Tax	27.22
City Paving Fund	202.81
	<hr/>
	\$76,072.13

T. N. COFFIN, County Treasurer.

TOTAL OF TREASURER'S BALANCE SHEET.

From June 1, to December 31, 1907	\$61,263.60
Overdraft Board of Health Virginia Township	69.66

REPORT OF THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Fees Received in Civil Cases not Including Mileage	\$217.22
Fees Received in Insane Cases	93.20
Fees Received in Criminal Cases	199.90
Fees Received in Cases Before Justices	7.10
	<hr/>
	\$517.42
Salary Allowed Sheriff	\$1,800.00
Received in Fees on Same and Allowance Per Month	877.42
	<hr/>
Balance Due Sheriff	\$ 922.58
Total Fees Earned and Not Collected	\$ 193.10

Respectfully Submitted,

G. L. KIMER, Sheriff.

REPORT OF BRIDGE DISTRICT NO. 1.

The undersigned member of the Board of Supervisors reports the expenditure of the Bridge Fund in District No. 1, for the year 1907.

Building new and repairing old bridges in the following townships to-wit:

Richland	}	\$5,021.75
Palmyra		
Greenfield		
Allen		
Linn		
Coy Craig, Committee and Mileage		131.21
		<hr/>
		\$5,152.96

COY CRAIG, County Supervisor.

REPORT OF BRIDGE DISTRICT NO. 2.

The undersigned member of the Board of Supervisors reports the expenditure of the Bridge Fund in District No. 2, for the year 1907.

Building new and repairing old bridges in the following townships, to-wit:

Belmont, Otter, Liberty, White Breast, Squaw, Union,	\$5,667.39
George Fridley, Committee and Mileage	239.80
	<hr/>
	\$5,907.19

GEORGE FRIDLEY, County Supervisor.

REPORT OF BRIDGE DISTRICT NO. 3.

The undersigned member of the Board of Supervisors reports the expenditure of the Bridge Fund in District No. 3, for the year 1907.

Building new and repairing old bridges in the following townships, to-wit :	
Virginia, Jackson, Jefferson, White Oak, Lincoln,	\$6,819.57
L. E. Hiatt, Committee and Mileage	70.75
	<hr/>
	\$6,890.32
L. E. HIATT, County Supervisor.	

REPORT OF OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS OF COUNTY.

January 1st, 1905.

Bond Issue of 1901	\$ 50,000.00
Bond Issue of 1903	64,000.00
Bond Issue of 1904	49,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$163,000.00
Bonds Paid in 1906	\$10,000.00
Bonds Paid in 1907	13,000.00
Cash on hand in Bond Fund January 1, 1908	8,893.38
	<hr/>
	\$31,893.38

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

By Securities January 1, 1908.

First Mortgage on Real Estate	\$38,451.58
Cash on Hand	800.60
	<hr/>
	\$39,252.18
Amount Charged to Warren County by State	\$39,252.18

THIS SCHEDULE SHOWS EXPENSE DRAWN FROM THE COUNTY FUND FOR

THE YEAR 1907.

County Officers' Expense	\$12,333.34
Township Clerks	170.55
Township Trustees	341.45
Township Assessors	2,206.14
Printing Proceedings of Board	461.19
Blank Books and Stationary	1,339.11
County Printing	509.13
Light and Fuel	428.49
Repairs and Fixtures Court House	224.59
Officers' Expense	509.78

DISTRICT COURT EXPENSE.

Printing	\$ 82.75
Attorneys Appointed by Court	84.20
Petit Jurors and Bailiffs and Meals for Jurors	668.60
Witnesses	239.60
Court Reporter	536.89
Sheriff Fees	214.02

GRAND JURY.

Grand Jurors	317.20
Clerks and Bailiffs	68.80
Witnesses	163.70

SHERIFF AND JAIL.

Conveying Prisoners	102.54
Boarding Prisoners	265.30
Light, Fuel, Repairs, etc.	303.11

J. P. COURT.

Jurors	\$ 8.00
Witnesses	87.90
J. P. Fees	56.55
Constable Fees	76.08

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bounty of Wild Animals	\$ 252.80
Unclaimed Fees	198.02
Road Costs	172.95
Coroner	33.40
Election	35.40
Judges and Clerks of Election	213.50
Collecting Omitted Tax	175.80
Expert Accountant	267.00
School Books	1,035.89
Telephone Rent and Tolls	37.00
Stamps and Stamped Envelopes	104.16
Collection on Judgment	80.77
Insurance	613.25
Tools for County	220.40
Orphans' Home	100.00
Miscellaneous	167.59
Plans for New Building	50.00

Land for Road	\$ 230.00
Coupon County Paving	1,624.31
	<hr/>
	\$27,839.47

BRIDGE FUND.

The following schedule shows the amount of warrants drawn on the Bridge Fund for the various districts in the year 1907.

BRIDGE DISTRICT NO. 1.

Coy Craig, Committee and Mileage	\$ 131.21
Labor and Material	5,021.75
	<hr/>
	\$5,152.96

BRIDGE DISTRICT NO. 2.

George Fridley, Committee and Mileage	\$ 239.80
Labor and Material	5,667.39
	<hr/>
	\$5,907.19

BRIDGE DISTRICT NO. 3.

L. E. Hiatt, Committee and Mileage	\$ 70.75
Labor and Material	6,819.57
	<hr/>
	\$6,890.32

1907. Total Amount of Warrants Issued	\$17,950.47
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REPORT OF WARRANT FUND.

The following schedule shows the amount of warrants drawn on the various funds for the year 1907:

County Fund	\$27,839.47
Poor Fund	10,588.45
Bridge Fund	17,950.47
Road Fund	3,565.22
Soldiers' Relief Fund	1,693.00
Domestic Animal Fund	75.40
Insane Fund	586.14
Board of Health Fund	382.03
Institute Fund	463.45
Refund Fund	232.28
	<hr/>
	\$63,375.91

In comparing the two periods, 1849-50, with 1907, it will be seen that the growth in population and wealth has been steady and not characterized by any boom. No oil has been struck nor rich mines developed, but the steady growth which distinguishes the agricultural district. When the land is all taken up and occupied by the husbandman, population does not increase, and the towns, sustained by the farming interests, must necessarily keep tally with their surroundings. The population of Warren county in 1900 was 20,376; in 1905, 19,575.

LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

The influence of certain acts are traceable in the county's history. If the county seat had been located in the center of the county as its boundaries existed at the time of the location, it would have been south of South river, and that would have made it impossible for Warren county to have secured the return of the north tier of townships; but on the other hand, they would have been permanently fixed as a part of Polk county. But those who had the matter in hand, saw far enough in the future to discern what a strong plea Warren county could make for the return of the "strip" with the county seat in the center of the twenty-four miles square. Hence, when the commissioners came to locate the county seat, such men as Colonel Henderson and others, were on the ground to assist with their counsel. The first settlement in the neighborhood was east of the present site of Indianola, and around where the village of Ackworth is now situated. The importance of the county seat is well understood by the people, hence, they are very sensitive about its location, because in the county seat, the records and county offices are kept, and the best schools and largest and most influential churches are to be found. The following act explains itself:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That William Ferguson, of Jasper county; William Ware, of Polk county, and Alfred D. Jones, of Madison county, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate and establish the seat of justice of the county of Warren. Said commissioners, or any two of them, shall meet at the house of Alexander Ginder, in said county, on the first Monday of June next, or at such other time within the month of June next, as a majority of said commissioners shall agree, in pursuance of their duties under this act.

"Said commissioners shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, take and subscribe the following oath: 'We do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that we have no personal interest, directly or indirectly, in the location of the seat of justice of the county of Warren, and that we will faithfully and impartially locate the same according to the best interest of said county, taking into consideration the future as well as the present population of said county,' which oath or affirmation shall be administered by the clerk of the district court, notary public or some justice of the peace of the county, and the officer administering the same shall certify and file the same in the office of the clerk of the board of county commissioners, whose duty it shall be to record the same.

“That said commissioners, when met and qualified under the provisions of this act, shall proceed to locate the seat of justice of said county, and as soon as they have come to a determination, they shall make out a certificate containing a particular description of the place so selected, naming therein the quarter, section, township and range, upon which they have located such seat of justice; which shall be signed by said commissioners, and filed in the office of the clerk of the board of commissioners of such county, whose duty it shall be to record the same in his office; and the place thus designated shall be the seat of justice of said county.

“That the said commissioners shall each receive the sum of two dollars per day while necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties under the provisions of this act, and two dollars for every twenty miles travel in going to and returning from said county, to be paid out of the funds arising from the sale of lots in said seat of justice.

“This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

“Approved, December 27th, 1848.”

On the first Monday in June, 1849, Alfred D. Jones of Madison county, and William Ware of Polk county, met at the home of Alexander Ginder in Warren county, Iowa, and proceeded to select a site for the county seat. William Ferguson, of Jasper county, did not appear. Mr. Jones and Mr. Ware, after due consideration, located the county seat of Warren county on the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25, township 76, range 24 west. The parties, who were with the said commissioners, were anxious about the name of the county seat. Colonel Henderson gives the following narration in regard to the name:

“I was a subscriber to the New York Sun and just as we were finishing up the work of surveying the location of the county seat of Warren county, where Indianola now stands, I came across a dispatch in that paper which was responsible for the name of this city. We had practically concluded the survey here, and some of the party who thought we ought to go down in the bottom of South river for the town site got us to go over to a spring on the hill-side, southeast of the present city, to view that location. We went to the spring to eat our dinner. There was in the party besides myself, John Laverty the surveyor, A. D. Jones, Daniel Barker, and Joel Scott, the commissioners; Samuel Haworth, David Lair and Thomas Feagins. My lunch was wrapped up in a copy of the New York Sun. While we were eating my eye fell upon a paragraph in that paper which said that a ship load of camels had been unloaded at Indianola, Texas, to try the experiment of using them in the army for beasts of burden in crossing the plains to the Pacific coast. Mr. Jones suggested that we call the county seat of Warren county, Indianola, and it was agreed to by unanimous vote.”

The name gave universal satisfaction. No county seat in the United States has a prettier name. The location was equally satisfactory. Warren is one of the few counties that has never had any difficulty about the location of its seat of Justice.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

At the time of the organization of the county there were two annual elections, the first in April, and the second in August. A part of the officers were elected in April, a part in August. Under the head of county organization, the names of the officers chosen at the first election in January, 1849, were given; they held their offices, however, until the following August, when at a new election, Daniel Barker, Alexander Ginder, and Joel Scott were elected county commissioners; Paris P. Henderson, Sheriff; H. A. Lambert, district clerk; Jeremiah M. Haworth, collector, treasurer and recorder; Harrison Jordon, commissioner's clerk; Joseph Hockett, prosecuting attorney; David Lair, coroner; Samuel Haworth, school fund commissioner; R. G. Hammond, probate judge; William H. Allison, president of board of public works; Jesse Williams, secretary of board of public works; Henry G. Stewart, treasurer of board of public works.

Officers elected in August, 1850. Clerk of district court, Z. H. Hockett; county commissioner, James Nicholls; commissioner's clerk, P. P. Henderson; judge of probate court, W. G. Ball. Up to this time there was no political interest or contest at the elections. Voters sought the best men to fill the offices without regard to party politics. As the years went by, party lines became more definitely drawn, and interest in elections increased.

From August, 1851, the records are complete and the poll books show the number of votes cast for each county officer.

August, 1851. P. P. Henderson was elected county judge; Levi Chandler, sheriff; P. Gad Bryan, treasurer and recorder; R. W. Steele, prosecuting attorney; R. W. Steele, county surveyor; James C. Graham, county supervisor.

April election, 1852. School fund commissioner, Samuel Haworth; county supervisor, Samuel Haworth; coroner, H. Fisk.

The election of August, 1852. Prosecuting attorney, J. E. Williamson; clerk, Z. H. Hockett; treasurer, George Brinkerhoff; surveyor, James Nicholls; prosecuting attorney, David Lair.

April election, 1853. Drainage commissioner, E. G. Crosthwait; prosecuting attorney, James E. Williamson.

August election, 1853. Sheriff, E. G. Crosthwait; treasurer, George Brinkerhoff; surveyor, James Nicholls; coroner, Andrew Park.

April election, 1854. School fund commissioner, Samuel Haworth.

August election, 1854. Clerk of district court, H. W. Maxwell; prosecuting attorney, Lewis Todhunter; school fund commissioner, Samuel Haworth.

April election, 1855. Treasurer and recorder, P. Sterling Cocke; prosecuting attorney, Joseph C. Watson.

August election, 1855. Treasurer and recorder, P. Sterling Cocke; sheriff, Luke Bryan; surveyor, J. T. Lacy; coroner, Andrew Park; county judge, P. P. Henderson.

April election, 1856. School fund commissioner, Samuel Haworth; prosecuting attorney, Charles E. Miller.

August election, 1856. Prosecuting attorney, G. W. Clarke; clerk of the

district court, H. W. Maxwell; delegate to constitutional convention, Lewis Todhunter.

April election, 1857. County assessor, William M. Marshman; drainage commissioner, Josiah Moore.

August election, 1857, was the last election held under the old constitution. Treasurer and recorder, Asahel Ward; sheriff, T. W. McKee; surveyor, D. A. Poorman; coroner, Andrew Park; county judge, P. P. Henderson. For the new constitution, 881 votes; against the new constitution, 361 votes; for striking out the word white from the Bill of Rights 47; against striking out the word white from the Bill of Rights, 426.

In 1868, this same question was again submitted with the following result: for striking out the word white, 1659; against striking out the word white, 1038.

October election, 1857. The only officer chosen at this election was the representative in the general assembly, C. E. Millard.

April election, 1858, was the last general election held in that month of the year. James E. Williamson was elected superintendent of common schools. Hereafter, the elections were held in October, except on presidential years when they were held in November.

1858.

The vote on the question "Should swine and sheep be restrained from running at large," for 336; against 1122. Clerk of the district court, Charles McKay; surveyor, S. L. Burlingame.

1859.

County judge, Joseph C. Watson; sheriff, Luke Bryan; surveyor, H. A. Huff; drainage commissioner, William Coffman; treasurer and recorder, A. L. Ward; superintendent of schools, Wesley M. White; coroner, W. P. Judkins.

November, 1860.

Charles McKay, clerk, was the only officer elected.

1861.

Treasurer and recorder, T. W. McKee; county judge, Joseph C. Watson; surveyor, S. L. Burlingame; coroner, W. P. Judkins; superintendent of schools, Wesley M. White; sheriff, Luke Bryan.

1862.

Clerk, Charles McKay.

1863.

County judge, John D. Ingalls; treasurer and recorder, T. W. McKee; sheriff, John J. Cozad; county superintendent, Julius C. Clark; surveyor, Levi Reeves; coroner, Perry T. Lake.

November, 1864.

Clerk of court, Charles McKay; recorder, John D. Ingalls; coroner, E. W. Bryant.

1865.

County judge, John D. Ingalls; county treasurer, P. P. Henderson; sheriff, J. J. Cozad; surveyor, Levi J. Reeves; superintendent, J. C. Clark.

1866.

Clerk of the district court, Charles McKay; recorder, W. M. Judkins.

1867.

Treasurer, P. P. Henderson; county judge, John D. Ingalls; sheriff, E. J. Kuhn; county superintendent, J. C. Clark; surveyor, Levi Reeves; coroner, A. Payne.

November, 1868.

Clerk of the district court, Charles McKay; recorder, Miles W. Judkins.

1869.

Auditor, John D. Ingalls; treasurer, P. P. Henderson; sheriff, E. J. Kuhn; surveyor, J. S. Hoyt; county superintendent, A. L. Kimball; coroner, D. T. Montgomery.

1870.

Clerk of district court, T. W. Iron; recorder, Miles W. Judkins; county supervisors, B. C. Berry, John Wood, Amos Smith. For prohibition, 1214. Against prohibition, 1045. For restraining stock from running at large, 283. Against restraining stock from running at large, 2111.

1871.

Treasurer, P. P. Henderson; auditor, J. L. Wilson; sheriff, E. J. Kuhn; supervisor, John Wood; county superintendent, C. B. Rogers; surveyor, T. J. Maloy; coroner, N. R. Weed.

November, 1872.

Clerk of the courts, T. W. Iron; recorder, Miles W. Judkins; supervisor, Samuel Irwin.

1873.

Auditor, Isaac C. Wright; treasurer, James H. Millen; sheriff, J. T. Meek; superintendent, H. A. Huff; supervisor, Richard Moore; surveyor, S. L. Burlingame; coroner, Eli Townsend.

1874.

Clerk of the district court, Jonas E. Lucas; recorder, M. W. Judkins; supervisor, Wm. Marshall.

1875.

Auditor, J. L. Wilson; treasurer, W. H. Anderson; sheriff, J. T. Meek; superintendent, Elizabeth S. Cooke; surveyor, Levi Reeves; coroner, W. P. Judkins; supervisor, B. B. Starbuck.

November, 1876.

Clerk of the courts, Jonas E. Lucas; recorder, Miles W. Judkins; supervisor, (to fill vacancy) Jesse Johnson; supervisor, E. W. Perry. For a jail, 581. Against a jail, 1255.

1877.

Auditor, J. L. Wilson; treasurer, John Kern; sheriff, John W. Barnes; surveyor, Levi Reeves; superintendent, Elizabeth S. Cooke; coroner, E. L. Baker; supervisor, J. E. Rawson.

1878.

Clerk of court, H. J. Sprague; recorder, Miles W. Judkins; member of board of supervisors, H. W. Taylor.

For the proposition to build a jail, 1172; against the proposition to build a jail, 1497. For the proposition for a tax to build a jail, 1144; against the proposition for a tax to build a jail, 1401.

In the year 1861, by an act of the State Legislature, a county board of supervisors was organized, composed of one from each township. The law was repealed in 1870. The first board of sixteen was as follows: J. H. Kern, S. Perkins, S. Haworth, A. J. Duncan, G. H. Bonney, A. Smith, Wm. Martin, E. Perkins, J. Merrell, R. Barkley, S. Burgess, Obadiah Higbee, George Yount, J. Felton, Peter Hunt and J. Merrell.

The last board of sixteen, which was elected in 1870, was as follows: D. W. Yount, H. C. Warson, H. C. Johns, John Wood, Wm. Martin, Thos. Proudfoot, A. Randolph, John S. McKimmy, W. Starr, James Laverty, David Lympus, E. J. Monfore, Samuel Irwin, Amos Smith, B. B. Starbuck and James Tresham.

The law was again changed in 1870, and the number of supervisors reduced from sixteen to three. The law also provided that they should be elected by the county at the next general election, and their length of terms to be decided by lot. Since that time the board of supervisors has consisted of the following for each year:

1871, B. C. Berry, Amos Smith and John Wood.

1872, Amos Smith, B. C. Berry and John Wood.

1873, B. C. Berry, John Wood and Samuel Irwin.

1874, John Wood, Samuel Irwin and Richard Moore.

1875, Samuel Irwin, Richard Moore and William Marshall.

1876, Richard Moore, William Marshall, B. B. Starbuck and Jesse Johnson, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of B. B. Starbuck.

1877, William Marshall, Jesse Johnson and E. W. Perry.

1878, Jesse Johnson, E. W. Perry and J. E. Rawson.

Hereafter the election of supervisors will be noted with the other county officers.

Election of 1879.

Auditor, W. F. Warthen; supervisor, Hendrix Cool; treasurer, John Kern; sheriff, John W. Barnes; surveyor, Levi Reeves; superintendent, A. A. McCoy; coroner, E. L. Baker.

November Election of 1880.

Clerk, H. J. Sprague; recorder, Addie Hayden; supervisor, J. H. Miller.

Election of 1881.

Auditor, W. F. Warthen; treasurer, E. D. Bryant; sheriff, Enoch Trimble; superintendent, David Craig; surveyor, C. G. Shaw; supervisor, J. W. Jones.

In 1882, the time of holding elections was again changed. In the odd years, the general election was to be held in October, and in the even years in November.

Election of 1882.

Clerk, T. T. Anderson; recorder, Addie Hayden; supervisor, John Leggett.

Election of 1883.

Treasurer, E. D. Bryant; auditor, O. C. Brown; sheriff, S. S. Hewitt; superintendent, David Craig; surveyor, Levi Reeves; coroner, Charles G. Shaw; supervisor, John H. Miller.

November Election of 1884.

Clerk, T. T. Anderson; recorder, Addie Hayden; supervisor, John Leggett.

In 1884, the time of holding the general election went into the constitution by a vote of the people, November 4, 1884, and certificate of the board of state canvassers, December 10, 1884.

Amendment 1. The general election for state, district, county and township officers, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

The foregoing amendment still continues in force.

Election of 1885.

Auditor, O. C. Brown; treasurer, John Thompson; sheriff, W. C. Montgomery; surveyor, A. G. Proctor; superintendent, J. A. Stewart; coroner, C. G. Shaw; supervisor, W. J. Cochran.

Election of 1886.

Clerk, J. H. Derrough; recorder, Addie Hayden; supervisor, Clement Ritchie; attorney, W. F. Powell.

Election of 1887.

Treasurer, John Thompson; auditor, Solomon Hodson; sheriff, W. C. Montgomery; superintendent, John A. Stewart; coroner, Perry A. Van Tassell; supervisor, John L. Leggett; surveyor, M. M. Reeves.

Election of 1888.

Clerk, John Derrough; recorder, Moses F. Clark; attorney, W. F. Powell; supervisor, W. J. Cochran.

Election of 1889.

Auditor, Solomon Hodson; treasurer, Samuel W. Conrad; superintendent,

Wm. G. Stanley; sheriff, Henry A. Steirwalt; coroner, P. A. Van Tassell; supervisor, Clement Ritchie; surveyor, James Laverty.

Election of 1890.

Clerk, J. H. Derrough; recorder, W. F. Clark; attorney, O. C. Brown; supervisor, Fred Johnston; coroner, Emmit Porterfield.

Election of 1891.

Treasurer, S. W. Conrad; sheriff, H. A. Steirwalt; superintendent, W. G. Stanley; supervisor, R. G. Arnold; coroner, Emmit Porterfield; surveyor, James Laverty.

Election of 1892.

Auditor, E. B. Dowell; clerk, A. V. Proudfoot; recorder, N. W. King; attorney, O. C. Brown; supervisor, J. F. Lough; treasurer, S. A. McElroy.

Election of 1893.

Treasurer, S. A. McElroy; sheriff, T. J. Thompson; superintendent, Edd. R. Guthrie; surveyor, James Laverty; coroner, M. L. Hooper.

Election of 1894.

Auditor, E. B. Dowell; clerk, A. V. Proudfoot; recorder, N. W. King; attorney, L. L. Mosher; supervisor, R. G. Arnold.

Election of 1895.

Treasurer, S. A. McElroy; superintendent, Edd. R. Guthrie; supervisor, J. F. Lough; surveyor, James Laverty; coroner, M. L. Hooper.

Election of 1896.

Auditor, J. M. Brown; clerk, A. V. Proudfoot; recorder, J. A. Cottingham; attorney, L. L. Mosher; supervisor, T. W. Sinnard.

Election of 1897.

Treasurer, J. H. McGranahan; sheriff, J. R. Bell; superintendent, Edd. R. Guthrie; supervisor, W. H. Funk; surveyor, James Laverty.

Election of 1898.

Clerk, R. T. Elson; auditor, J. M. Brown; recorder, J. A. Cottingham; attorney, George Clammer; supervisor, B. F. Young.

Election of 1899.

Treasurer, M. M. Morrison; sheriff, Lewis Hodson; superintendent, S. M. Holladay; surveyor, James Laverty; coroner, Dr. H. M. Dale; supervisor, T. W.

Election of 1900.

Auditor, A. L. Ogg; clerk, R. T. Elson; recorder, C. F. Moorman; county attorney, Geo. Clammer; member of the board, W. H. Funk.

Election of 1901.

Treasurer, M. M. Morrison; sheriff, L. C. Hodson; superintendent, S. M.

Holladay; supervisor, B. F. Young; coroner, H. M. Dale; surveyor, James Lavery.

Election of 1902.

Auditor, A. L. Ogg; clerk, O. E. Copeland; recorder, C. F. Moorman; attorney, J. O. Watson; supervisor, Coy Craig; coroner, H. C. McCleary; surveyor, A. H. Gilliland.

Election of 1903.

Treasurer, T. N. Coffin; sheriff, Grant L. Kimer; superintendent, J. W. Radebaugh; surveyor, A. H. Gilliland; coroner, O. P. Judkins; supervisor, Geo. W. Fridley.

Election of 1904.

Auditor, W. J. Hewitt; clerk, O. E. Copeland; recorder, W. A. Graves; attorney, J. O. Watson; supervisor, L. E. Hiatt.

Another constitutional amendment regarding elections was adopted by a vote of the people in 1904. The reader will observe that in all the evolutions of election laws, the tendency has been toward a reduction in their frequency. Warren county began with two annual elections, April and August, and three in presidential years. By virtue of the constitutional amendment, hereafter recited, the people are fully inaugurated into the plan of biennial elections. By a vote of the people, November eighth, one thousand nine hundred and four, and certificate of the board of state canvassers, November twenty-ninth, one thousand nine hundred and four. Add as section sixteen, to article twelve of the constitution, the following:

Section 16. "The first general election after the adoption of this amendment shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and general elections shall be held biennially thereafter. In the year one thousand nine hundred and six there shall be elected a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attorney-general, two judges of the supreme court, the successors of the judges of the district court whose terms of office expire on December 31st, one thousand nine hundred and six, state senators who would otherwise be chosen in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, and members of the house of representatives. The terms of office of the judges of the supreme court which would otherwise expire on December 31st, in odd-numbered years, and all other elective state, county and township officers whose terms of office would otherwise expire in January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and members of the general assembly whose successors would otherwise be chosen at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, are hereby extended one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The terms of office of senators whose successors would otherwise be chosen in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven, are hereby extended one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The general assembly shall make such changes in the law governing the time of election and terms of office of all other elective officers as shall be necessary to make the time of their election

and terms of office conform to this amendment, and shall provide which of the judges of the supreme court shall serve as chief justice. The general assembly shall meet in regular session on the second Monday in January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six, and also on the second Monday in January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven, and biennially thereafter."

Practically the same amendment was adopted by the people November 6, 1900, but the supreme court, February 1, 1901, held that the amendment, section 16, was not proposed and adopted as required by the constitution, and did not become a part thereof.

The last annual election was held in 1904, and the first biennial election as follows:

Election of 1906.

Auditor, W. J. Hewitt; clerk, L. B. Pritchard; recorder, W. A. Graves; treasurer, T. N. Coffin; sheriff, G. L. Kimer; superintendent, J. W. Radebaugh; attorney, William Wilson; supervisors, Coy Craig, Geo. Fridley and L. E. Hiatt; surveyor, A. H. Gilliland; coroner, O. P. Judkins.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FROM WARREN COUNTY.

Anderson, C. L.	Representative .....21, 22.
Anderson, J. M.	Representative .....28, 29.
Cochran, W. J.	Representative .....18.
Dashiell, M. A.	Representative .....12, 30, 31.
Griffith, G. E.	Representative .....11.
Guthrie, Newton	Representative .....9, Ex. 9.
Irwin, Samuel	Representative .....16.
Jones, C. B.	Representative .....6.
Lee, John M.	Representative .....14.
Lindsay, S. B.	Representative .....10.
Millard, C. E.	Representative .....7.
Miller, J. H.	Representative .....20.
Miller, J. H.	Representative .....26, 27, Ex. 27.
Williamson, J. E.	Representative .....8, Ex. 8.
Wright, Geo.	Representative .....17.
Powell, W. F.	Representative .....19.
Price, Clint L.	Representative .....32.
Runciman, Wm.	Representative .....15.
Swan, A. H.	Representative .....13.
Van Gilder, S. J.	Representative .....23, 24, 25.
Barnett, J. H.	Senator .....22, 23.
Berry, W. H.	Senator .....26, 27, Ex. 27.
Dashiell, M. A.	Senator .....14, 15, 18, 19.
Griffith, G. E.	Senator .....12, 13.
Henderson, P. P.	Senator .....8, Ex. 8.
Kern, John	Senator .....9, Ex. 9.
Marshman, W. M.	Senator .....11.
Merrill, Philo G. E.	Senator .....10.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

There has been but one contested election case for a county office in Warren county; but that created a great deal of interest not only in Warren, but throughout the state. At the general election of 1875, Howard A. Huff, the incumbent of the office of superintendent of public schools, was a candidate for reelection, nominated at the democratic county convention. Miss Elizabeth S. Cooke, a graduate of Simpson college, was nominated by the republican convention. The election returns showed that Mr. Huff received one thousand, four hundred and ten votes, and Miss Cooke one thousand, five hundred and thirty-one. The Board of Supervisors finding in the canvass, that Miss Cooke had a majority of one hundred and twenty-one votes, issued to her a certificate of election. Mr. Huff contested the election on the ground of Miss Cooke's ineligibility, alleging that a female was not entitled to an office for which she could not legally cast a vote. The trial began on the 29th of November, 1875, before Samuel Irwin, chairman of the board of supervisors. Mr. Huff chose as associate judge on his part, W. H. Schooley, Esq., and Miss Cooke chose Dr. Alexander Burns, president of Simpson college. Mr. Huff employed as his attorneys Williamson and Parrott of Indianola. Miss Cooke employed H. W. Maxwell, P. Gad Bryan and Geo. W. Seevers, as her attorneys. No witnesses were necessary in this trial because both parties admitted that Miss Cooke had received a majority of the votes cast. The excitement ran high. Several women in the state had already held the office of county superintendent, there being no objection, but if this case was decided in favor of Mr. Huff, the contestant, then all the official acts of the women in this office would be null and void, hence, the very great interest in the case throughout the state. The parties by their attorneys, agreed upon certain facts in and connected with the case, which are as follows:

AGREED ABSTRACT OF EVIDENCE.

H. A. Huff, Contestant,	}
vs.	
Elizabeth S. Cooke, Incumbent.	

It is hereby agreed in open court by and between the parties hereto, that this cause shall be tried upon the following agreed state of facts, as established by evidence in said cause.

1. That there was held in Warren county, Iowa, a general election on the 12th day of October, 1875, at which a superintendent of common schools for said county was to be elected.

2. That the contestant, H. A. Huff, and the incumbent, Elizabeth S. Cooke, were both candidates at said election for said office of superintendent of common schools.

That at said election fourteen hundred and ten of the legal voters of said county voted for said contestant for said office.

That at said election fifteen hundred and thirty-one of the legal voters of said county voted for said incumbent for said office.

That the board of county canvassers of said election in said Warren county, canvassed said vote and certified that at said election the said incumbent received a majority of one hundred and twenty-one of the votes cast for said office at said election.

That said contestant, H. A. Huff, is a man, and was at the time of said election an elector in said Warren county, and had resided therein for the twenty years last past, and is a citizen of the United States.

That said incumbent, Elizabeth S. Cooke, is a woman, and had resided in said county for about seven years next preceding said election.

That she is still a resident therein.

That the contestant was at the date aforesaid election of the age of thirty-nine years.

That the incumbent, at the time of said election, was of the age of twenty-one years.

It is further agreed that the clerk of the district court of Warren county, Iowa, may administer the oath of office to the judges of this court.

It is further agreed that the incumbent was born in the United States, and has ever since resided therein.

It is further agreed that this is a real matter of litigation for the purpose of testing the question at issue between the parties as shown by the pleadings herein, and the above statement of facts, and this agreement is made for the purpose of saving the expense of introducing witnesses. Signed,

WILLIAMSON & PARROTT,

Attorneys for Contestant.

BRYANT, MAXWELL & SEEVERS,

Attorneys for Incumbent.

During the progress of the trial another item of evidence was agreed upon, namely: "It is further agreed that said incumbent was nominated by a political convention, and on the ballots cast at the said election for said incumbent in said county, the name of Elizabeth S. Cooke was printed thereon." There was but one question involved in this case, and that was, "can a woman legally hold the office of superintendent of public schools?" There was no precedent, no statute in favor of or against the proposition. All that could be said on the subject was for the attorneys to simply express their own opinions or desires in the case. It would seem to a layman at this distant day, that the attorneys could have presented the case in all its phases, legal or otherwise, in thirty minutes, yet the trial lasted three full days. Mr. Parrott opened the case in behalf of the contestant, setting forth that Miss Cooke, being a woman, was not eligible to hold an elective office. After having consumed what he believed to be his part of the time, he yielded the floor to Mr. Seevers, who in behalf of Miss Cooke, affirmed that a woman has a right to hold office in the state of Iowa; because, she is not prohibited by statute, and in this case, there is nothing connected with the office or the duties thereof, incompatible with the conditions or circumstances of the incumbent. The day closed and Mr. Seevers had not exhausted his vocabulary on the subject. The next day he continued, and

maintained that the government cannot restrict the right to hold office, and while all citizens are not voters, there is a clear distinction between voters and those voted for. He alluded to the fact that the government has in many cases appointed persons who are not voters, that women have been appointed in the postoffice department, and in other departments of the government service. He was followed by Judge Maxwell, another one of Miss Cooke's lawyers, who discussed the fact that the contestant, Mr. Huff, could not hold the office, whether Miss Cooke was eligible or ineligible; because Mr. Huff had not been legally elected. He dwelt also upon the point, that voting and eligibility to hold office are not necessarily united in the same person. When he closed, it was time to adjourn on the second day. On the third day, Judge Maxwell continued until eleven o'clock a. m. J. E. Williamson made the closing argument in favor of the contestant. His chief proposition was: "Is a woman a citizen in a political view for election purposes?" He maintained as his colleague had done, that one to be eligible to an office must be a voter. He sought also to make the distinction between eligibility to an elective office and eligibility to an appointive office. The third day was closing and the case was submitted to the judges, who rendered the following verdict to which Samuel Irwin, presiding judge, and Alexander Burns, associate judge, subscribed their names:

In the court for contesting election of County Superintendent of Warren county, Iowa.

Howard A. Huff,	}
vs.	
Elizabeth S. Cooke.	

Judgment Entry.

And now on this day, to-wit: the 3rd day of December, 1875, it being the fifth day of the sitting of this court upon the trial of this cause, and after a careful examination of the agreed statements of facts herein, upon which this cause is submitted, and after hearing arguments of counsel, and an examination of the authorities cited therein, and the court being fully advised in the premises, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by the majority of the court that the incumbent, Elizabeth S. Cooke, is now, and was on the 12th day of October, 1875, eligible to the office of county superintendent of Warren county, Iowa. That she was duly elected to said office in said county at the general election held therein on the 12th day of October, 1875. It is further ordered and adjudged by the court that the statement of the contestant herein be dismissed, and that a certificate of the election of the said incumbent herein be issued to her as provided by law. That the said contestant, Howard A. Huff, pay all the costs of this contest, and the said incumbent have and recover of said contestant, H. A. Huff, and his sureties on his bond herein filed, to-wit: J. O. Watson and J. C. Clarke, the amount of said costs herein taxed at ——— dollars, and that this judgment be enforced and said costs collected as provided by law.

SAMUEL IRWIN, Presiding Judge.
ALEXANDER BURNS, Associate Judge.

Below is given the dissenting opinion of W. H. Schooley, associate judge.

"I can not agree with the majority, that, under our constitution a woman has the right to hold an elective office. True, there is no express prohibition except in two instances, and I am admonished that the right of a citizen can not be abridged by implication. Yet, where there is room for a doubt, we may certainly look for light at the intent of the legislator. Is there, then, room for a doubt of this question? The fact that for many years no such right was claimed under our constitution, and that even now the most ultra advocates of so-called 'woman's rights' are hesitatingly asserting it, is to my mind evidence of very grave doubts. This evidence is strengthened, too, by the opinion of many very able jurists. At the time our constitution was framed the 'woman question' was not. All our offices were filled by men, and to have included in the qualification for office the word 'male' would have been as superfluous as the word 'adult' or 'sane.' When the constitution had been completed, if any member of the convention framing it had been asked the question, 'can a woman hold an elective office under that constitution,' the answer would have been 'No.' That this was the universally received opinion, I think no one can seriously doubt. Then, in the absence of better light, I must conclude that its meaning must be the same yet, and its interpretation should be the same. But, it is argued, I am restricting the rights of a citizen by implication. Yes, and you are granting the franchise of office, by implication, and in defiance of what you admit to be the intent of the constitution.

"I find no words in the constitution expressly restricting the franchise of office to adults, except in four instances. Yet I cannot be beguiled into saying with one of my associates, that a minor is eligible to an elective office. If this be admitted it necessarily follows that the babe in the cradle is eligible to the office of chief justice of our superior court, and the very same reasoning will make the lunatic or maniac eligible to the same office, because in neither case is it expressly prohibited by the constitution. The statement of either of which is its own refutation. I must conclude, then, that the rights of citizens may be, and are, restricted by implication. And the exclusion of minors from elective offices was no more patent at common law than was the exclusion of women. Again, it is stated that at common law a woman could hold an administrative office, the duties of which were adapted to her sex, and that the office of county superintendent was especially such an office.

"While I grant the first proposition, I cannot agree with the second. Nor does granting the first help the matter in the least. The office of county superintendent takes a wide range beyond and above simply administrative duties. Neither do I consider the daily duties of this office adapted to her sex. If a woman is peculiarly fitted for the discharge of the duties of county superintendent, in the name of reason what office is she not peculiarly fitted for, and where can the rule be misapplied.

"The duties of county superintendent compel her to be traveling over the county at least two hundred days in the year. The meagerness of the pay compels her to travel alone and unprotected. While we may hope she may escape repeated insult, and may confidently trust that in this county, at least, she will

be safe from open violence, yet we can scarcely say that such hope and confidence are based on the record of our public prints. What husband or father, knowing the criminal history our state is now making, would wish to have his wife or daughter engaged in a business that must compel her to travel over the county alone. What tender, loving mother, can consent to have her daughter exposed daily for years to the mercies of the vagabond tramps that are now cursing our country. If nature has fitted her for battling with the elements, which can hardly be claimed, it has not fitted her for exposing and protecting herself alone among all classes of society. I think it must be admitted that woman is peculiarly and emphatically unfitted for the faithful discharge of the duties of this office. But it is claimed that there are precedents that should control. Counsel for incumbent have not adduced, and have failed to find a single precedent wherein an elective office has been held by one not qualified to vote for such office. Nor have they adduced a thoroughly contested and carefully adjudicated case wherein a woman has been held eligible to an elective office. Hence, I say we are without precedent, and their claimed analogies have, to my mind, been a failure. I can then but conclude, that, viewing the question under the constitution, with the ordinary rules of interpretation, giving due weight to the intent of its framers, strengthened by common consent for a very considerable number of years, taking into account the nature of the office, the executive and judicial duties connected with it, the amount of exposure to the elements that its duties entail, the defenseless condition of a lone woman, the lamentable state of society, the significant dearth of precedents, the settled fact that woman has not the elective franchise, the relative rank of the elective franchise and the franchise of elective office, and taking an unimpassioned and reasonable view of the entire case, I can but conclude that the incumbent is not eligible to the office of county superintendent.

“As to the fourth question: ‘Is the contestant entitled to the office?’ circumstances have rendered it unnecessary for me to examine it, and I have spared myself the trouble of even settling it clearly in my own mind.

“W. H. SCHOOLEY, Associate Judge.”

The contestant appealed from the decision of this court to the March term of the circuit court of Warren county, Judge John Mitchell presiding. The arguments were gone over in substance about the same as made before the court that tried the case, same statements of facts, and after a full hearing, Judge Mitchell reversed the decision of the court below, denying Miss Cooke's eligibility to the office on the ground of her being a woman, and he further decided that Mr. Huff could not hold the office because he failed to receive a majority of the votes cast for superintendent. At the time this decision was announced, the Sixteenth General Assembly was in session, and through the suggestion of Miss Cooke's attorneys, the following bill was introduced and passed, was afterwards signed by the governor and became a law.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Iowa:

Section 1. That no person shall be deemed ineligible by reason of sex, to any school office in the state of Iowa.

Section 2. No person who may have been, or shall be elected or appointed, to the office of county superintendent of common schools, or school director, in the state of Iowa, shall be deprived of office by reason of sex.

The law was made retroactive. The case was appealed to the supreme court, and the decision of Judge Mitchel reversed, the office given to Miss Cooke.

This contest settled the question in regard to women holding the office of county superintendent of common schools and also the office of school director. Since that time a great many women have filled the office of county superintendent with marked acceptability. While it was important to have the question settled, it was quite expensive for the litigants. Miss Cooke had been deprived of her office for an entire year, Mr. Huff had to pay her all the proceeds of the office for that time, but her attorneys' fees and other expenses connected with the suit consumed the first year's income. Mr. Huff lost his entire year's work in the office, and had to pay his attorneys' fees and all costs, so that it was an expensive play for him.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fair Ground Tragedy,

"Which occurred at 9:30 Thursday morning, September 14th, 1905.

(From the Advocate Tribune) Extra Edition.

"This morning at 9:30 lightning struck the tent in which the chicken exhibit at the Warren county fair was contained, killing four men, seriously injuring seven others, two of them perhaps fatally, and severely shocking a number of people in the vicinity of the tent. Following is the list of killed and injured:

DEAD.—Ray Anderson, Indianola. Carl Peterson, Indianola. Blaine Wright, Pleasantville. Theodore Young, Indianola.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—J. F. Lough, Indianola. J. H. McGranahan, Indianola.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.—Guy Berger, Wick. Joseph Hickman, Indianola. Dr. L. D. Carpenter, Indianola. B. F. Freel, Pleasantville. J. Flack, Swan.

Medical assistance was summoned at once, and Doctors Surber, Baker, Hooper, Judkins and Park went at once to the scene of the disaster, and aided materially in the recovery of the injured.

This comes as a terrible shock to the people of Indianola and Warren county. All summer, the Warren County Agricultural Society has been preparing to hold the largest, best and most thoroughly enjoyable fair that has ever been held on this, its fiftieth anniversary. The buildings were repaired and enlarged, and the grounds beautified, and the exhibits filled better than they have ever been before. No trouble was spared by the association to make this year's fair not only the best that has ever been held in Warren county, but the best ever held in the state.

The weather from the first was not propitious. On Tuesday it rained all morning, and on Wednesday intermittent rains prevented any crowd from gathering. Thursday morning, however, the weather looked more favorable.

The clouds were lighter and it seemed the rains were over. Early in the morning people began to gather in from the country, and by the middle of the forenoon quite a large crowd had assembled at the fair grounds. Shortly after nine o'clock the clouds began to thicken, threatening another downpour. The wind changed to the northwest and large drops of rain began to fall. The people on the ground crowded into the art hall and the various tents of the various exhibitors. The clouds grew thicker and it grew almost dark in the tents. Suddenly at about nine-thirty, there came a blinding flash of lightning, accompanied by a crash of thunder that fairly stunned the frightened crowd. So brilliant was the lightning that it seemed to those in the tents that the walls had been burned away. They could see out as if there were no canvas intervening. The bolt struck the iron tips on the poles supporting the tent containing the chickens, and ran down them to the ground. Ray Anderson and Theodore Young were instantly killed. Carl Peterson and Blaine Wright lived a few minutes after the shock, and every known means was used for their recovery, but it was useless, the shock had been too severe. The dead and injured were at once taken to the art hall, and wherever possible their friends and relatives were summoned by messenger, the telephone wires having been burned out. The hall was at once cleared in order to give the injured air, and everything possible was at once done for the relief of the sufferers.

The cavalymen, who are here during the fair, aided the medical men most signally. They cleared the art hall of spectators and stationed a guard at the door to keep back the crowd. Many of them assisted skillfully in the effort to restore Carl Peterson and Blaine Wright. Their cool headed assistance enabled the doctors to work to the very best advantage in ministering to the injured men.

When the bolt struck, there were fifteen or twenty men in the chicken tent. Those who were killed were standing near the poles and so received the full force of the shock. The current was communicated from their bodies to those standing near them. The ones nearest the walls of the tent being the least severely hurt, some escaping with only a severe shock. So severe was the shock that many people on the outside of the tent that were hurrying to shelter, were knocked down.

Inside the art hall J. W. Lundy was engaged in taking a rug from a wire that ran across the room. The wire was struck and burned in two. Mr. Lundy was knocked down, as was Mr. Hickman and others who were at the foot of the ladder, and received the shock by contact with his body.

Immediately following the crash, ensued such a scene as was never seen in Warren county before in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Wild rumors flew here and there of terrible loss of life, and no one knew but what his nearest and dearest had been struck by the terrible sudden death. Fathers and mothers were hunting frantically for their children, and the children were as anxiously seeking their parents. A dozen different stories were afloat as to the names and number of the dead. Vague rumors came to town of the disaster, and everyone whose relatives or friends were at the fair ground hurried out as fast as they could get there. The rain poured down all the time in torrents, but so strong was the excitement that it was not noticed.

Gradually the floating rumors were confirmed or denied, and the real extent of the disaster became known. The calamity had been so sudden and severe that at first it was not possible to realize the full extent of it. An expression of horror settled upon the faces of the crowd. The men who had been killed, and those who were lying near death, as a result of the terrible power of the storm, were well known to almost every person on the ground, and were neighbors and close friends to many of them.

Inside the art hall was an affecting scene. The dead and injured had been laid in the booths, and the last services were being performed for those who were beyond hope, while every effort was being made to restore those who were yet living. Strong men wept and were not ashamed of it. The officers of the association looked utterly broken down by the shock. The gathering for which they had hoped so much, had worked so much, had ended in the most heart rending catastrophe that has ever come to this county. Everything that was possible to do for the sufferers and their friends, they did, working heroically to render the necessary assistance.

The bodies of Ray Anderson, Carl Peterson and Theodore Young were removed at once to their homes, and the body of Blaine Wright was taken to the city morgue, no friends or relatives of his being present to claim the body.

J. F. Lough and J. H. McGranahan are very seriously injured, but it is hoped that they will recover. Both were standing in the tent near the poles where the bolt struck. J. Flack, of Swan, was very seriously shocked, but will recover. Dr. Carpenter, of Indianola; B. F. Freel, of Pleasantville, and Guy Berger, of Wick, were severely shocked, but it is thought that their injuries are not serious. The best medical assistance was given them, and at noon, today, it is hoped that they will recover in a short time.

The disaster cast a deep gloom over Indianola and the whole of Warren county. The fair—the county's holiday and gala-time, has been turned into a period of the deepest mourning. Men meet each other on the streets and have nothing to say except of the subject that fills everyone's mind. The dead, with one exception, are all residents of Indianola, and have always been known and honored here.

Theodore Young lived in west Indianola, and was well known to many of the people of the town, and respected by all who knew him. Ray Anderson was the son of Austin Anderson, and was one of the most promising young men in Indianola. At the time of the disaster, he was caring for an exhibit of chickens that he had at the fair. Carl Peterson was the son of John Peterson, of Indianola, and was a promising lad, well along in his teens. Blaine Wright, formerly a banker at Pleasantville, and a man well known to all in that vicinity. Every one will be missed from the community.

In the face of a calamity, such as the present, mere words of condolence are far too weak to offer to the bereaved parents and relatives of the dead. Their grief is too profound to be comforted by mere expressions of sympathy. But in their deep sorrow, they may be assured that every man, woman and child in Warren county is stricken by the calamity that has been visited upon them, and that every head is bared in respect for those so lately here, but now departed.

THE LATEST.

At half past one o'clock, J. H. McGranahan and the others who were less seriously injured, were getting along nicely, and hopes were entertained for their ultimate recovery.

Secretary Talbott informed us that the fair had been closed. While the rain was sufficient to interfere with the fair today, and had it not been for the sad deaths which occurred, the society would very likely have made an effort to continue the fair, probably holding over until Saturday."

(From the A. T. one week later.)

"The conduct of the troopers of Company G, of the 11th Cavalry, who were at the fair grounds at the time, cannot be too highly praised. Within a few minutes after the shock, they were in the tent helping to remove the dead and injured; and it is probable to the first relief measures employed by them, that some of those who were injured owe their lives. They cleared the art hall and kept the crowd back from the doors. When the dead and injured were removed from the fair grounds, a squad of them accompanied each litter, some of them going with Mr. Hickman to his farm, over three miles away. The troopers of Company G may always be assured of a warm reception in Indianola, for their actions in this hour of need will not be soon forgotten.

The injured are recovering rapidly. J. F. Lough is still confined to his bed, but is considered out of danger by his physician. J. H. McGranahan is also recovering, and has been out on the streets once or twice. The others are recovering rapidly, and all are considered out of danger.

The funerals of the three dead, who were citizens of Indianola, were held on Saturday; that of Ray Anderson occurring at nine o'clock a. m.; Theodore Young's at two o'clock p. m., and Carl Peterson's at four p. m. The day was one of the quietest. The tragedy was yet fresh in the people's minds, and they could not forget the grief of the parents and relatives of the dead. The stores and all places of business closed from twelve to two, and all labor in the city ceased during the time."

THE GREAT CENTENNIAL STORM, THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE IN THE HISTORY
OF WARREN COUNTY.

The Centennial Fourth will long be remembered by many of the citizens of Iowa, and especially by those of Warren county. For years the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth had been looked forward to with interest and joyous expectations. Accustomed as are our people to celebrate the recurring anniversary of the nation's independence, this year in almost every village and town, preparations had been made for a joyous festivity. And many of those who did not intend to join in these public celebrations, had made arrangements for receiving friends and neighbors or for joining with them for a day of visit and pleasure. The day was ushered in gloomy enough, as the rain on the preceding night had been heavy, and the indications were by no means propitious for a clear day. But the day wore away without rain. Sometimes clear, and at other times appearing as though rain would fall in a short time. A little

before ten o'clock p. m., the storm broke in all its fury, and although its continuance in no place was over twenty minutes, and in most places the work was done instantly, yet the destruction of property was immense. Sweeping along from near west, and causing more or less destruction in counties west of us, the storm, (which was evidently a cyclone of somewhat variable width,) struck our county in the south part of Jefferson township, doing more or less damage in its course, until it neared the east line of that township, where it scattered property like chaff, and destroyed the lives of three persons.

Mr. Hardin, who resides in the northeast portion of section 24, in a heavy, two story building, built in the most substantial manner, whose family consisting of Mr. Hardin, wife and eight children and a hired hand, had retired before the storm came. The house was moved some distance, and the doors burst in before the inmates could leave the house, the walls falling in, crushing all beneath the ruins save Mr. Hardin, who was thrown from the building. When he rose to his feet he was caught again, and carried forty or fifty feet into a patch of bushes. He returned by crawling to the house as soon as possible, but could not rescue his family until the neighbors came to his assistance. An examination showed all of the family more or less injured, and one boy, John, eleven years old, dead. Another boy had two ribs and a collar bone broken.

Mr. Eudaly, living on the northwest of section 25, had his dwelling destroyed. On that night his family, consisting of himself, wife and six children, his wife's sister, Mrs. Ogden and her three children, were all in the house. As the storm increased the family arose, and while they were attempting to close a door that was blown ajar, the walls collapsed and fell in on them. All the family but Mr. Eudaly, who was blown into the garden, were caught in the ruins. He soon returned and found his own family uninjured, but the lightning's flashes showed Mrs. Ogden buried in the ruins, and dead. Her child lay on its face on the bed, held down by a portion of the roof, showing that if not killed by a blow it was smothered. Mr. Ogden had gone to Des Moines and was unable to return until Thursday, when he met a funeral procession near Indianola, bearing his wife and child to the grave. This was the first that he knew certain of their fate. When he recognized his friends, he cried out, "Oh, where are my wife and children." He was pointed to the coffin for a reply. Mr. Hardin's loss foots up several thousand dollars, and Mr. Eudaly's is something less.

The barn on the old Dr. Ball's farmhouse was unroofed; several buildings destroyed or seriously injured in Lothrop. The other damages in Jefferson township were of a less serious character. Crossing the township line into Washington township, the work of destruction was continued. D. C. Brand's house in section 18, was blown down and himself seriously hurt. J. W. Chew's two houses and a barn destroyed, and himself and wife were badly injured. Mr. Kennedy's house destroyed, and himself and wife seriously hurt. John Cleman's house blown down; John Miller's barn unroofed; James McIntire's house moved about twenty-four feet; J. W. Chew's house off foundation; Jack Hutt's house and barn destroyed; east end blown out of J. S. Riste's house; J. Reddish's barn unroofed; Mr. Gavin's barn blown down; Mr. Graves' house and

barn both blown to pieces, and himself and wife considerably injured. Mr. Funk and Black, living with Mr. Graves, both injured severely. Mr. Graves was at first supposed to be fatally injured, but he is now recovering. J. Brown's barn injured; Ed. Stanley's house occupied by John Hammond, blown down, and Mr. Hammond injured; Wakefield's barn destroyed; H. Brown's barn partially destroyed; E. S. Bramhall's house and barn destroyed, and Mr. B. a broken arm and otherwise injured; S. Pulse's house blown down and he and Mrs. P. injured. The house of R. Shafer, and also those of his two sons were destroyed. About the center of sections 16, and 24, the storm cloud appears to have risen, or at least been less destructive in its effects for half a mile or more, when it again descended, destroying the house of W. Paisley, and blowing his goods in all directions, and also moving Alex. Paisley's house off its foundation. The house of J. Lacky was demolished. A little east of this the destruction was fearful. First came the schoolhouse which was entirely destroyed; Mr. Coventry's barn among those laid low. R. Moore suffered considerable injury in the destruction of small buildings, partial unroofing of his house and so on. W. Noble's barn, on farm formerly occupied by W. Graham, was blown down, as also the barn near his residence. The house on the farm of Robert Graham, deceased, was unroofed and otherwise injured, and the new barn blown to fragments. S. McElroy's house was moved a short distance. Mr. S. B. Lindsay's residence was blown to fragments, save a small kitchen, and his large barn unroofed. Only the heavy character of the timbers prevented its being blown down. C. Flager's house, just south, was demolished, and his barn though not blown down, is in an unsafe condition for use. M. E. Young's barn was destroyed; Mitchell's house was somewhat injured, and stable and granary unroofed. J. H. Mahan's barn and out buildings destroyed, house moved forty feet and upper story off; A. Talbott's house moved off its foundation; the house on A. P. Keeney's farm blown down, and a daughter of Mr. Taylor, who was living in it, had an arm broken. She was blown over a grove some distance, and was insensible when picked up. In the house of Mr. I. P. C. Martin, in the same vicinity, was himself, wife and six children; five of the children were found under a large wardrobe which fell, with one end resting on a bed, and were saved. Mrs. Martin and her youngest child were crushed between the bed and the wardrobe. Mr. Martin was carried some distance, but soon returned and sought to extricate his family, but was unable to do so until his neighbors came to his assistance. His house, barn, furniture and all were blown to fragments or carried away entirely. Mr. Cheray, residing in the house of R. Graham, deceased, was carried some distance, and when he returned his family were in the cellar uninjured. R. R. Simpson's building not much injured. Wakefield had his barn injured, and several others suffered similar losses. The upper story of Capt. Berry's residence was blown off, and he sustained other injuries; S. A. Wright's barn blown down. Almost everyone in the line of the storm suffered more or less, and while in its violence the tornado did not, at any place, embrace a width of more than a few miles, and in many cases not near so much, its effects were felt much farther south; considerable damage was done as far south as White Oak township and the Randolph settlement.

A. Randolph's barn being unroofed; farther east on W. Cheshire's farm, a tenant house occupied by Delays, was blown down, and Mrs. Delays and son injured. North, the storm was severe in certain locations. A Mr. Swift, living near Churchville, had his back broken by his house falling on him; his daughter was also injured severely.

In Linn township the storm was severe. The bridge on North river, known as "Tear Down," is gone, as are a multitude of culverts and small bridges in the same vicinity, and indeed in all parts of the county. The amount of damage to our county can hardly be estimated. The growing crops, unless where overflowed, have not suffered to any extent. Some of the largest corn was broken, but most of it is now growing finely, and presents a very promising appearance. Most of the growing apples in the line of the storm were blown off, and thousands of trees in a measure ruined. Small fruits suffered to some extent, but not so severely. Hundreds of miles of fence were blown down or terribly wrecked, even wire barbed fences were lain flat on the ground. Groves have been terribly broken, and in some cases almost destroyed. The number of buildings blown down or badly injured, foots up about one hundred and fifty, with barns and stables nearly double that number. Taking all these things and adding a reasonable amount for injuries, scarcely known, and of which no estimate has yet been made, we presume the total loss to our county will equal if not exceed eight hundred thousand dollars. This may be thought to be a high figure, but when we consider that scores of farmers lost from two thousand to ten thousand dollars each, and hundreds smaller sums, we think our estimate will not be considered much, if any, too high. The damage in town, compared with most parts of the county, is light. Bush's elevator is the most valuable property destroyed. The building used for pressing hay was also blown to pieces. The roof of Thayer & Whitney's and Perry & Shepherd's store rooms were blown off. Part of the Commercial block and Union schoolhouse were unroofed. Union block was also slightly injured. Jones' livery stable suffered severely, and the west wall of the new hotel was blown down. Shade and apple trees suffered severely, and much of the fruit on the latter was blown off. Thayer & Whitney, and Perry & Shepherd suffered considerable from goods getting wet, not only on Tuesday night, but also on Sabbath forenoon. The damage in the vicinity of Hartford is told by a correspondent from that place, and the injury sustained by that part of the county lying east of a line drawn through our town, will be found in another part of this paper.

The storm was fearfully destructive north of Sandyville, and in the neighborhood of Pleasantville. Levi Reeves, two miles east of Sandyville, buildings badly racked; one house blown down. Franklin Reeves' dwelling blown to pieces; he and his wife were carried with the house several rods. Mrs. Reeves was carried some distance in her bed; she was but little hurt. Mr. Reeves' foot was mashed, and a large gash cut in his head. Mr. Shuler's house was blown down. He and his wife were both in bed at the time. Mr. Smith's house was blown down. A dwelling on Jerry Sandy's place, and occupied by Montgomery McCormick, was blown to fragments, and his wife injured.

The southern tier of townships in our county suffered but little from the storm of last week.

Among the sufferers by the late storm is Mr. John Laverty, north of town, whose home was blown entirely away.

Though the storm continued in many localities some twenty minutes, yet at those points where there was the greatest destruction of life and property, it was all the work of a minute or of a few minutes, at most.

W. Curd's residence was struck by lightning on the 4th, and burned to the ground. Mr. S. Moody, three miles northeast of town, had his house blown to pieces, and his wife considerably injured; the gable ends of John Peck's brick house were blown down, and a schoolhouse in that district scattered to pieces in all directions. Nunamaker's barn, west of town, was destroyed and his house unroofed; the house on Cress' place, in the same neighborhood, was unroofed. W. Long's barn, northeast of town, is somewhat shattered, and Carpenter's saw-mill, east of town, destroyed. The house on W. Long's farm, northeast of town, was blown to pieces, and some of Mr. Johnston's family, who were in it, were considerably injured. Mr. Johnston's loss is considerable in clothing and furniture. A young man living there had fifty dollars in a box, the box with the money was blown away, and so far only ten dollars of it has been found.

The victims of the storm, five in number, Mrs. Martin and child, Mrs. Ogden and child, and Mr. Hardin's son, were buried in our cemetery on Thursday. Indianola has witnessed many funeral processions, but none more sad and mournful than these. Five persons killed in an instant, and five funerals in one day, is something seldom seen in our town. Bereaved friends and mourning ones have the sympathies of all in this hour of their affliction.

The rain Tuesday evening so injured the railroad track, that no train returned to our place with Indianola guests to Des Moines on the 4th, until Wednesday evening at one o'clock p. m. This was followed by a train on Thursday, after which the waters rose so high and damaged the track to such an extent that no train came in until Sunday morning at ten o'clock a. m. A train went from here to Des Moines Saturday evening.

MORE OF IT.

Charley Bailey, south of town two miles, barn partly unroofed, and fifty apple trees destroyed and corn badly damaged; schoolhouse one mile east of Bailey's blown off foundation, building damaged. Thomas Blackford's barn and fences blown down. A. Scott's barn and house injured. Elias Baysinger's house blown to atoms, his family, eight in number, were in the house when the storm struck it. One boy badly injured.

At Palmyra, and on south for several miles, much damage was done by the storm. At Linn Grove, some three miles south of Palmyra, much damage was done. Mr. Haworth's, Sr., barn blown to pieces, and his home injured. The houses of two of his sons were destroyed.

Dan Van Pelt estimates his loss by the storm, at ten thousand dollars. He is the heaviest loser in the county. He says, however, he is thankful for what he has left, and that his family escaped unhurt.

FROM HARTFORD.

Last night about ten o'clock a most terrific hurricane passed over this part of the county, doing an immense amount of damage to the growing crops, fences and buildings, laying waste and spreading desolation and ruin in its course. In the southeast portion of the township the storm seemed to be the hardest; in the neighborhood of Uriah Dodson's it is distressing to behold; Mr. Dodson's twenty year old orchard is entirely destroyed, but one tree left standing. J. Halterman's barn blown down, and his house badly injured, windows and doors blown entirely out, and much of their bed clothing and wearing apparel carried away. The house of Jacob Kirkhardt, containing eleven persons, was blown down and literally torn to pieces, and strange to say, none of the family were seriously hurt, but all more or less bruised and scratched. Also the stable of Con. Reeves, torn to pieces, and his valuable orchard consisting of thirty old trees heavily laden with fruit, entirely destroyed. Hartford, July 5th, '76.

The above is from the INDIANOLA WEEKLY HERALD of Thursday, July 13, 1876. The people who were in this storm still have a vivid recollection of its terrible force, and the rapidity with which it wrought destruction. Many were injured in the storm, of whom no mention is made in the foregoing account. The great wonder is how one hundred and fifty houses could be blown down and some of them torn into shreds, and only five persons killed. The track of the storm in Warren county was from northwest to southeast, a distance of at least twenty-five miles, and ranging in width from one to five miles. People who have been in such storms are always afterward unnerved at the appearance of dark and ominous clouds. The impressions thus fixed upon the mind to be carried during the remainder of life, are not the least of the serious results of a cyclone.

TWO DROWNED IN CLANTON CREEK.

Mrs. J. A. Stewart and her brother-in-law, R. N. Stewart, were drowned in Clanton creek, Jefferson township, June 30, 1869. The following letter from J. A. Stewart, the husband of the drowned woman, explains the circumstances:

Dear Sir:—In the spring of 1869, Mr. Rufus Breckinridge and myself left Mercer county, Illinois, to seek homes in Iowa. We were both young married men, but we left our wives in Illinois. We were accompanied by my brother, R. N. Stewart (unmarried). Mr. Breckinridge settled on the north side of Clanton creek. Brother R. N. stopped at Indianola. I had my house builded, and on the 15th day of June, 1869, moved into it. My wife in the meantime had come from Illinois. My brother came from Indianola, and on the morning of June 30th, suggested that he and Mrs. Stewart would make a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Breckinridge, about five miles distant, to which suggestion she readily assented. The summer of 1869 was very wet, and all creeks were high at times. In going to Mr. B.'s they went some two miles out of their way and crossed Clanton at Small's mill on a bridge. But Mr. B. told them it was unnecessary to go out of their way so far, but to go to the McGinnis ford near the home of Alex. McGinnis. The water was not knee deep when he had crossed it in the

evening before. There had been no rain with us after he had crossed it, so they took his suggestion. They had never been to the ford before, and plunged right into it. There was twelve feet of water. They screamed for help, and were heard by a party of men who were working the road a short distance from the ford. They ran to the ford, knowing that some one was in distress, and needing help. James Kirk undressed as he ran, as much as he could, and then stopped on the bank long enough to finish. Mrs. Stewart and the baby (fourteen months old) were floating, but on the opposite side of the creek. Mr. Kirk swam across and rescued the boy. Mr. Alex. McGinnis attempted to swim the stream without undressing, but found the current too strong, and was compelled to return to undress, but in the meantime she had gone down, and her clothing became entangled in a treetop and her body was not recovered until the next day. R. N. was not seen by any one until the next day, when his body was recovered. The boy, Frank W., is now a man of forty years, and is a dealer in autos in Chicago, Illinois.

This happened on June 30, 1869; their bodies recovered July 1st; the funerals were July 2nd. They were buried in the St. Charles cemetery, but were drowned in Warren county.

J. A. STEWART.

Salisbury, Mo., April 30, 1908.

TELEPHONE.

Among the great inventions of the nineteenth century, none has been more generally adopted and none has proven more universally beneficial than the telephone. The telephone and the rural mail have revolutionized country life until urbanites are heading toward the farms. The country women can hold levees by two starting a conversation and then all along the line the full text of the interview can be caught up by those who desire to hear the news of the morning. By means of the telephone, man has learned how to beat distance; truly the world is coming close together. It would be interesting to have some mathematician compute how much time and money the telephone saves the world in one day, so that we all might see the real commercial value of this late invention. Considered as an industry, the material employed in its construction including wires and poles, and the great army of men and women employed in building and maintaining it, the telephone is one of the marvels of the ages. It has curtailed no other industry, unless it be the telegraph. As a saver of time, money and labor, the telephone is without a rival, and is certainly the most valuable invention that has greeted humanity in the last thousand years. The idea was flitting around in the minds of inventors for many years, but it was left for Alexander Graham Bell to perfect the machine and fit it for commercial purposes.

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburg, Scotland, in 1847, studied at Edinburg and London Universities, removed to Canada in 1870, in 1873 became Professor of Vocal Physiology in Boston University. Later he accepted the position of Principal of the school for Deaf Mutes. For some time, he was

engaged in preparing a class of young women to teach Deaf Mutes how to articulate. This led him to study the philosophy of sound, how to reach the human ear, how to eliminate distance. Mr. Bell received his first patent on the telephone March 7th, 1876. He had given the instrument much thought, but had never put it on exhibition. Two ladies were starting to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, and he accompanied them to the train. They insisted on him going with them to the Centennial, and when he declined the younger of the two ladies burst into tears. This was too much for Mr. Bell, so he boarded the train and went with the ladies. A friend sent his instrument to him and when he decided to put it on exhibition, it was accepted hesitatingly and was the subject of much ridicule. It was taken to the judges, but one of them refused to put the receiver to his ear and another made slighting remarks of the instrument, calling it a "talking toy." All of this treatment weighed heavily upon Mr. Bell's heart, and he felt much discouraged and decided to go back to Boston. Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, happened to see the instrument. He had seen Mr. Bell at Boston some time before. After having looked at the instrument and testing it somewhat he spoke of it in the highest terms and made some favorable predictions as to the outcome of the invention and the effects it would finally produce in the civilized world. Lord Kelvin looked at it and exclaimed with much enthusiasm "It is the wonder of wonders." The committee were affected by the comments of these two distinguished men, and gave the instrument a more serious consideration, yet it was called the "talking toy." This strange instrument, which astonished the famous British electrician was indeed a startling novelty. To scientists, it was a bewilderment; to ignorant people, an amazing toy. Lord Kelvin asked Mr. Bell if his wife might enjoy a test of the instrument on some other day. Mr. Bell replied that the instrument was at the disposal of the judges and that they might experiment to their heart's content, but that he must be in Boston on Monday in order to take care of the class examination. To him, the school was of far more importance than the "scientific toy" he had been chafed about for months. He left for Boston that evening and never returned to the Centennial. The instrument became one of the most amazing things in all the exhibits of The Great Centennial. Indeed it became the "star exhibit." In one year after the telephone was put on exhibition in Philadelphia, it became a public utility and was sought after by business men in various parts of the country. The first long distance, in 1877, was from Boston to Salem, sixteen miles. Now, the long distance is from Portland, Maine, to Omaha, seventeen hundred miles. The advance of telephone communication far exceeded Mr. Bell's expectation. "Hello Central" was first heard in 1878. The Bell company now employs 87,000 persons and means the support of more than 200,000 people. The number of telephones now in use by the Bell company is 5,698,000. The number of miles traversed by telephone wires is over six million. The first message from New York to Chicago, was in October, 1892, so that the New York and Chicago line was ready for use in 1893 at the World's Fair, seventeen years after the "Centennial." In 1905 there were sent forty-one times as many messages by 'phone as by telegraph. The American people are seekers of speed, accuracy

and directness, much more so than any other people in the world. In Europe, the phone sends only ten times as many messages as the telegraph. The Europeans look upon the phone as more of a convenience, while the Americans regard it as an absolute necessity. Many minds have been working on the telephone in the last thirty years, trying to improve the instrument and to make a fortune for themselves. Up to December, 1905, the U. S. Patent Office had issued seven thousand one hundred fifty-four patents, relating to the telephone and its apparatus. Mr. Bell had a hard time to get the telephone introduced and to induce capitalists to take hold of it. He offered a one half interest to Chauncey Depew if he would loan him ten thousand dollars, but Chauncey shook his head and turned away, calling it a "toy." Now it is estimated to be worth fifty million dollars. Other noted men who had plenty of money treated Mr. Bell with contempt. Don Cameron drove the telephone from his door. Many capitalists regret their failure to invest in the Bell company's stock, when it was first placed on the market. The speed with which it spread out over the civilized world is the greatest marvel of the age. It is not confined to Christendom, but has already invaded Pagandom. It is indispensable to business of almost every kind, as well as one of the greatest conveniences of our time. At first telephone poles were eighty feet high, now they have been reduced to thirty, and in the rural districts to a less height than that. At first there were forty to the mile, now a less number will do. At first, chestnut, cedar, juniper and yellow pine were the principal woods, now almost any kind of wood is used that will bear the weight. The Bell company alone uses a million poles annually.

New York City has one phone to every twelve families. Boston has one for every six families. San Francisco had, in January, 1906, one for every four families. The expansion of any kind of business now means an increased telephone-age. Telephones aid business, which may be seen in department stores, rice swamps, wheat ranches, mines of Colorado and Pennsylvania, and in the lumber camps in the primeval forests. The telephone has opened up a new avenue of employment for women. The first woman to have charge of a switch board was at Bridgeport, Connecticut, prior to 1878. The manager of a New York company found it difficult to obtain help. He heard of this woman at Bridgeport and caught the idea. Hence, he called women to his assistance. Now the Bell company, alone, employs twenty thousand women. Mr. Bell once said "Had I known more about electricity and less about sound I should never have invented the telephone." Some of the foregoing items were obtained from an article by John Vaughn in Scribner 1906. The first telephone installed in Indianola, was about 1881. The Hawkeye Telephone Company now has in Warren county no less than fourteen hundred telephones. They connect with as many more phones in the county which are owned by farmers and independent companies. The company employs regularly fifteen persons, besides those at switches on farm lines. The estimated gross earning of the telephones of this company is \$19,600. The Iowa Bell Telephone Company has in Warren county five hundred and fifty phones and employs fourteen persons. There are independent companies in different parts of the county which will be noted in the history of their townships. There is no data by which we could estimate the

amount of money invested in the telephone business in Warren county. There is no other industry that has grown so rapidly in the last twenty-five years as the telephone; and there is no probability that it will ever become less popular than it is today. The people are infatuated with it as a convenience and find it a necessity in business. The slight cost of a phone brings it within reach of the average family. Mr. Bell resides in a mansion in Washington City, reaping the reward of his great invention that has made his name a household word throughout the entire country.

REPORT OF THE POOR FARM.

For The Year 1907.

By the Board of Supervisors of Warren county, Iowa.

The Board met January 7, 1908, to appraise and inspect the County Farm, together with buildings, crops, stock, tools, machinery, etc.

Schedule of the property as we find it.

Farm of 320 acres at \$60 per acre.....	\$ 19200 00
Timber land consisting of 30 acres at \$25 per acre.....	750 00
6 head of work horses and 1 spring colt.....	775 00
72 head of cattle.....	1512 00
73 head of hogs.....	411 00
Poultry	70 00
Grain, hay and straw.....	1464 60
Harness	100 00
Farm Implements	300 00
Pantry stores, Vegetables, etc.....	208 35
Household Goods, Furniture, etc.....	468 00
Miscellaneous	275 00

Total	\$ 25533 95
Value of Property and Farm January, 1908.....	\$ 26133 10
Receipts during the year 1907 for stock, board, etc.....	2067 07
Expense during the year 1907 for salaries, extra help, etc.....	3029 51
Improvements, New Buildings, Heating, etc.....	4688 59
Repairing old buildings, gasoline engine, etc.....	421 00

During the year the following crops were raised and harvested on the farm and appraised as follows:

80 acres of corn—32 bushels at 50 cents per bushel.....	\$ 1600 00
70 acres of hay—85 tons at \$6 per ton.....	510 00
40 acres of oats—800 bushels at 44 cents per bushel.....	352 00

Total	\$ 2462 00
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Respectfully submitted,

COY CRAIG,

GEORGE FRIDLEY,

L. E. HIATT.

County Board of Supervisors.

REPORT OF INMATES AT FARM.

Total number of persons at Poor Farm January 7, 1907.....	13
Committed during year 1907.....	3
Total number died during year 1907.....	1
Total number discharged during year 1907.....	1
Total number at Poor Farm January 1, 1908.....	14

More than fifty years ago Warren county came into the possession of a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, six miles northeast of Indianola, which was used as a poor farm for fifteen years. Just what the contract was with the owner of the land does not seem to be recorded, at any rate, the records show that the deed to the land was not made to the county until March 31, 1869. The transfer being made from James Nichols of Jackson, Missouri, to Warren county, Iowa, in consideration of \$1940.00. There were several indigent persons in the county between 1854 and 1869, but they seemed to have been boarded out. The records are so meager that it has been impossible to obtain information concerning the methods of that time. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held April 3, 1869, the minutes show that the land was ordered sold. The minutes show about November 6, 1869, that the one hundred and twenty acres had been disposed of for five thousand dollars. The Board then purchased a track of three hundred and twenty acres, five miles southwest of Indianola for ten dollars per acre, which has been kept for a poor farm until the present. No people have taken greater pains to care for their poor than the inhabitants of Warren county. The oldest settlers say that there never has been any serious complaint against the stewards of the poor farm. It has always been understood that the poor have been kindly treated and amply provided for in every sense of the word. The records show that twenty-nine years ago, there were more inmates at the poor farm than now. This is accounted for in two ways: first, the county is more prosperous and there are fewer indigent persons; second, at present more temporary assistance is given to the poor in the township, to aid them in taking care of themselves. Many people have objected to this plan and have urged that the poor be taken to the poor farm, but this would work a serious hardship. In many cases it might be a saving of money, because most of the poor feel it a disgrace to be taken to the poor farm and resent it to the very last. Temporary help sometimes tides a poor person over a difficult place after which such a one is able to get along without public assistance.

In quality the poor farm is about an average in the neighborhood where it is situated. The reason for a county owning and operating a poor farm is apparent. It gives the poor the advantages of country life, it furnishes them an opportunity for suitable employment, as well as enabling them to do something toward their own support. In looking back over the history of this farm, there has been no great change in its management or in its products, further than farm methods have undergone changes in the last few years. The farmers of Warren county are giving more attention to stock raising and less attention to

grain raising, so that farm help has been greatly reduced. It requires more labor to take care of forty acres in grain than it does to take care of one hundred and sixty acres in grass. The legislature has enacted beneficent laws for the management of poor farms and the care of the inmates. The following section in the Code illustrates this point.

SECTION 2246. "Visitation of poor-house. The board shall cause the poor-house to be visited at least once a month by one of its body, who shall carefully examine the condition of the inmates and the manner in which they are fed and clothed and otherwise provided for and treated, ascertain what labor they are required to perform, inspect the books and accounts of the steward, and look into all matters pertaining to the poor-house and its inmates, and report to the board."

Owing to the different classes of persons committed to the poor-house, ranging as they do from the frantically insane to the helpless imbeciles with occasionally an intelligent and well disposed person, the position of steward is not only an important one, but is a very difficult one to fill. Warren county has been very fortunate in having first class stewards of its poor farm. It takes a peculiar type of man to govern the different classes of inmates and to furnish employment to such as are capable of performing some labor. The present steward, F. K. Stansell, is caring for the inmates and all the various interests of the farm in an acceptable manner.

OLD SETTLERS' ORGANIZATION.

It is now customary for each county to have an Old Settlers' Organization, in order to perpetuate early incidents and to keep up the memory of early associations, to renew old acquaintances and to make new ones. The meetings of these organizations are usually held annually and are times of social enjoyment. There is perhaps no coming together of the people in Warren county, where all differences in politics and religion are so completely laid aside as those of the old settlers. Indeed, the visiting on these annual occasions is so hearty, so full of interest, and so thoroughly enjoyed that it is difficult to restore quiet long enough to hear the set speeches, that usually have been elaborately prepared and are delivered with such enthusiasm. It is no easy task to rise and address an audience, when a constant hum of voices is heard not only in the rear parts of the audience, but immediately around the stand, and yet, such are the circumstances under which orations are delivered at the old settlers' meeting. As early as 1872, the subject of an organization of this kind was privately discussed by some of the old settlers. Washington's birthday, February 22, 1872, was celebrated in Indianola and made an occasion of the reunion of old settlers. It is very graphically described in the Warren County Leader of the 29th of February, 1872. The festival came off at the National House, then under the control of Major Babb. Judging from the Leader's description it must have been a felicitous occasion. About eighty persons were said to be present, who had been residents of the county for several years. Early incidents were related by Colonel Henderson, Hon. Lewis Todhunter, Enoch Crosthwait, J. E.

Williamson, Captain Knox, Squire Cozad and Hon. P. Gad Bryan. Years ago, it was customary throughout old settlers' meetings to indulge in jokes, puns and witticism, but of late the public speaking has assumed a more serious character, and is usually instructive and helpful to all who hear. This meeting at Major Babb's Hotel inspired those present to have another, and they did not feel like waiting a year, so, on the following June a meeting was called for Alexander Ginder's grove, five miles east of Indianola. In the notice issued for that meeting, it was stated that the object was to renew old acquaintances, to recall events of pioneer times in this part of Iowa. The notice was circulated throughout the county and resulted in bringing together a large number of people. It was estimated that at least two thousand persons were in the assembly. The morning was not propitious, but rather threatening and indicated rain. Later in the day the clouds disappeared and the people began to assemble. Colonel Henderson called the meeting to order, and Lewis Todhunter was elected chairman, and J. H. Henderson, secretary; J. J. Cozad made the invocation. A number of speeches were made on this occasion and then came the dinner, and then the jokes. There are more mirthful incidents in pioneer life or else the pioneers have better memories to retain these incidents, than later generations.

For several years after the meeting at Ginder's Grove, there is no record that the pioneers came together for the purpose of holding a reunion. It was not until 1883, that the old settlers were invited to meet at the courthouse at ten o'clock on August 25, for the purpose of permanent organization. It is not even known who issued this call but a goodly number responded. Newton Guthrie was elected president and E. W. Hartman, secretary. A committee was appointed consisting of P. P. Henderson, L. S. Spencer, James Laverty, A. J. Duncan and J. T. Lacy to make all necessary arrangements for a picnic and to give notice thereof. This committee decided upon Summerset as the place for holding the picnic and fixed upon September 29, 1883, as the time. When the people assembled at Summerset a permanent organization was effected by electing Colonel P. P. Henderson, president; James Laverty, John Wood, and M. A. Dashiell, vice presidents; John H. Henderson, secretary; James Laverty, treasurer. Another committee was also appointed consisting of James Laverty, Newton Guthrie and P. P. Henderson to collect items of early history and put them into permanent form. Whether this committee ever acted as historians is not recorded. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, a part of which follows.

Resolved that we, the early settlers now present, do form a brotherhood of pioneers of Warren county, and in furtherance of this project now adopt the following constitution and by-laws.

Article 1. This society shall be called the Association of Early Settlers of Warren county. An Early Settlers' Register shall be kept by the secretary.

Article 2. All persons who have been residents of Warren county twenty years, together with their wives; widows and children of early settlers shall be eligible to membership and may sign the Register and be entitled to vote at the

annual elections. The president, secretary and treasurer shall constitute the executive committee, and be empowered to make all necessary arrangements, and call the meetings of the organization.

Subsequently, they purchased about three and one half acres at Summerset for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, which sum was obtained by subscriptions. In August, 1893, the organization was incorporated according to the laws of Iowa. The meetings are held annually and are regarded as times of social enjoyment, not surpassed anywhere on earth. But few of the early settlers of Warren county remain to tell the interesting stories connected with the laying of the foundations of civilized society in this beautiful country. More than half who remain give evidence of the weight of years, yet, their hearts are thrilled by the narrations of the stirring events of pioneer life.

The younger people are glad to meet the first settlers and hear them talk of the log cabin days, the days of prairie breaking, the days of teaming to the Mississippi river; the days of first schools, first churches and first frame houses; but the hardships of those days were so severe that the old pioneer is entitled to all the possible joyful reminiscence of his old days. On these occasions, none can fail to experience mingled feelings of joy and pathos. Joy because of renewed friendships and pleasing recollections; pathos, because of the marked absence of familiar faces, who in the years gone by were accustomed to be there. The people have come to look forward to these meetings with delightful anticipations. They are more largely attended than any other secular gatherings in the county, and will doubtless be attended far into the future.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

Lewis Igo, president; J. H. Henderson, first, L. S. Spencer, second, and John M. Laverty, third vice presidents; E. W. Hartman, secretary; and William Buxton Sr., treasurer. These officers are among the oldest settlers in the county, are men of honor and respectability.

RAILROADS.

The first railway passenger car ran from Stockton to Darlington, England, on the 27th day of September, 1825. The second road open for traffic was a line from Liverpool to Manchester. The first trip was made September 15, 1830. Between the years 1828 to 1833, railroading in the United States became an established means of transportation. Previous to that, many experiments had been made and much speculation indulged in regarding locomotive engines, iron rails and other items connected with railroading. Among the first roads in the United States, that were brought into successful operation were the Baltimore and Ohio, the Baltimore and Susquehanna, Camden and Amboy, the New Castle and Frenchtown, the Hudson and Mohawk, the Charleston and Augusta, the Boston and Providence, the Boston and Lowell, and in these years other roads were proposed. Up to 1833, nobody seems to have had any conception of a great connecting system of roads, or of a road extending thousands of miles. On the other hand, railroads at first were projected to supply local necessities and to meet immediate demands. Later, roads began to unite and form longer lines

and systems, until the United States in two-thirds of a century has become a network of railroads. The Baltimore and Ohio, Mobile and Ohio were among the first through lines. As early as the middle of the last century plans were made for a great through line to cross the continent from New York to San Francisco. This necessitated passing through a vast expanse of mountain chains and deserts. The Union Pacific, the first to cross the Rocky Mountains, was considered one of the greatest feats in civil engineering. When it was found that railway cars could be drawn by a locomotive engine, railway building progressed beyond expectation, especially, throughout the west. In 1830, there were twenty-three miles of railway in the United States; five years later, one thousand and ninety-eight miles; and by 1875, seventy thousand miles. W. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record Herald, gives the following interesting account of the first railroad in South Carolina, which was among the first in the United States.

“In 1827 the legislature of South Carolina authorized the formation of a company to construct a railway between Charleston and Hamburg. In May, 1828, the organization was effected, and within that year one hundred feet of track was laid along Wentworth street in Charleston. The first cars were drawn by mules. A mile of track was completed in 1830, and the cars were driven by sails. The Charleston Courier of March 20, 1830, contains the following paragraph: ‘A sail was set on a car on our railroad yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Fifteen gentlemen got on board and flew off at the rate of twelve to fifteen miles an hour. Thirteen persons and three tons of iron were hastily gotten up, and, of course, were not of the best kind, but owing to this circumstance, the experiment afforded high sport.

“ ‘The wind blew fresh from about northeast, which, as a sailor would say, was “abeam,” and would drive the car either way with equal speed. When going at the rate of about twelve miles an hour, and loaded with fifteen passengers, the mast went by the board with the sail and rigging attached, carrying with them several of the crew. The wreck was described by several friendly shipmasters, who kindly rendered assistance in rigging a jury-mast, and the car was soon again put under way. During the afternoon the wind changed so as to bring it nearly ahead when going in one direction, but this did not stop the sport.’ ”

In 1831 a steam locomotive was obtained which hauled regular mixed trains back and forth every day to Orangeburg, as far as the track was completed. The freight cars carried cargoes of six thousand pounds, and the passenger coaches accommodated thirteen persons. In 1833 the line was completed to Augusta, or rather, to Hamburg, on the opposite side of the river, and a branch to Columbia was built in 1842. The fare from Charleston to Hamburg was five cents a mile—one hundred and thirty-six miles for six dollars and seventy-five cents, with seventy-five pounds of baggage—and the trip was made between six o’clock a. m., and seven p. m. In 1839 the time was shortened four hours, and the fare was increased to ten dollars.

The railway of one hundred and thirty-six miles cost \$951,148.39. A local newspaper of that date described the method of construction as follows: "Piles were driven six feet apart in parallel lines. The heads of these piles are bound together with transverse sleepers. These are surmounted by longitudinal wooden rails about nine inches square, in various lengths from fifteen to thirty-five feet, on top of which, on the inner edge, flat iron bars are nailed. The tracks are five feet apart."

The South Carolina road has had an interesting and in some respects an exciting history, and has suffered many vicissitudes. For many years it was very prosperous, but it was oftener in trouble, until it became a part of the Southern system, and has since been put in excellent physical condition.

In the foregoing words, the origin and development of railroads has been briefly sketched. Overland transportation by railroads is the remarkable achievement of the nineteenth century. Since the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway in 1831, railroads have been inaugurated in all lands. Christendom has not reserved the right to monopolize this great enterprise, but has promoted railroad building in all lands and among all peoples. No secular movement has so stirred the thought power of man, and so stimulated the investment of capital as railroads. This enterprise has also exerted a powerful influence on the sciences, inventions, and stimulated the hurry of human effort. Within twenty years after railroads became an assured fact, their importance reached the few pioneer settlers in Warren county, midway between the great oceans. The pioneers felt the need of a market, and of better facilities for transportation than ox teams and horse teams, and so readily grasped the railroad idea, and began to look forward to the time when a railroad would reach Indianola. Railroad promoters were traveling over the sparsely settled portions of the west, prophesying great things for the future of this country.

The first railway project that interested the people of Warren county, was an air line, proposing to cross the Mississippi at New Boston, and from thence to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. The people not only talked about this road, but some were in favor of rendering material assistance as will be seen by the following notice: "On this 28th day of November, 1853, the petition of a large portion of the county was presented, asking that the question be submitted to a vote of the people of Warren county, Iowa, whether the county of Warren, aforesaid, will aid in the construction of the 'Philadelphia, Ft. Wayne & Platte River Air Line Railroad,' by subscribing the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the said road. Now, therefore, in order that the sense of the voters of said county may be taken in the premises, it is hereby ordered that a special election be held on Saturday, the 31st day of December, 1853, for the purpose of voting 'for' or 'against' the following proposition, to-wit: That the county of Warren, in the state of Iowa, will aid in the construction of said road, to-wit: the 'Philadelphia, Ft. Wayne & Platte River Air Line Railroad,' by subscribing one hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the company of said road, provided that Indianola be made a point on said road. That county bonds be issued therefor, payable in twenty years of their date, bearing interest at a rate not to exceed six per centum per

annum, payable semi-annually, and that whenever said company has obtained a sufficient amount of subscription to its stock as will, in the opinion of the county judge, secure the completion of the road, then, that county bonds shall be issued to the company of said road. That in addition to the taxes usually levied, an annual tax, not to exceed one per cent upon the county valuation, be levied from year to year, so long as the same is required to be applied to the liquidation of the interest and principal of the bonds aforesaid, unless it is found that the interest and principal can be satisfied by the dividends arising from, or sale of stock above mentioned. That the county judge of Warren county, represent in person, or by proxy, the stock taken by said county. That the form of ballots for said elections shall be 'For the county subscription,' or 'Against the county subscription,' a majority of votes for the county subscription will be considered as adopting the above proposition entire. It is further directed that the law governing elections shall, so far as compatible, be applied to this election."

P. P. HENDERSON, County Judge.

At the election called in the foregoing notice, five hundred and thirty-six votes were cast, a majority of thirty-six being against the proposition. About 1855-6, Iowa was all awake in regard to railroads. The general government had donated large bodies of land to build three lines from the Mississippi river across the state to the Missouri river. The counties vied with each other as to which could offer the greatest inducement to companies proposing to build these lines. Another proposition was presented to the people of Warren county, by a company proposing to build a railroad from St. Louis to Des Moines.

At this time St. Louis was the metropolis of the west, and continued so for several years, but the railroads centered toward Chicago, and in this way built up that city, while the growth of St. Louis has not been phenomenal. There were many other projects presented which never materialized. It was not until 1866, that a company organized under the title, the "Des Moines, Indianola & Missouri Railway." The line was surveyed from Indianola to Des Moines, and considerable grading was done during 1868-9. About this time, the enterprise was taken in hand by the "Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific," and completed from Indianola to Des Moines. The completion of the road was celebrated by an excursion of two hundred people from Indianola to Des Moines, November 2nd, 1871. This victory was achieved by the people of Warren county after eighteen years of hard struggle. Conductor Perigo and Engineer Charley Smith, had charge of the train. The Iowa State Register speaks of this event, November 2nd, 1871, as follows:

"For many years Indianola and Des Moines have been most closely united in bonds of mutual regard, and in business ties. Their interests have been in common, and it was, therefore, with no common zest that they met, last evening in the halls and parlors of the Savory House, to congratulate each other over the completion of the iron band of railroad which now unites them. The train from Indianola arrived at eight o'clock, and consisted of three large coaches filled to overflowing with the best and most influential citizens of that city. They were two hundred in number. Among them were the representatives of

Warren county in the General Assembly, the county officers of that county, and other officials. A large number of ladies accompanied the party, and the Indianola Silver Cornet band furnished the music. Arriving at the depot the excursionists made their way to the Savory House, where they passed the evening in social converse, or strayed away by ones and twos, to the theater and other places of amusement. At half-past ten o'clock they reassembled at the Savory House, the dining room doors were thrown open, and our Indianola guests were ushered into the hall, and to a table spread with every delicacy the good taste and known skill of so able a caterer as mine host Brown could procure.

"There have been few pleasanter sights known to Des Moines than that presented at the table last evening. There were gathered the men who have made Warren county one of the very best in the state; the men who have labored so earnestly and so long for everything tending to its advancement; the men who toiled so faithfully to bring about the building of the railroad, whose completion they had come to our hearthstones to celebrate. Who could have a better, nay so good a right to be jolly over a fact so substantial to them as the welding of the last link in the chain which bound the capital of Warren county with the capital of Iowa, together."

Soon after, the Chicago, Rock Island Company commenced to build the Winterset branch from Summerset west, running along the Middle river bottom through Greenfield and Jefferson townships, in Warren county, to the Madison county line. This branch was completed sometime in the latter part of 1872. The next railroad enterprise in Warren county was the Indianola and Chariton branch, which was begun by a company who turned it over to the C. B. & Q. Company; and was completed in the year 1878. The next was the Albia, Knoxville and Des Moines branch which crosses the northeast corner of Warren county. The fourth railroad enterprise in the county was a narrow gauge road built from Des Moines to Canesville, Missouri, afterward widened into a standard gauge. It is now owned by the C. B. & Q. system. It ought to have been called by some name signifying tortuous route. It was completed about 1880. The fifth road to be built in Warren county was the Chicago Great Western. It enters the county about three miles east of the northwest corner of the county, passes in a southerly direction through Linn and Jefferson townships, crossing the northwest corner of Jackson township, where it passes out of the county. The A. K. & D. M. branch of the Q. system, has in Warren county a little less than eight miles of track, assessed at \$18,416.00 per mile. The Indianola and Chariton branch has 21.439 miles of track, valued at \$16,400.00 per mile. The D. M. & K. C., now belonging to the Q. system, has 27.357 miles of track, valued at \$24,604.00 per mile. The Chicago Great Western has 15.720 miles of track in Warren county, valued at \$24,604.00 per mile. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, has 26.23 miles of track, valued at \$16,800.00 per mile. This gives Warren county 98.442 miles of railroad track, making a large item of taxes paid by the railroad companies into the county treasury. The Chicago Great Western has the following named stations in Warren county: Orillia, Cummings, Lida, Churchville and Conger. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system on its three different lines in the county, maintains the following stations: Norwalk,

Prole, Wick, St. Marys, New Virginia, Clarkson, Ford, Indianola, Ackworth, Milo and Lacona. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific maintains in the county the following stations: Carlisle, Summerset, Indianola, Spring Hill, Lothrop and Bevington.

The inhabitants of Warren county are equally interested with other parts of the country in the discussion of all the questions that relate to railroads. The lawsuits that have been instituted against the railroads and the recent legislation in many states, fixing the charges for freights and fares, have angered many of the railroad officials, and they have asserted what they consider to be their rights. In some cases they have ceased to make improvements; in other cases, they have reduced the number of employees. It is estimated that at this time no less than three hundred thousand railroad employees are idle in the United States. A distinguished railroad official when asked to explain why it should require three hundred thousand less men to operate the railroads in the United States today, than it did last summer; he shrugged his shoulders and replied: "It is typical of railroad conditions, less freight, fewer passengers, less frequent trains, hostile legislation, tight money." But the man sitting on the platform, wondering where his next rent money and other current expenses will come from, he does not try to investigate this matter. He only knows that he has been dismissed. This state of railroad fomentation cannot last always; it must be settled in some way or other, either by government ownership, or by state control, or in some other way satisfactory to the parties concerned.

W. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record Herald, says: "Georgia furnishes an illustration of government ownership of public utilities. The Western & Atlantic Railway, one hundred and forty-eight miles, that runs between Atlanta and Chattanooga, was built by the state of Georgia, with public funds, in 1849, and has been a profitable investment. The government of North Carolina owns the North Carolina Railroad, which is leased to the Southern, and the state of Virginia owns the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, which is also leased. The Western & Atlanta of Georgia, was operated by the state for twenty or thirty years, but is now under the control of the Louisville & Nashville Railway Company, which pays an annual rental of \$420,000 into the treasury. The railroad has probably brought into the treasury at least \$15,000,000 and now stands as an asset of the state worth at least \$12,000,000."

In the early days, people were so anxious to secure railroads that the townships frequently voted taxes to aid in building them. Many of the schemes failed, and the taxes were never paid. Union township voted a five per cent tax at one time, but the road was never built, and the tax never paid. In 1870, Washington township voted a tax of twenty mills, and again in 1872 voted a tax of thirty mills. The following resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors at the September meeting, 1878:

"Resolved, that a tax of four per cent be and the same is hereby levied upon the assessed value of the taxable property of Washington township, to aid in the construction of the Chariton, Des Moines & Southern Railroad, in accordance with the vote of said township, at a special election on the 5th day of September, 1878.

The one-half of said tax shall become due and collectable and shall be paid to the Chariton, Des Moines & Southern Railroad Company, so soon as said company shall have built and completed the main trunk line of its said railroad from the city of Chariton, Lucas county, Iowa, to the city of Indianola, Warren county, Iowa, by the way of, or within one half mile of the town of Ackworth, in said Warren county, and shall have built and completed a permanent depot thereon at Indianola, and also shall have built and completed a permanent depot thereon within one half mile of said town of Ackworth, and the other, or remaining one-half of said tax, shall be paid to said railroad company at the expiration of one year from the time it shall have completed its said road from Chariton to Indianola, and also have built and completed depots thereon at Ackworth and Indianola as above stated.

Provided, that no part of said tax shall be collected or paid to said railroad company unless said road is completed from Chariton to a point on the south line of said Warren county, against the 1st day of January, 1879, and from Chariton to Indianola, against the 1st day of July, 1879."

In 1882, Virginia township voted railroad tax of two and one-half per cent.

A remarkable railroad career: C. B. McLaughin was born in the state of New York, has been seventy-two years in Iowa, has been in the employ of the C. R. I. & P. Company for fifty-six years, and thirty-two years agent at Indianola, and is still actively engaged in the duties of his office.

Of late many railroad men have become alarmed in regard to the fuel supply. It is now estimated by those who are in a position to know, that nearly or quite one-third of the coal mined is used in railroading, and that not more than five per cent of the actual power in the coal is used by the engine in pulling trains. The world is waiting for some great inventive genius to appear and remedy this great waste of fuel.

With the two cent fare law in operation for the greater part of the period, the eight representative railroads of Iowa, show a net gain of \$383,057 in passenger earnings for the year ending January 1, 1908. Notwithstanding a decrease of \$386,000 in the gross earnings for the same period, the conclusion is drawn that the reduction in the price of mileage has benefited the railroads as well as the people.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Warren is emphatically an agricultural county. Coal has been mined in several of the townships, and considerable quantities taken out, but at this time only a few mines are being operated, and those in a small way. Much of the coal is of an excellent quality. The probabilities are that there are immense quantities that have never been touched. There are no extensive manufactories in the county, so that the people are wholly dependent upon agriculture. The farming class, in point of intelligence, education and culture, stand at the head of the laboring people. There is something in the cultivation of the soil that stimulates thought and widens one's vision, and prepares him for contemplating the highest and best interests of humanity. Many of the most distinguished men

of the nation were born and brought up on farms. Statesmen, scholars, orators and inventors have come from the farms. There never was before such an effort to develop scientific farming as there is today. The Agricultural College at Ames, is annually adding vast sums to the proceeds of farm products, by inducing the farmers to adopt better methods of cultivating the soil, and better methods of stock raising and fruit growing. Nothing so stimulates improvement in the methods of farming as for the farmers to come together, exchange opinions, discuss theories, and compare results. Perhaps no institution has done so much for the farmers in Iowa as the County Agricultural Societies. Farmers' Institutes and other organizations for mutual benefit, have been of great advantage. It was customary in the early history of the state for the Agricultural Society to procure a speaker, who would deliver an address in the interest of farming at the annual meeting. The late Senator G. G. Wright was a noted speaker in this line, and awakened in many places increased interest in better methods of farming. This custom is now obsolete, but might be renewed with advantage to all concerned. No county can afford to let its Agricultural Society die. By means of these annual gatherings, all kinds of domestic animals, including poultry, have been greatly improved, and better varieties of grains have been introduced, and the farmers have been stimulated to greater effort in getting the largest possible returns from the field and pasture, garden and orchard.

In some counties, the Agricultural Society has fallen into disrepute by the directors permitting gambling stands to be erected on the grounds during the annual fair. This became so general that the legislature took it in hand, and passed a law forbidding everything of the kind, on penalty of the association not receiving state aid if the law was violated. Early in the history of Warren county, people began to talk about organizing an Agricultural Society. In 1855, Warren County Agricultural Society was organized by Samuel Haworth, George E. Griffith, John Bramhall and P. P. Henderson. The following officers were elected: President, H. Fisk; secretary, P. P. Henderson; treasurer, Samuel Haworth; directors, H. Hastie, Dr. W. G. Ball, J. T. Moorman, A. Gruder, J. Bramhall. The first fair was held October 1 and 2, 1855, in the grove located in the southeast part of Indianola, and now known as Yoder's grove. The receipts on membership, \$204.00; from the state, \$200.00; amount donated, \$22.00; making a total of \$426.00, which was all paid out on premiums. This was in the seventh year of the county's history as an organization. These wise and far-seeing farmers in this new country were taking steps to make farming a success. In 1856, the organization purchased twenty acres of ground, one-half mile west of Indianola, for which was paid \$320.00. This is a part of the present fair ground. On the 2nd and 3rd of October was held on this ground a very interesting fair at which there was received for membership, \$240.00; amount donated for grounds, \$320.00; and amount donated on premiums, \$281.00; making a total of \$841.00. This year there was paid on premiums, \$385.00; paid on grounds, \$320.00; which left a balance in the treasurer's hand for improving the grounds of \$146.00. It seems that the society did not draw the \$200 from the state, but expected to do so at some future time. The old records

of the secretary have been lost, but it seems probable that a fair has been held every year since the organization in 1855, except in 1858, many of which have been successes, and some of which have been failures. The failures are always attributable to the weather. With good weather, the people of Warren county will make the fair a success. The property of the association has changed hands a number of times, and new associations have been formed. In some instances the property has passed into the hands of private parties, but was subsequently redeemed by the association. In 1886, the property was sold by sheriff for taxes, but in 1887, Warren County Park and Fair Ground Association purchased it. On the 12th of March, 1904, the present association obtained possession of the property, and have held fairs up to the present time, and have paid all premiums in full each year. The cash receipts of the fair have averaged for the last four years, \$4,750, and the expenditures have been more than that amount each year, except the year 1907. The present association is composed of twelve men: President, Lee Talbott; vice-president, Robert Pilmer; secretary, Joe McCoy; treasurer, William Buxton, Jr.; directors, L. E. Hiatt, C. C. Reynolds, J. E. Houghtaling, F. C. Sigler, E. B. Dowell, R. B. Wadsworth, D. W. Husted, Harry E. Hopper. On March 31, 1908, the association contracted the grounds to Mr. Harry E. Hopper, and agreed to give possession March 1, 1912. In the contract Mr. Hopper has agreed to put up a fine speed barn and good show barn, and to fence the ground with a good woven wire fence. The present association will run the fair for the next four years just as they have done in the past, and at the end of the four years, the grounds will pass into the hands of Harry E. Hopper for \$9,000, unless other arrangements are made. No doubt, the fairs will be continued because Warren county cannot afford to give up her Agricultural Association. The county has donated the taxes on the grounds for several years past, and the state of Iowa has appropriated \$200 each year, on condition that the authorities shall not allow any space on the grounds for gambling in any manner whatever. It is the policy of the directors to meet these conditions in the future as they have done in the past. Another requirement the state makes is, that the association shall pay all premiums awarded in full, and this has been done, and no doubt will be in the future.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The elderly people of Indianola look back with much interest to the old courthouse, it being the first public building erected in Warren county. It was begun in 1850. In regard to the contract, the first records are silent. In the records of the January session of 1851, of the commissioners, is the following:

“The board makes the following alteration in the plan of building the courthouse, which is not named in the bond between the board and the undertakers; the undertakers are to put a plain cornice on the front and sides of the building; the said undertakers will furnish the same to correspond with building, which the board will allow a reasonable compensation. And the stairs to run up on the inside instead of out at the northeast corner of the building.

with a good panel door for to lead from the outside of the building to go up the stairs, and the rooms to be altered some, the stairway to be ceiled and separate from the courtroom, and the board allow a reasonable compensation for the difference in the work. The doors in the front of the building to be panel doors. Only the front window to have Venetian blinds, the others to be batten."

The building was completed some time during the summer of 1851, for there is a record showing that Levi Chandler was employed by the commissioners at the July meeting of that year, "to furnish lumber and materials, make and set up in good order, benches, tables and stand for the courtrooms, which the said Chandler shall receive just compensation for said work, to be left to a board of mechanics if they cannot otherwise agree."

It stood on the southeast corner of the square where the opera house now stands. The early settlers look back to it with great interest, not because of its dimensions, beauty or cost, but because of its varied uses. It was courtroom, the home of the county officers, a church for all denominations, a lecture hall, and all other public assemblies were free to convene within its walls. It continued to be used for church purposes by all denominations until the M. E. church was dedicated on the 6th of January, 1856; and after that it was still used by all other denominations for several years. The time came when it was too small to meet the demands of a county courthouse. The county officers had to find homes in such buildings as they were able to rent. At the time this building was erected, the northern tier of townships were still attached to Polk county, and when they were set off by legislative authority to Warren county, the voters of the "strip" were not inclined to vote a tax for the erection of another courthouse, but the pressing need of a more commodious building became so apparent that in 1864, the question of a new courthouse was submitted to the people. The vote "for a courthouse" was five hundred and twenty-six; "against a courthouse" was one thousand and seventy. At the same time a proposition to levy a tax was submitted to the voters; "for a tax to build a courthouse," there were three hundred and ninety-four votes, and against the proposition one thousand, one hundred and one votes. But the need became more and more apparent, so that at the October election the question was again submitted, and "for a courthouse," one thousand, three hundred and fifty-three votes were cast, and "against a courthouse," four hundred and twenty-four; "for an annual tax to build a courthouse," one thousand, three hundred and ninety-two; "against a tax to build a courthouse," three hundred and ninety-two.

On January 6th, 1866, the Board of Supervisors adopted the following resolution: "Resolved by the Board of Supervisors of Warren county, That the committee on courthouse be, and they are hereby, authorized to enter into and perfect a contract with some suitable contractor for the erection of a courthouse in Indianola, on the plan now adopted by the board, provided they can contract by the issue of bonds not exceeding forty thousand dollars in amount; and be it further provided that in case a contract cannot be effected on the plan above referred, when the specifications shall be received, then said committee are hereby authorized to contract on an abridged plan; and said committee are

hereby authorized to have issued bonds drawing eight per cent interest; to have twenty thousand (dollars) issued within the first year, and twenty thousand (dollars) within the second year. Said bonds shall be issued by the clerk of the board of supervisors by the order of said committee, and bonds to the amount of eleven thousand dollars shall become due by March, 1867, and seven thousand dollars shall become due by March, 1868, and seven thousand dollars by March, 1869, and eight thousand dollars by March, 1870, and the remainder shall become due in 1871.

The building committee made the following report to the board on the 8th of June, 1866, which was accepted and adopted: "The undersigned committee on public buildings, would respectfully report to the Board of Supervisors of Warren county, Iowa, that on the 6th day of February, 1866, we met at Indianola, and examined the abridged plan for a courthouse in Warren county, submitted by C. A. Dunham, architect, and after due deliberation, ordered the same to be open for sealed proposals until Monday, the 2nd of April, 1866, at which time we met and awarded the contract to Jacob Reichard, of Marion county, Iowa, for the sum of thirty-seven thousand and fifty dollars for the contract, plans and specifications in the clerk's office. The said Jacob Reichard gave bond to the county in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars for the faithful performance of said contract, with securities which your committee considered amply sufficient, which bond we submit to the board for approval. We also recommend the board to change the rate of interest on the courthouse bonds from eight to ten per cent per annum, believing that it would be a saving of money to the county in the end.

(Signed) JAMES LAVERTY, }
 N. GUTHRIE, } Committee."
 W. J. COCHRANE, }

On the 17th of July, the following record appears: "Resolved, by the Board of Supervisors, That the courthouse committee be required to contract with the courthouse builder, Mr. Reichard, to enlarge the same to original plan shown to the board at the January session, 1866, the same being about 109 feet in length, provided they can contract for the work at the same rate as that already let out."

The building was completed in 1868, and is of sufficient size to comfortably provide for county offices, and court and jury rooms, there being on the first floor six county offices; on the second floor, the court room and jury rooms; on the third floor, the grand jury room and another jury room. One writer has estimated that the building cost \$80,000. About the time it was nearing completion, the honorable A. W. Swalm, who was then editor of the VISITOR, in Indianola, wrote a detailed account of the building in which he estimated the cost at \$75,000. Probably \$65,000 would be nearer correct. The building has satisfactorily met all demands for forty years, and is now in good repairs, and will doubtless serve the people for another forty years or more.

JAIL.

In the early days of Warren county there was not much need of a jail, yet crime was not unknown even in those hallowed days. The commissioners at their January meeting, 1851, formulated a plan for a jail, and gave the contract to the lowest bidder, as will appear from the following: "And the board have agreed to let out the building of a jail in the town of Indianola, of the following dimensions: eighteen feet square, two-story high, seven foot stories, to be built of hewn timber. The lower story to be built with two walls of eight inches; the building to be lined with two-inch plank, well spiked with double ten nails, all the floors to be laid with hewn timber ten inches thick. And the rest of the work to correspond with the rest of the building. And will have the same sold to the lowest bidder on the second Monday in March next."

Accordingly at the March meeting, the contract for building the jail was let to William J. Moorman for the sum of \$707.56, to be completed within a year. This was the only jail that Warren county had for twenty-nine years. It was a poorly constructed building, and was the butt of many jokes. It was condemned several times by the grand jury. A new building was agitated, and the proposition voted down several times, but in 1880, the proposition was again submitted and carried by a good majority. Also on the same ballot, the proposition to levy a tax of two and one-eighth mills for jail purposes, the ballot also contained a guarantee that the entire cost of the building should not exceed ten thousand dollars. No record is made of the bids being opened or of a contract being let to erect this building, but a suitable structure was erected and is now in good repair. The building not only contains prison cells, but is a commodious residence for the sheriff, and ought to be called the sheriff's residence, rather than the jail. The Warren county jail is not thronged with prisoners. Occasionally, federal prisoners are lodged therein for safe keeping. Probably not more on an average than eight or ten local prisoners are committed to the Warren county jail per annum, and most of those for petty offenses. Warren is a "dry" county, and in prohibition counties jails are not overrun with prisoners.

TYPEWRITER.

No invention of the last century has so revolutionized the methods of transacting business as the typewriter. It was on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, and there made a favorable impression, and was soon introduced into all the offices of the land. It has multiplied the demand for stenographers a hundred fold. There are many law offices in not only the cities but in smaller towns, that require at least two typewriters. Miss Hattie Spray was the first to own and operate a typewriter in Indianola. About 1880, she purchased a Remington machine and soon became quite an expert in its use. She was then employed in the law office of Henderson & Berry. Today preachers, teachers, lawyers, physicians, public officers, and many private families use typewriters. The advantages of the typewriter are, first, speed. The typewriter can write two or three times as fast as the penman. Second, typewriting is not the nervous

strain that penmanship is, and does not subject one to pen paralysis. Third, the manuscript is so much more easily read. One of the remarkable things about the typewriter is that the price continues high, but little variation has taken place in the price of this machine during its entire history.

AUTOMOBILES.

There is no more enjoyable mode of traveling than the automobile when the roads are good and the weather is pleasant, but much of the time in this country the roads are muddy or snow is on the ground. This makes it quite impossible for automobile locomotion. As a horse frightener, the automobile has no equal between the earth and the stars. More people have been maimed and killed in proportion to numbers by automobiles than by any other mode of travel. One reason is people want to go a little faster, and scorching is seemingly an irresistible temptation. Chris Schreiber was the first man to open a garage in Indianola. During the summer of 1907, he sold four machines, but the panic came on in October and well nigh abolished the selling of automobiles. One farmer two miles west of Indianola, uses an automobile, and others, perhaps, will follow his example, but there is no danger of the automobile supplanting the horse, yet it is a fixture in our civilization. The Christian Advocate says: "Motor carriages were built and used as early as 1760, but it was not until 1879 that an American invented and operated the first gas engine automobile, which was entirely practical for road travel. The general public was slow to believe that automobiles had come to stay, and they were not altogether popular. Their success, however, is proven by the fact that while ten years ago there were but seventeen automobile makers, today there are one hundred and seventy-five. Ten years ago automobile factories employed about six hundred and thirty-eight people, now they employ sixty thousand people. Where \$1,000,000 was spent on such vehicles then, there are today \$95,000,000. So that the manufacture of automobiles has now become one of America's great industries.

Today there are in Europe and America thousands and thousands of automobiles, including taxicabs, trucks, fire-engines, buses, delivery wagons, ambulances, buggies, victorias and touring cars. Recently Mrs. Russell Sage presented to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals an automobile for ambulance service.

It is hard to realize that automobiles are "chug-chugging" nearly all over the world; in Australia and Japan and Hawaii, and even on the edge of the jungles of India! The most recent antarctic expedition has an ice motor car. Its handles are covered with leather, so that the hand of the operator shall not touch the ice-cold metal; the steam from the engine passes under the footboard and acts as a footwarmer, and the front wheels are mounted with flat runners resembling broad snowshoes.

When Mr. Winton traveled from Cleveland to New York in July, 1897, he successfully undertook the first long automobile trip ever made in America, and his is believed to be the first gasoline automobile in New York city. The up-to-date automobile can travel at the rate of a mile a minute, and cars go flying

across the country at from forty-five to sixty-five miles an hour without undue strain. The latest "100-mile world's record" stands at the average speed of eighty-two and one-half miles an hour."

WARREN COUNTY BAR, COURTS AND JUDGES.

BAR.

W. H. Berry, O. C. Brown, H. F. Burns, H. H. Crow, E. W. Hartman, H. H. Hartman, A. T. Hatfield, J. H. Henderson, F. P. Henderson, J. R. Howard, S. W. Lee, A. A. McGarry, H. McNeil, H. H. McNeil, J. P. Mosher, A. V. Proudfoot, J. L. E. Peck, J. F. Schee, S. H. Tidball, J. O. Watson, W. M. Wilson.

The following are the judges who have presided in the Warren county courts: Wm. McKay of Des Moines, from 1849 to 1853. C. J. McFarland was elected to succeed Judge McKay, but the district was changed and Warren county was put in the district over which John S. Townsend of Albia, presided as judge from 1853 to 1857. He was succeeded by W. M. Stone, of Knoxville, who presided in the Warren county courts for two years; then J. H. Gray of Des Moines, presided from January 1859, to October, 1865, when Chas. C. Nourse was appointed to fill the vacancy, but only served about one year or less, when H. W. Maxwell, of Indianola, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was subsequently elected and served two full terms, when John Leonard, of Winterset, took the office January 1st, 1875, and served four years. W. H. McHenry of Des Moines, served from January, 1879, to January, 1887. The Circuit Court was created by the legislature of 1868, and John Mitchell was appointed circuit judge over the district including Warren county, and was subsequently elected and served three full terms from 1869 to 1881, when Josiah Given took the office. An additional circuit judge was created and William Conner was appointed, and thereafter elected. R. N. Baylis took the office June 30, 1885. J. H. Henderson served from December, 1885, for one year. The legislature of 1886 reorganized the judicial system of the state, abolishing circuit courts, and giving to the district court full jurisdiction of all matters. The counties of Adair, Dallas, Guthrie, Madison, Marion and Warren were made to constitute the fifth judicial district. The law provided that the fifth district should have three judges. J. H. Henderson of Indianola, A. W. Wilkinson of Winterset, and O. B. Ayres, were elected. J. H. Applegate succeeded O. B. Ayres. J. A. Story succeeded J. H. Henderson, who resigned. James D. Gamble of Knoxville, succeeded John A. Story of Greenfield. Edmond Nichols, of Perry, Dallas county, succeeded A. W. Wilkinson. The present judges are J. H. Applegate of Guthrie Center, James D. Gamble of Knoxville, and Edmond Nichols of Perry.

The first court held in Warren county, convened in the Union schoolhouse near Ackworth, in September, 1849. Tradition says, that the grand jury sat upon a log and held its sessions, that Barlow Granger was appointed prosecuting attorney and sat upon a stump and drew two indictments which were found by the grand jury. The following record appears:

“At a district court begun and holden at the Union schoolhouse, in said county, in the state of Iowa, on Monday, the 24th day of September, A. D., 1849, present the Hon. William McKay, judge of the fifth judicial district, in said state, the following proceedings were had, to-wit: Barlow Granger was appointed prosecuting attorney for the state of Iowa, in and for Warren county. And there being no legally summoned grand jury for the present term, a venire was issued to the sheriff for him to summon a grand jury to serve during the present term. The sheriff returned the venire with the following named persons as grand jurors, to-wit: Mahlon Haworth, D. A. Felter, Ulysses Berger, Samuel Haworth, Mormon Haworth, Henry Hays, John M. Laverty, Jonathan Dillon, Alfred Clark, John Adamson, Thos. Blackford, Amos Barker, Senior, R. M. Hightower, G. M. Aldrich, Jno. S. Wallace, Wm. Manley, Daniel Barker—seventeen good and lawful men, who being duly elected, charged and sworn to inquire of crimes and misdemeanors committed in the county of Warren, and John M. Laverty was appointed foreman, and then they retired in charge of a sworn officer.”

Following this record there are several items on the docket. The first, the dismissal of an appeal in the case of Philemon Morris vs. Thomas J. Hill; the second, the dismissal of a recognizance; the third, a petition for divorce, Franklin Benge vs. Elizabeth Benge. The following decree explains itself: “It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the respondent in this case has been duly served with process according to law, and the said defendant, being three times solemnly called, came not, but made default thereto. And it is considered, adjudged and decreed that said petitioner’s bill of complaint be taken as confessed; and that the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between said parties be, and the same are, hereby dissolved and held for naught, and that the petitioner pay the costs herein expended.” The first marriage license issued in Warren county was to the aforesaid Franklin Benge and Arena Bales, and was dated October 30th, 1849. Although Mr. Benge had divorced Elizabeth, he was not convinced that marriage was a failure.

The second term of court was held in Indianola in September, 1850. It could not have been held in the first courthouse for that was not completed until 1851. The first man convicted of a felony was James H. Hern, for larceny, at the September term of 1851. The first jury was composed of John Cary, Amos Bogue, Samuel Haworth, David Taylor, J. M. Hockett, W. W. Hearst, Elijah Johnson. The case was the State of Iowa vs. Samuel Johnson, who was found guilty of petit larceny. The court adjudged a fine of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and forty-eight hours’ imprisonment. R. W. Steele and George Brinkerhoff appear as the first regular attorneys in Warren county.

Judge McKay was a comparatively young man, of fine presence, a good lawyer, and made an excellent judge. Judge Townsend was a conscientious administrator of law. W. M. Stone was subsequently governor of Iowa. J. H. Gray was more than an ordinary lawyer, presiding with deliberation and dignity. Charles C. Nourse was a better advocate than a judge, but filled the position while on the bench, with dignity and honor. Judge Maxwell in his legal attainments, was a product of Warren county, but to a considerable extent a self-made

man, whose judicial career was satisfactory with the people whom he served. John Leonard was a man of quick perception and good judgment, and strove to deal fairly with all. It is no injustice to any judge in Iowa to say that in some regards W. H. McHenry excelled all his compeers.

Since the reorganization of the judicial system of the state, the judges who have presided in the Warren county court are too well known to justify any comment in this book. All of these men, from Judge McKay down to the present board of judges, have been men of honor, of legal attainments and purity of purpose.

THE WARREN COUNTY BAR.

In all its history, it has been noted for the uprightness and purity of purpose of its members. The morality of the bar as a whole is certainly above the average. Several of the members of the present bar are young men with a future before them, which they will doubtless improve. This bar has more than one member today who is the peer of any lawyer in the state of Iowa. In looking over the history of the Warren county bar, the members have been singular in this: they have adhered strictly to the profession—have not wandered away and engaged in other pursuits, but in general have striven to rise in the profession, to maintain its honor and dignity and to command the respect of their patrons. There is greater friendship among the members of this bar, and less friction and antagonism than is usually found among lawyers in other counties. Each one appears to have a reasonable amount of business, and to command the respect of the people.

Warren county lawyers from the first have not been office seekers. The offices of judge and prosecuting attorney belong to the legal fraternity, and legislator is in the line of legal work. Aside from these offices, judge, prosecuting attorney and legislator, but few other offices have been filled by lawyers. J. H. Henderson and H. W. Maxwell were judges. Several have filled the office of prosecuting attorney. Of the present bar only three, namely: O. C. Brown, J. O. Watson and William Wilson have filled the office of county attorney. J. E. Williamson, P. Gad Bryan and Fred Powell have represented Warren county in the legislature, and W. H. Berry in the senate. In our civilization the legal profession is an absolute necessity. Every thirty-five years the wealth of the country passes through the courts. The safety of the country depends upon the punishment of criminals and the protection of the innocent, and these things can be secured and maintained only by and through the legal profession. The chief legislators in Congress and in all the state legislatures, are men of the legal profession. Whatever may be said about selecting other professions to make our laws, in the end they must be passed upon by men of legal learning.

EARLY ATTORNEYS OF WARREN COUNTY.

For many years P. Gad Bryan stood in the front rank of Warren county attorneys. He was among the first settlers in the county; was elected treasurer and recorder in August, 1851; and in 1852, was one of three who were chosen

to represent the district of which Warren county was a part, in the lower house of the legislature. The district was composed of Warren, Marion and Madison counties; and Mr. Bryan's colleagues were James M. Walter and N. B. Allison. It was mainly through Mr. Bryan's efforts that the "strip" was returned to Warren county. Mr. Bryan was a cheerful, hopeful and genial man, his company was sought and enjoyed by all. He was noted for his humor. After he had established himself in Warren county, when he arose to speak on public occasions, the people were ready to laugh, because they knew it must come. His magnetism gave him great power over a jury, consequently his strength as an attorney lay in his advocacy. He was a prominent figure in all public enterprises in Warren county for a quarter of a century.

J. E. Williamson was a native of Boone county, Kentucky. When twenty years of age he removed to Bowling Green, Clay county, Indiana, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In 1852 he purchased a horse, and putting his law library of six volumes on one side, and his wardrobe on the other side of his horse, rode on horseback five hundred miles, reaching Indianola the sixth day of June, 1852. He at once began the practice of his profession, and was identified with Warren county interest for more than forty years. In 1853 he was elected prosecuting attorney; and in 1858 was the first to fill the office of county superintendent of public schools. He represented Warren county in the Eighth General Assembly, and in an extra session in 1860. Mr. Williamson was noted for his military bearing, his chaste language and the neatness of his apparel. He prided himself in what he called firmness. When he formed an opinion, he was loth to change it. For many years a Warren county court seemed incomplete without the presence of J. E. Williamson.

The late Robert B. Parrott was a member of the Warren county bar from 1874 until 1884, at which time he removed to Des Moines. He came to Iowa in 1854, and located at Osceola, where he practiced his profession for twenty years. He studied law in Coshocton, Ohio, and was a fellow student in the same office with William Stone, afterward governor of Iowa, and with Josiah Given, late chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa. During his residence in Osceola, and in the early part of his career, he was elected district attorney for that judicial district which covered thirteen counties, reaching from the Mississippi to the Missouri river. He held this position for nine years. Mr. Parrott was regarded by all his associates as an able lawyer, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best criminal lawyers in this part of the state. The trouble with the three gentlemen just named, Bryan, Williamson and Parrott, was that they were life long Democrats. After the organization of the republican party, Warren county was not a delightful field for Democrats in any profession, legal, medical or ministerial. The man who engages in a professional work, where there is an overwhelming political majority against him, will always find himself traveling in a slow coach. Mr. Parrott was a delegate to the national democratic convention in 1864.

The late Lewis Todhunter was born April 6, 1817, in Fayette county, Ohio. When ten years old his parents removed to Indiana, where the remainder of his boyhood was spent. He returned to Ohio and studied law, and was admitted to

the bar in that state. He came to Iowa and settled in Indianola in the spring of 1854, where he practiced his profession until 1890, when he retired to private life. He was county recorder and treasurer for one term, and was the first mayor of Indianola. In 1857 he represented Warren, Madison, Adair and Cass counties in the constitutional convention, which formulated the laws under which we now live. In 1863 he volunteered as a private, was subsequently appointed quarter master of the 48th Iowa Infantry. In 1864 he was appointed associate quarter master with the rank of captain. After the war he returned home and continued the practice of law. Mr. Todhunter was an uncompromising temperance man. He deplored the evils of intemperance to such an extent that he made many sacrifices in order to suppress the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. This rendered him unpopular with the liquor forces, and he received many threatening letters warning him to desist from his temperance work, but he continued to go far and near, preaching the gospel of temperance. Mr. Todhunter was a careful and studious lawyer, but without doubt his temperance work interfered somewhat with his professional work, for which he had no regrets in the latter part of his life. He loved the cause of temperance, and was willing to stand by it at any cost.

George W. Seevers was born in Coshocton county, Ohio. When he was ten years of age his parents removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa. He was educated at the State University of Iowa and at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated in the law department. He was admitted to the bar in Detroit, Michigan, in 1864. He came to Warren county, Iowa, in 1868, and entered into partnership with P. Gad Bryan. Mr. Seevers was a shrewd lawyer, a smooth and pleasant speaker and delighted in debate. He has developed into a prominent corporation lawyer, holding a good position as attorney for two or three different railroads.

The late George Collings was born in Ohio in September, 1839, and died at the early age of forty-three. When Mr. Collings was twenty-two years old he answered the call of his country, and enlisted in Company D, 24th Ohio Infantry. He was given the office of sergeant. When his term of three years expired he reenlisted. The 24th and 18th Infantry were consolidated, and Mr. Collings was commissioned captain of Company D, of the 18th Ohio Infantry. He was wounded in the battle of Stone River, and left on the field for dead. His obituary was published in the home papers; but to the joy of his friends, he recovered. He was retained at Chattanooga after the close of hostilities as a mustering officer until the autumn of 1865, when he returned home. He immediately entered the law office of E. P. Evans, at West Union, Ohio. Mr. Evans had studied law with Mr. Collings' father. Mr. Collings was elected Judge within a year after he was admitted to the bar. He always considered this a great triumph, for the politics of the county were against him. He was a relative of the late David Davis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Collings came to Indianola in 1871, and practiced his profession for nine years, in which time he endeared himself to the people and convinced all of his legal ability. He was quiet and unassuming, and had a grasp and comprehension of the law equal to any member of the Warren county bar.

There are other former members of the Warren county bar who attained to more or less prominence, but the absence of data prevents their being presented here. Mention has already been made of the distinguished service of H. W. Maxwell as judge; as an attorney he was earnest and determined.

SENSATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Warren county, although noted for the morality of its people and its freedom from deeds of violence, yet, has had several sensational murder trials. The first of which came from Polk county by change of venue. Pleasant Fouts was charged with having killed his wife, Ruth Fouts. The trial was in 1854, J. S. Townsend on the bench. Barlow Granger, of Des Moines and Lewis Todhunter were prosecuting attorneys. Isaac Parish, Curtis Bates and D. O. Finch were attorneys for the defense. The trial was full of sensation from beginning to end. The evidence brought out the facts that Pleasant Fouts killed his wife with a knife, cutting and stabbing her on the neck. The deed was like that of a mad man; and today the plea of insanity would perhaps have caused the acquittal of the murderer. The jury found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Townsend sentenced him to be hung, and appointed the 15th day of December, 1854, as the day for the execution of the sentence, and within one mile of the town of Indianola as the place. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and the decision of the court below was reversed in some points, but the offense was made murder in the second degree, and the punishment, imprisonment for life. Fouts served in the penitentiary for almost twenty-four years. The old settlers, who remember this case, look back to it as one of the most shocking that ever occurred in this part of the state.

James Neely shot and killed Cassady, in Linn township, on the 1st day of August, 1864. Neely was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced by Judge Gray to fifteen years of hard labor in the penitentiary. In 1878, he was pardoned out by Governor Kirkwood.

The most sensational trials ever conducted in this part of the state are known as the "tear down" murders. There was a neighborhood imbroglio in Greenfield township, which culminated in the murder of three men, and a fourth was seriously wounded. Three families were involved. Some other parties were drawn into the all around quarrel. There is a Christian church in the neighborhood, where revival services were being held. At the close of the services on Saturday night, February 19th, 1876, about forty rods from the church, David Howry quarreled with one of the opposite party. In a moment there was a general fight in which the Howrys, Westfalls, Dillards, Frank Battles, James Grum and Thomas Flannagan took part. Fire-arms and knives were used. George Howry and John Howry were killed on the ground, and Thomas Grum died in a few days, and David Howry was seriously injured. On the next day, Sunday, Sheriff Meek arrested Benjamin Westfall, Levi Westfall, Thomas Dillard, Jack Dillard, Fremont Dillard, Frank Battles and Thomas Flannagan. The first trial was at the January term, 1877, of the District court, when Benjamin Westfall was put upon trial for the murder of George

Howry. Judge Leonard was on the bench. Williamson and Parrott, Judge C. C. Cole and H. McNeil were attorneys for the defendant. Hiram Y. Smith was prosecuting attorney and was assisted by Bryan and Seevers. The trial closed after three weeks of continued sensation. The jury found the defendant guilty of murder in the second degree. Judge Leonard sentenced the defendant to the penitentiary for twelve years. The case was appealed to the Supreme court, where the decision of the lower court was reversed, and the case remanded for a new trial. It was tried again at the January term of 1879, and the defendant was acquitted.

The next case was the trial of Thomas Dillard, Simeon Jackson Dillard and Thomas Flannagan, for the murder of George Howry. By change of venue this trial was in the Madison county court in 1877, February term. The verdict was guilty as to the Dillards; Flannagan was acquitted. The Dillards appealed to the Supreme Court. The decision of the court below was reversed and the cases remanded for a new trial. Jacob F. Dillard was tried in the Warren county court, with the same results as the Benjamin Westfall case. He appealed to the Supreme Court and its decision was also the same as in the other cases.

In the spring of 1879, the people having grown weary of both the excitement and expense of these cases, the Board of Supervisors recommended the circulation of a petition, asking the court to dismiss all the remaining cases, which was done; and over two thousand citizens of Warren county signed said petition. The trials had already cost the county over \$30,000. Mr. George Collings, acting as attorney for Warren county, moved that all the remaining cases be dismissed from the docket, which was finally done. The legal phase of this sad affair was now closed, but it remains a blot upon the good name of Warren county, although a generation has passed since it occurred.

THE MISS CADING MURDER.

In about a year and a half after the "tear down" murders, Miss Augusta Cading was murdered in her own home, in Belmont township. Miss Cading's father had sold his farm, and it was supposed had some money in his house. On the 30th of October, 1877, Mr. Cading and his son went to Indianola. A little after dark, two masked men rushed into the house. Miss Cading attempted to push the leader back through the door. She jerked the mask from his face in the scuffle, and she was shot twice. One of the assailants asked her how she felt after she was shot. She and her little sister recognized the voice and the general appearance of the man as Reuben Proctor, a near neighbor. The murderers did not obtain any money, but retreated. Miss Cading bolted and barricaded the doors and then lay down upon a bed to rise no more. Proctor was arrested and lodged in jail in Indianola. At night a mob tried to break open the jail, but failed. The next day, Proctor was taken by the sheriff to Belmont township to be tried before Squire Van Gilder. In the evening, the court adjourned, and as the sheriff was crossing the street with the prisoner, a mob rushed upon them. The sheriff was held by some of the mob, others

seized the prisoner and hurried him to a stock scales, where a rope was put around his neck, and the other end thrown over the cross beams of the scales, the culprit lifted by the neck from the platform, where he was left to die. The mob dispersed. Miss Cading died the next day. The murder was bad enough but the lynching was far worse. This is the only case of lynching that ever occurred in Warren county.

Many people maintain that the slow processes of the courts and their utter inability in many cases to punish the guilty, induces lynching, but this does not wholly account for that form of lawlessness. Men imbibe a thirst for blood, and then urge each other on until they are ready to take the law into their own hands, and put a fellow-man to death without due process of law. The fact that the culprit was guilty and deserved death does not justify lynching or relieve it of the charge of murder. If a hundred men unite in taking the life of a fellow man, they are all as guilty of murder as one of their number would be who committed the deed. Nothing so demoralizes a community and breeds lawlessness as mobocracy. All good citizens are equally interested in maintaining the law and seeing that its due processes are not hindered by the stealthy proceedings of mobs, who often attempt to justify their unlawful deeds. It is a sad admission to make, that the Supreme Court of Iowa has often defeated the ends of justice and allowed the guilty one to go free by its close adherence to the so called technicalities of the law, at least, it so appears to the common people, but all this is no justification of lynching. Our only safety lies in the absolute prevalence of law.

THE JOHN HOSSACK MURDER.

On the night of December 2, 1900, in Squaw township, Warren county, Iowa, John Hossack, while in his own home and in his own bed, was murdered by the use of an instrument supposed to be an ax. His widow, Margaret Hossack, was charged with the crime, arrested, and indicted by the Grand Jury. George Clammer was county attorney and prosecuted the case with the assistance of H. McNeil. Henderson and Berry were attorneys for the defendant. James D. Gamble was the presiding Judge. This was one of the most exciting trials that ever occurred in Warren county. The trial began April 18, 1901. The Hossack family and many others were witnesses. The jury found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, fixing her punishment imprisonment for life. Her attorneys appealed the case to the Supreme Court. The decision of the court below was reversed and the case remanded back for a new trial. Subsequently, on a change of venue, the case was removed to Madison county, where Margaret Hossack was again tried for the murder of her husband. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict. Later the case was dismissed. This ended one of the most exciting criminal trials in the history of Warren county and in this dismissal the question as to who murdered John Hossack went into the shades of mystery, perhaps, never to be known. One thing is certain, John Hossack was murdered, and his murderer, or murderers, up to this date have not been punished.

On the 9th of September, 1873, Mr. Taylor and his brother-in-law, Mr. Slack, of Richland township, became involved in a quarrel, which ended in a fight in which Taylor used a knife, and so wounded Slack that he died in a day or two. Taylor was arrested, and upon a preliminary examination in the Justice Court, was acquitted on the ground of self defense.

Edward Knotts, of Virginia township, died in a mysterious way. Sometime afterward Charles McCuddin and J. J. McCuddin, brothers, were arrested and charged with having murdered Edward Knotts. The trial was concluded on the 17th of January, 1897. The jury failed to agree. The second trial was concluded on the 25th of September, 1897. The jury acquitted both defendants.

In 1895, T. P. Edgerton was sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in the penitentiary, for having shot and killed a boy named Sandy, whom he found in his melon patch. This unfortunate affair occurred in Liberty township. Edgerton was freed before his time expired.

This closes the painful narration of a list of murder trials that have occurred in Warren county. Perhaps the list is not complete, but the number is altogether too long as it is.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE BANKS OF WARREN COUNTY.

Banking is the most certain measure of a community's prosperity. No line of business is in such close touch with all other interests. It is essentially reciprocal in its operations. The well managed bank is a promoter of legitimate enterprises and the universal collector, conservator and distributor of the people's money, receiving on deposit funds temporarily unemployed and placing same where needed for temporary use. The bank can make but a small profit in a particular transaction, while the man who receives the accommodation may make it the basis on which he builds his fortune. He who deposits with the bank therefore confers a greater benefit upon his neighbor than upon the bank which receives his dollars. The public is showing its appreciation of these benefits by a freer use of banking privileges than formerly, thus extending the possibilities of the service.

The history of banking in Warren county is in a general way the history of banking throughout the state. As late as 1882 there were but two banks within our borders with deposits of about two hundred thousand dollars. The population at that time, and even as early as 1870, was nearly as great as at the present time, but our wealth has been generously multiplied. Twenty-five years ago the man with a bank account was the exception and was generally the man of affairs—the well-to-do man actively engaged in business. We have now twenty banks with two million dollars on deposit. Practically every man, woman and child with even a little money has a deposit account. Their dollars are no longer hid under bushels. The banks of this county have more than five thousand depositing customers—at least one-fourth of the population. Many keep accounts with two or more banks.



WARREN COUNTY STATE BANK

During the fifty years from the establishment of the first bank, there has not been a failure in the county; no depositor has lost a dollar. During the financial stringency of the closing months of 1907, the wise discretion of our people accepting conditions cheerfully, enabled the banks to continue a practically unimpaired service. In the face of the enormous defalcation in the adjoining county the record here is highly complimentary both to the banks and their patrons.

The banks of Warren county average one to each voting precinct. Five are located off the railroad, while three are remote from postoffices. There is an apparent effort to emulate the postoffice department in its free delivery system.

EARLY BANKING.

GEORGE W. JONES & CO.

The pioneer bank of the county was established in Indianola in 1858 by George W. Jones & Co. George W. Jones and W. T. Smith comprised the firm. Mr. Jones had for some years previously owned and operated a dry goods store on the south side of the square. Mr. Smith was an Oskaloosa capitalist. The brick building now occupied by Harvey Sisters on the west side, was built for the bank, and was, we understand, one of the first three brick houses in the town and the most valuable building on the square. Dan Poorman was the first cashier, but when J. W. Jones, of Hardin county, later a resident of Indianola, was elected state treasurer, he appointed Mr. Poorman as his deputy (1859), and George B. O'Kell succeeded to the cashiership. Mr. O'Kell remained with the business about eight years, until it was transferred to David Hallam & Son. Hallam & Son occupied a wooden building on the east side of the square where G. E. Johnson's dry goods store now stands. The sole owners were David Hallam and Thomas W. Hallam. Thomas acted as cashier until after the reorganization and inclusion of this concern with the First National Bank.

SIGLER'S BANK.

On the west side of the square, on the south half of the grounds now covered by Dan G. Peck's hardware store, H. C. Sigler and associates started a bank in 1867. Mr. Sigler was an Osceola man. William Christy was the cashier. It was generally understood that George E. Griffith was in some way interested in the business. He at least was active in the original promotion of the institution. William Christy was later elected state treasurer from Clarke county. In January, 1871, this bank's identity was absorbed in the Warren County Banking Association.

J. B. McMURRAY & CO.

In 1869 J. B. McMurray, William Long and Charles McKay, under the firm name of J. B. McMurray & Co., opened a bank on east Main street on the present site of Swartslander's cafe. Our fellow townsman, Charles McKay, the only

survivor we believe of either of the three pioneer banks, was cashier until its voluntary dissolution early in 1871. Mr. McMurray, as elsewhere stated, became cashier of the Warren County Banking Association.

During the continuance of this partnership, Indianola had three banks. After this one closed it was more than ten years before a third one again started.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National was the first incorporated and the only National bank ever opened in Warren county. Taking over the business of Hallam & Son, it was organized November 15th, 1870. The first directors were David Hallam, Thomas W. Hallam, Daniel H. Van Pelt, W. L. Kircher and Frank M. Van Pelt. David Hallam was the first president; Thomas W. Hallam was the first cashier. The charter was dated April 13th, 1871, and with a capital of \$50,000 the institution was launched, or more accurately, relaunched for it may be properly considered as a continuation of the Jones and the Hallam banks. The subsequent presidents and cashiers with the dates of election are as follows: Presidents, H. P. Taylor, June 18, 1871; A. R. Henry, October 19, 1874; J. G. Sandy, February 27, 1893; John A. Shuler, January 11, 1898; J. M. Harlan, January 11, 1900. Cashiers, A. S. Moncrief, January 9, 1872; Edd R. McKee, January 14, 1873; G. A. Worth, August 31, 1874; J. F. Samson, July 13, 1898.

The accession of A. R. Henry to the presidency amounted almost to a reorganization, as with him came a number of new stock-holders who purchased the interests of the previous management. Among the new men were, J. G. Sandy, Richard Moore, Elisha Hardin, J. F. Goode, and Alexander Schee.

The present officers are: J. M. Harlan, president; J. F. Samson, cashier; and F. H. McClure, assistant cashier.

Dating from the Jones bank, the First National is now fifty years old and the oldest bank in the county. The value of a good bank to a community in a half century of continuous activity is difficult to estimate.

THE WARREN COUNTY BANK.

In November, 1870, a partnership for the transaction of banking in Indianola, was formed by the following persons: Thomas Thompson, Wesley Cheshire, R. R. Latta, Lewis Todhunter, H. C. Sigler, John Cheshire, J. B. McMurray, George W. Heiney, A. H. Swan, J. H. Whitney and James McGee. Their firm name was The Warren County Banking Association. John Cheshire was president and J. B. McMurray was cashier. It will be noticed that the above names include the heads of two banks already in operation here. This of course concluded the careers of the other banks. Mr. McMurray remained in the capacity of cashier for about a year, when Burt A. Smith was elected. Mr. Smith held the position until his death in 1881, and from that time until the incorporation of the bank in 1881, Myron Cheshire stood at the cashier's desk.

January 31st, 1884, the Warren County Bank was incorporated under our

state laws with a capital of \$60,000. The incorporators were John Cheshire, J. H. Whitney, William Buxton, A. H. Swan, George W. Seevers, B. L. Harding, and W. E. Hazen. John Cheshire continued as president and J. H. Whitney was elected cashier. At this time or shortly afterward, a number of eastern capitalists including Senator Morrill of Vermont acquired stock in this bank. F. H. Cheshire followed Mr. Whitney as cashier for a short time.

February 7th, 1893, William Buxton became president of the bank, and William Buxton, Jr., was chosen as cashier.

In 1905, Judge John A. Storey purchased an interest in the bank and on October 5th, was elected vice-president. Judge Storey immediately assumed an active part in the management. At this time, William Buxton, Jr. retired and was succeeded as cashier by John H. Derrough. Edd R. Guthrie is assistant cashier.

In 1904 the bank was rechartered as The Warren County State Bank with a capital of \$50,000.

THE BANK OF MILO.

Outside of Indianola, Nathan Schee was the pioneer banker of Warren county. Noting that the commercial conditions of the new but thriving little village of Milo required banking accommodations, Mr. Schee drove in from his nursery on the morning of March 6th, 1882, planted a new enterprise in the village, and called it The Bank of Milo. A corner in Frank Ferguson's drug store was all the room required. John F. Schee was appointed cashier. A year later a partnership was formed by Nathan and John F. and their father, Alexander Schee. The firm name was then Nathan Schee & Co. Still later Samuel Shaw, Lewis Schee and James Schee entered the firm which was then called Schee Bros. & Co. The bank, however, has always been known as the Bank of Milo. A two story brick building, the first of the kind in Milo was built by Nathan Schee in 1887 and became the permanent home of the business.

On April 12th, 1884, the entire assets were sold to the Citizens Bank; but after five and a half years, the old firm reorganized and securing the old location started up again October 17th, 1889. Alex. Schee had died in the meantime but Mrs. Alice Schee's name appeared instead. To the old firm were added the names of Peter Heller (since deceased), John Wikle and J. H. Adamson. Since the reorganization the officers have been: Nathan Schee, president; John F. Schee, vice president; and J. E. Clayton, cashier.

BANK OF LACONA.

In 1892, the Bank of Lacona commenced business. S. H. Mallory and Frank R. Crocker were the proprietors. A. W. Campbell was the cashier. Ten years later a reorganization resulted in the following partners: Frank R. Crocker, Elias Mills, Samuel Oxenrider, John W. Shupe, C. T. Murray, J. A. Pogue and H. M. Wilson. Elias Mills was named as president and H. M. Wilson succeeded A. W. Campbell as cashier.

Frank R. Crocker died by his own hand October 31st, 1907. The peculiar situation resulting from his death and defalcation necessitated the appointment of a temporary receiver that the Crocker interests could be eliminated and the rights and liabilities of the surviving partners equitably determined. The bank reorganized, and when it reopened for business January 15th, 1908, it moved smoothly on without the loss of a customer. At no time was there any question as to the solvency of the firm, nor was there any loss of confidence. It is a private bank and its responsibility is therefore limited only by the wealth of its partners.

The bank is now owned by Elias Mills, Samuel Oxenrider, J. A. Pogue and H. M. Wilson.

The officers are: Elias Mills, president; J. A. Pogue, vice president and H. M. Wilson, cashier.

THE CITIZENS BANK, MILO.

C. M. Condit, Elisha Hardin, J. H. Adamson, Jos. E. Sandy, J. A. Notestine, Henry Sommar, R. B. McClelland, and Silas Westerfield put up the funds for a new private bank which started in Milo March 21st, 1893. Elisha Hardin lived at Pleasantville and was interested in the banking business there, and at Knoxville and also in the First National Bank at Indianola. The others were local men. The first officers were Elisha Hardin, president; J. H. Adamson, vice president; and C. M. Condit, cashier. J. A. Notestine was elected president March 21st, 1894 and has held that position until April 15th, 1908 when he was succeeded by C. S. Fair. The present cashiers with dates of election are as follows: C. M. Condit, March 21st, 1893; Edd R. Guthrie, July 17th, 1900; J. R. Lundy, 1901; W. A. Shaw, April 14th, 1902; C. S. Fair, September 3rd, 1903 and F. H. Starr, April 15th, 1908. J. N. Goode has served as assistant cashier for a number of years. J. F. Goode is vice president. The present partners are: J. A. Notestine, G. W. Burgess, E. J. Burgess, J. F. Goode, James Schee, Samuel Shaw, F. H. Starr, F. P. Runyan, Jasper Sutton and C. S. Fair.

It will be noticed that several of these partners are also interested in some of the other banks of the county.

The Citizens Bank owns its own building, a handsome structure, the best in the village.

THE INDIANOLA BANKING COMPANY.

On Thanksgiving Day, in 1892, Philip Sinnard, W. G. Stanley and John F. Schee planned a new bank, and on the same day purchased the site whereon was erected the following year a banking house for the Indianola Banking Company. This institution was opened for business April 17th, 1893 in E. W. Perry's store-room on the east side of the square. It was and still is a private bank.

The partners at the beginning were: Philip Sinnard, Solomon Reeves, F. M. Roberts, Frank H. Cheshire, E. W. Brown, W. G. Stanley, Samuel Shaw, Lewis Schee, James Schee and John F. Schee.

Philip Sinnard was the first president; W. G. Stanley was cashier at the first and still holds the same position. Frank H. Cheshire acted as cashier at the beginning for a few months until Mr. Stanley's term as county superintendent expired.

Samuel Shaw was elected president of the bank August 1st, 1898, and John F. Schee who had been active in the management as vice president since October 1st, 1896, succeeded Mr. Shaw August 1st, 1900. Lewis Schee as vice president shares in the management of the bank.

The owners of the business at the present time are Nathan Schee, James Schee, Samuel Shaw, Lewis Schee, W. G. Stanley, and John F. Schee. All of these men are also interested in other banks. •

WORTH SAVINGS BANK.

Gorham A. Worth retired from the First National Bank July 13th, 1898, after almost a quarter of a century's service behind the same counter. He had already worked hard enough and long enough to merit honorable acquittal, but he had contracted the banking habit and could not break off. By the fourth of the following January, he had a new bank fixed up in the new building erected for the purpose by W. H. Berry; and on that day opened up Worth Savings Bank, where he is still doing business and entertaining his friends with stories of other days.

This bank was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000 which was increased one year later to \$15,000 to make room for more business. On April 15th, 1901, it was raised to \$20,000.

The stockholders at the beginning were W. H. Berry, G. A. Worth, G. W. Parsons, D. H. Nutting and T. D. Swan. Since that time J. A. Pendry, C. C. Reynolds and Clyde Proudfoot have acquired interests.

There has been no change in the management since the bank started. The president, vice president and cashier respectively have been and still are W. H. Berry, T. D. Swan and G. A. Worth. Clyde D. Proudfoot has recently been elected assistant cashier.

NEW VIRGINIA SAVINGS BANK.

Robert Davidson opened the New Virginia Bank in September, 1892 and was the sole owner for about eight years. Wm. J. Davidson and Freeman C. Davidson bought into the bank in 1900.

In 1905 the private bank was succeeded by the New Virginia Savings Bank, capitalized at \$20,000. The incorporators were Robert Davidson, Freeman C. Davidson, Wesley G. Davidson, Hugh Davidson, Richard A. Wickett, Harrison H. Ogle, Robert Funston and Charles C. Romine. These are all local people and we understand are still all connected with the bank. The management has been with the Davidsons from the beginning. The present officers are Robert Davidson, president; R. A. Wickett, vice president; W. J. Davidson, cashier and J. R. Hall, assistant cashier.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK OF NEW VIRGINIA.

The Citizens Savings Bank was incorporated early in 1902, with a capital of \$10,000. The stockholders were Dennis Lower, Elsie Lower, C. C. Rundall, Wm. Buxton, Boyd Reed, C. E. Reed, D. C. Coltrane, J. S. Johnson, David Bolyard and W. Keiser.

The first officers were C. C. Rundall, president; Boyd Reed, vice president; Dennis Lower, cashier; J. I. Mills followed Mr. Lower as cashier.

The present officers of the bank are Simon Casady, president; Jas. N. Casady, vice president and F. C. Stiffler, cashier.

NORWALK BANK.

The Norwalk Bank is a private bank and belongs to Simon Casady, of the Iowa National and Des Moines Savings Bank, and to J. N. Casady who lives in Norwalk and conducts the business of the bank. It was established in 1895 and was the first bank in the northwest quarter of the county.

CUMMING BANK.

The Cumming Bank is a private bank under the same ownership and management as the Norwalk Bank. In none of these sketches is the capital of private banks given for the reason that it is immaterial. The backing or security of banks like these is chiefly outside of the bank's assets. It is sufficient to know that this is a Casady bank. The Cumming bank was opened for business in 1900. W. H. Glynn is the cashier.

SPRING HILL BANK.

This is another Casady bank—same ownership as the Norwalk and Cumming banks. Charles Ash is the cashier. The Bank of Spring Hill was started by J. R. Lundy and J. I. Farley March 9th, 1904, and was operated in connection or rather in the same building with their stock of merchandise. Mr. Lundy had previously been in the banking business in Milo. Shortly after the business was established, he bought Mr. Farley's interest and conducted the business as sole owner until April 6th, 1908, when he sold to Simon and J. N. Casady. The name was then changed to the Spring Hill Bank.

FARMERS BANK.

Sandyville enjoys the unusual distinction of having two banks and a location five miles from railroad or postoffice. The Farmers Bank was organized in 1902 by B. F. Heiny, C. R. Bassett, E. S. Bassett, E. S. Heiny, J. B. Reins, W. A. Heiny, and N. E. Spurgin. Sandyville then had a postoffice. The service is just as good yet as daily free delivery goes out from Ackworth.

E. S. Heiny, B. F. Heiny, J. M. Spurgin and J. B. Reins are now the partners in the business. J. M. Spurgin is the president and E. S. Heiny is the cashier. B. F. Heiny is the cashier of the Citizens Bank of Pleasantville.

BANK OF SANDYVILLE.

The Heiny Brothers are bankers. W. A. Heiny assisted in starting both banks in Sandyville. The Bank of Sandyville was put in motion July 21st, 1904. It is a private bank and was owned at the beginning by W. A. Heiny, Emma B. Heiny, N. E. Spurgin and Ada Heiny-Spurgin. There has been no change in ownership. W. A. Heiny is president of this bank and N. E. Spurgin is cashier. They own their banking house which was built for the purpose, with as good a vault as can be found in city banks.

THE CITIZENS' BANK, CARLISLE.

The Citizens' Bank at Carlisle, was started by C. H. Kegley, of Mitchellville, in 1894, and after a year Mr. Kegley sold to H. J. & Geo. C. McMurtrie. The McMurtrie Brothers conducted the business until in 1901, at which time Wm. Buxton, Jr., and J. M. Harlan purchased the business. J. M. Browne of Indianola, at this time went into the bank as cashier, and held that position for about one year. In 1902 William Buxton, the elder, came into the business, and J. M. Harlan retired. The Buxtons owned and operated the bank until January, 1908, when a new deal was made by which a number of local people became partners in the business. The composition of the firm at the present time is: William Buxton, William Buxton, Jr., Mrs. Parthena Watts, Henry Switzer, W. C. Fry, W. N. Grant, Edward Grant, George Myers, Bert Sanders, Sarah E. Cooper, Clara B. Nicholson and Alva Corzatt.

Wm. Buxton, Jr., is president. Bert Sanders is cashier, and has been since 1902.

BANK OF PALMYRA.

The Bank of Palmyra was opened January, 1908, and is therefore the youngest bank in the county. Its ownership is identical with the Citizens' Bank of Carlisle. H. J. Switzer is president; W. N. Grant is cashier.

FARMERS' SAVING BANK, LACONA.

The Farmers' Savings Bank of Lacona, was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.00, and opened for business August 3rd, 1907, with enough stockholders to guarantee a profitable business with themselves. Here is the complete list: George Miller, J. W. Hadley, F. H. Starr, E. J. Burgess, Joe Dittmer, Andrew Dittmer, George Dittmer, E. Schroeder, Leonora Carpenter, F. A. Walk, William Bote, E. S. Bearden, George Thomason, J. W. Thorn, William Carpenter, James Fетters, Wm. Shupe, C. L. V. Shupe, Isaac Shupe and Gus Tilden, G. E. MacKinnon, Mary Linnane, A. Wachter and J. W. Carpenter.

The original officers still hold their positions. They are George Miller, president; E. Schroeder, vice-president; Wm. Carpenter, cashier. Wm. Carpenter was the organizer and leading spirit in the enterprise.

FARMERS' BANK, LIBERTY CENTER.

The Farmers' Bank at Liberty Center, was opened for business September 2nd, 1907. It is a private bank, and its partners at the beginning were: W. E. Lyon, J. H. Sandy, M. E. Young, S. B. McFarland, G. L. Matson, Ralph Kimport, I. C. Taylor, Samuel Shaw, C. S. Fair, E. J. Burgess, F. P. Runyan, Leander Westerfield and George W. Judkins. No changes have occurred either in ownership or management. W. E. Lyon, president; J. H. Sandy, vice-president and George W. Judkins, cashier.

FARMERS' BANK, HARTFORD.

The year 1907 was a good year for banks. The Farmers' Bank of Hartford, was also started in that year, and is officered by W. G. Tallman, president; H. S. Fleagle, vice-president, and M. E. Robinson, cashier.

THE FARMERS' SAVINGS BANK, CARLISLE.

Still another bank for 1907, and still another "Farmers'" bank. The Farmers' Savings Bank of Carlisle, was incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.00, and its first officers were James Watt, president; W. G. Tallman, vice-president, and H. S. Fleagle, cashier. The leading interest and the management of the business have recently passed into the hands of Charles E. Thomas, the present cashier.

JOHN F. SCHEE.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860, the south became sullen and began to assume a war attitude. The people of the north looked upon this as a bluff, and expected the south to become quiet and accept the situation, but in this the north was sadly mistaken. Early in 1861, the southern states, one after another, began passing ordinances of secession. It was not until April 12, 1861, when Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, commanded by Major Anderson, U. S. A., was fired upon by armed rebels, that the whole country began to realize that a great civil war was imminent, yet, but few if any, realized the magnitude of the situation. The president, himself, thought that the matter was not very serious. He called for seventy-five thousand volunteers to suppress the rebellion, but in a little time called for three hundred thousand, and soon after for another three hundred thousand. Then the worst fears began to be verified, the terrible Battle of Shiloh convinced all that the stupendous strife was fully inaugurated. The people of Warren county were pronounced, almost without a single exception, in favor of the maintenance of the Union. In 1860, there were something over ten thousand inhabitants in the county. During the struggle of '61-'65, but little improvement was made, yet those ten thousand furnished more than one thousand

soldiers for the Union army. Warren county responded to each call for volunteers with a readiness and a patriotism that their children may always be proud of. Of these more than one thousand men, some were killed in battle, some died in camp, in prison, and in hospital, and many have died since they were discharged, but a few still live to recount the hardships and horrors of the cruel war of the rebellion. In the following pages an effort has been made to record the name of each soldier who was credited to Warren county. It has cost considerable labor and some money to get the list. There was no reliable list in Warren county. The names had to be copied from the records in Des Moines. The authorities are now preparing a proper military history of each Iowa soldier gathered from the records in Washington City and in Des Moines. By an act of the Thirty-second General Assembly, the board is authorized to prepare in proper form for publication, a complete roster of all Iowa soldiers, sailors and marines of the war with Mexico, the War of the Rebellion, and the Spanish-American and Philippine wars, including the military service of soldiers engaged in the Spirit Lake expedition and other service against the Indians, together with the state troops who rendered active service during the war of the rebellion. Section second provides said compilation shall contain the main item of record of each officer and soldier, and of each organization, so far as the same can be obtained from the records in the adjutant-general's office in the war department at Washington, in the official records of the Union armies, and from other official reliable sources. It shall include brief historical sketches of the organization, service and engagements of all Iowa regiments, and other Iowa organizations, with summaries of casualties, list of soldiers confined in Confederate prisons, and those buried in national cemeteries. A copy is to be sent to each public library in the state, to each Grand Army post, and a set to each Camp of Spanish War Veterans, free. The remainder are to be sold at actual cost. This will be a valuable contribution to military history, and will doubtless be greatly appreciated. The following list of the men who served in the Civil war, and who gave their place of residence as Warren county, at the time of enlistment, is compiled from the records in the adjutant-general's office. It contains one thousand and forty-one names, doubtless some of these names are duplicated, especially will this be found among those who reenlisted in 1864. Mr. Roy Worth, who copied this list, intended that no name should be repeated, but in some cases may have failed. There are names on the rosters to which no address is appended, therefore, no county gets credit for such. A few who resided in Warren county received their mail at postoffices in other counties, consequently were credited to the county in which they received their mail. All will be glad when the above publication is completed and distributed. No topic in this book has been handled with more care and with deeper interest than the record of the soldiers—the brave and worthy men who stood for the right in the day of the country's extreme peril.

WARREN COUNTY WAR RECORD.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers credited to Warren county:

George W. Clark, Brevet Brigadier General, promoted from Colonel Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Paris P. Henderson, Colonel Tenth Infantry; P. Gad Bryan, Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry; John M. Cochrane, Major Tenth Infantry; John Kern, Major Thirty-Fourth Infantry; William M. Bryant, Adjutant Thirty-Fourth Infantry; James M. Bryan, Battalion Adjutant First Cavalry; Henry S. Bowman, Adjutant Tenth Infantry; Lewis Todhunter, Quarter Master Forty-Eighth Infantry; Charles W. Davis, Surgeon Thirty-Fourth Infantry; David B. Allen, Surgeon Thirtieth Infantry; Victor H. Coffman, Assistant Surgeon Thirty-Fourth Infantry; J. D. McCleary, Assistant Surgeon Thirty-Fourth and Forty-Sixth Infantry; Hezekiah Fisk, Assistant Surgeon Fifteenth Infantry; Victor H. Coffman, Sergeant-Major Thirty-Fourth Battalion; Hubbard C. Henderson, Sergeant-Major Forty-Eighth Infantry; Joseph T. Meek, Quarter-Master Sergeant Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Wesley M. White, Quarter-master Sergeant Forty-eighth Infantry; Ephraim G. Sandy, Quarter-Master Sergeant Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Eighth Infantry consolidated; John W. Brown, Commissary Sergeant Third Infantry; James Talbott, Commissary Sergeant Forty-Eighth Infantry; John M. Folger, Hospital Steward Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Eighth Infantry consolidated; Adam L. Ogg, Captain Company A, Third Infantry; John M. Cochrane, Captain Company G, Tenth Infantry; M. C. Randleman, Captain Company B, Tenth Infantry; E. J. Kuhn, Captain Company G, Tenth Infantry; William P. Guthrie, Captain Company B, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Daniel H. Lyons, Captain Company C, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; James H. Knox, Captain Company D, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; John Kern, Captain Company H, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; James S. Clark, Captain Company C, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; James A. Dungan, Captain Company B, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Ebenezer Herring, Captain Company H, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; John M. Lee, Captain Company D, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Robert Longshore, Captain Company A, Forty-Eighth Infantry; George M. Walker, Captain Company D, First Cavalry; George W. Clarke, First Lieutenant Company G, Third Infantry; Philo G. C. Merrill, First Lieutenant Company G, Third Infantry; Samuel Irwin, First Lieutenant Company G, Third Infantry; Isaac Sexton, First Lieutenant Company B, Tenth Infantry; John M. Cochrane, First Lieutenant Company G, Tenth Infantry; James H. Millen, First Lieutenant Company G, Tenth Infantry; E. J. Kuhn, First Lieutenant Company G, Tenth Infantry; Hezekiah Fiske, First Lieutenant Company G, Fifteenth Infantry; Daniel Embree, First Lieutenant Company G, Fifteenth Infantry; William Michael, First Lieutenant Company G, Eighteenth Infantry; John S. C. Wasson, First Lieutenant Company B, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Cyrus F. Boyd, First Lieutenant Company B, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Hubbard C. Henderson, First Lieutenant Company C, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Elias W. Perry, First Lieutenant Company C, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Thomas L. Dilley, First Lieutenant Company D, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Ebenezer Herring, First Lieutenant Company H, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Robert E. Martin, First Lieutenant Company A, Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Eighth consolidated; John McAndrew, First Lieutenant Company E, Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Eighth consolidated; Alexander H. Paiseley, First Lieutenant Company G, Fortieth

Infantry; Asahel Ward, First Lieutenant Company A, Forty-Eighth Infantry; Philo G. C. Merrill, Second Lieutenant Company G, Third Infantry; Charles L. Anderson, Second Lieutenant Company G, Third Infantry; Oren Adams, Second Lieutenant Company B, Tenth Infantry; W. N. Cooper, Second Lieutenant Company B, Tenth Infantry; Robert Longshore, Second Lieutenant Company G, Tenth Infantry; John M. Cochrane, Second Lieutenant Company G, Tenth Infantry; J. S. Smith, Second Lieutenant Company G, Tenth Infantry; Hezekiah Fiske, Second Lieutenant Company G, Fifteenth Infantry; Daniel Embree, Second Lieutenant Company G, Fifteenth Infantry; James S. Clarke, Second Lieutenant Company C, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; John M. Lee, Second Lieutenant Company D, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Augustus B. Swift, Second Lieutenant Company D, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Thomas L. Dilley, Second Lieutenant Company D, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; James A. Dungan, Second Lieutenant Company G, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Thomas G. Milligan, Second Lieutenant Company H, Thirty-fourth Infantry; John McAndrew, Second Lieutenant Company H, Thirty-fourth Infantry; Clinton J. Comins, Second Lieutenant Company I, Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Moses F. Clark, Second Lieutenant Company A, Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Eighth consolidated; Archibald R. Henry, Second Lieutenant Company E, Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Eighth consolidated; S. B. Lindsay, Second Lieutenant Company A, Forty-Eighth Infantry; William B. Ramsey, Second Lieutenant Company D, First Cavalry; John C. Hammon, Second Lieutenant Company D, First Cavalry.

SECOND REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Company D, Privates: Enoch J. Yount, Lorin R. Bingham. Company I, Lewis Friend Tuttle.

THIRD REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY G.

George W. Clarke, Quarter-Master; Josiah McLeod, Quarter-Master Sergeant; Miller R. Tidrick, Commissary Sergeant; John W. Brown, Commissary Sergeant; Adam L. Ogg, Captain; George W. Clarke, First Lieutenant; Philo G. C. Merrill, First Lieutenant; Samuel Irwin, First Lieutenant; Charles L. Anderson, Second Lieutenant; Archibald Payne, First Sergeant; William C. Shepherd, Second Sergeant; Robert Kinsley, Third Sergeant; John W. Brown, Fourth Sergeant; John J. Vanhyning, Second Sergeant; William R. Stimson, Fifth Sergeant; William F. Wright, Third Sergeant; J. I. Taylor, Fifth Sergeant; Isaac W. Jones, First Corporal; William Swan, Second Corporal; Alfred Francis, Second Corporal; Samuel K. Hall, Third Corporal; Nathan N. Mosher, Fourth Corporal; John Q. A. Patterson, Fourth Corporal; Jacob Cart, Fifth Corporal; Richard Todhunter, Fifth Corporal; Francis M. Latta, Fifth Corporal; Daniel Aird, Sixth Corporal; Philo J. Chapman, Drummer; John A. Lewis, Wagoner.

PRIVATES: Finley Anderson, Hugh B. Allison, Benjamin Alsop, William M. Bryant, Josiah M. Brown, George W. Barnett, Elijah Beerbower, Benjamin Burson, James M. Boyd, George W. Baty, Edward M. Barlow, Robert A. Blythe,

James G. Burch, Joseph Y. Baker, Daniel Burger, John H. Clark, Milton Cherry, Joshua Coles, Barton Coles, John Clingersmith, Silas Coryell, Arlington D. Campbell, John W. Fisher, John Griffin, James L. Heidrick, Joel Huffman, James H. Jones, Wilson Lower, Orlando A. Lish, Freeman D. Lee, William Michael, John McCullough, Elijah Mosher, Andrew J. Moors, Marion Nickols, Absalom W. Nickols, Thomas J. Nickols, Daniel W. Nickols, James W. Owens, Elias Oxenrider, Joseph Phillips, Samuel M. Quick, Eden Randal, Arthur W. Richards, William H. Randolph, Robert S. Silcott, George W. Silcott, George W. Shippey, David M. Styles, Edwin B. Shetterly, Samuel H. Thomas, James B. Willison, John Welsh, Jonathan Wells, William R. Clapp, Benjamin P. Coles, Rodney Higbee, Silas Hall, Joseph R. Hall, George E. Matthews, Adam Plumb, Wesley Spain, Orlando M. Nickols, Hercules Turner, Second Sergeant.

SECOND REGIMENT IOWA VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. CONSOLIDATED
WITH THIRD IOWA VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, NOV. 4,
1864, DEPARTMENT OF ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

COMPANY E. PRIVATES: Samuel B. Bennett, Terril L. Burlingame, Patrick Dowd, Jesse England, George Hammond, Phillip G. Hass, James King.

FOURTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY E. James Hastings, Sergeant Major; Emerson S. Bramhall, Second Sergeant; Thomas J. Price, Second Sergeant; Shedrick Herron, Second Corporal; Jasper M. Hargus, Second Corporal; John H. Patterson, Third Corporal; Abraham L. Spence, Third Sergeant.

PRIVATES: David Hastie, Lawrence P. Rhoads, William H. H. Ash, George Gentle, Azariah F. Bishop, Francis W. Cherry, William M. Cutch, John P. Glenn, John C. James, Samuel H. James, William S. Mountain, Isaac Reeves, Augustus H. Surber, Phillip L. Taylor, Robert Tryon, Jacob S. Vance, Robert S. Yount, Andrew J. Vanscoyk.

COMPANY F. John Keffer, Sixth Corporal. PRIVATES: Ezra Hendrickson, Andrew P. Hiatt, Sylvanus Hiatt, Samuel Z. Harris, Abraham Holmes, Nathan A. Harlan, George Keffer.

SIXTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Dennis Myers, Drum Major. PRIVATES: James Myers Company B; Aaron Vanscoy, Company F.

EIGHTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

PRIVATES: Appleton Marshall, Company G; John Tomlinson, Company H; John W. Baird, Company I; Henry Harsh, Company K.

TENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Paris P. Henderson, enlisted August 29, 1861, Captain Company B, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel January 27, 1863; promoted to Colonel August 18th, 1863; resigned, December 19th, 1864.

COMPANY B. John M. Cochrane, Sergeant Major; Daniel H. Lyon, Second Musician; Jas. H. Barnwell, Second Musician; Henry S. Graham, Third Musician; Thomas D. Noble, Third Musician; Martin C. Randleman, Captain; Oren Adkins, Second Lieutenant; Milton P. Black, First Sergeant; Herman H. Hurst, Second Sergeant; Francis M. Hargis, Third Sergeant; David D. Cummings, Fourth Sergeant; Isaac Sexton, Fifth Sergeant; Peter Kail, First Corporal; John C. Long, Second Corporal; Robert T. Moore, Fifth Corporal; Edward J. Couch, Sixth Corporal; Wm. L. Lockridge, Seventh Corporal; Benj. F. Kelley, Eighth Corporal; Wm. Spencer, Musician; Henry W. Burgett, Musician; John W. Randleman, Wagoner.

PRIVATES: Thos. J. Allen, Jas. W. Able, Eleazer S. Bramhall, David Ballard, John W. Babb, Jas. A. Browne, Jesse Beezley, Geo. W. Cummings, Wm. N. Cooper, Elias Chapman, William H. Cane, Isaac V. Carter, James H. Cutlip, Wilson W. Conner, Peter Davis, John Dooley, Wm. H. Farquer, Ephraim N. Fisher, Isaac Frazier, David R. Hammer, S. W. Hutching, Andrew J. Harris, Elisha R. James, James W. McPherson, Perry Myric, David H. Moredick, Robert Overton, Henry Perren, Henry Passage, Oliver Rule, Jas. M. Reed, Absalom Spence, Joel J. Starks, James J. Tate, James W. Wheeldon, Peter White, Andrew Aarons, Marion Farrell, Wm. H. Adkins, Simon W. Crosbie, Samuel Ferrell, Joseph Mountain, Wm. J. Heady, William Frazier, Ezra Hiatt, David Reeves, Cheen Wade, James Wright.

COMPANY G. Paris P. Henderson, Captain; Elbert J. Kuhn, First Lieutenant; Robert Longshore, Second Lieutenant; Jas. H. Miller, First Sergeant; Henry S. Bowman, Second Sergeant; Garrett Smith, Second Sergeant; Peter Ruble, Fourth Sergeant; Martin Ricker, Fourth Sergeant; John S. Smith, Fourth Sergeant; Jesse Monroe, Fifth Sergeant; Cobus Luken, First Corporal; Oliver P. Lewin, Second Corporal; Wm. H. Foster, Second Corporal; Elias B. Hicks, Third Corporal; Edward Graham, Fourth Corporal; Joseph Miles, Fifth Corporal; John M. Sharrett, Sixth Corporal; Garrett King, Seventh Corporal; John W. Rowe, Eighth Corporal; Richard Elson, Musician; Alonzo B. Colegrove, Wagoner.

PRIVATES: William Allen, James W. Ashby, John Barker, Jonathan Bunker, Henry Beerbower, John C. Brown, W. A. Butterfield, Willis Cook, Andrew J. Coffman, James N. Coulter, Francis M. Darrough, George W. Dill, James H. Easley, Stephen R. Easley, Samuel Ellrick, Milton O. Evans, Wm. H. Fulton, Wm. A. Flesher, Charles H. Freeman, Charles B. Fuqua, George W. Gray, Enoch C. Graham, Thomas M. Gregory, George S. Hagens, Nicholas Hellums, Elijah J. Hicks, Albert Hildreth, Jno. S. Hodges, Jacob H. Jackson, Daniel I. Johnson, Ed E. Johnson, Wm. P. Latimer, Wm. H. Lewis, Benjamin F. Marks, Francis M. Marks, Henry Marks, William Marks, Robert Marks, John A. Moore, John A. Mosae, Powhattan Murphey, Stephen F. Neiv, Wm. A. Parker, Jas. P. Percell, Sanford W. Provolt, Martin C. Ray, George W. Ruggles, John M. Sarchett, Daniel Sleeper, Daniel Shumier, Edward Shutt, Emanuel Snyder, Geo. N. Thomas, Benjamin F. Troy, John Vanderpool, John H. Warnock, Wm. N. Wellons, Cyrus O. Whetzell, Martin V. Willis, Franklin Willis, Wm. Willis, Joseph S. Winters, Jonathan T. Tilton, James Hornback, James McCoy,

James Larchet, Henry Birket, Henry N. Colegrove, Richard Hayworth, James M. Harbison, Davis M. Keen, Elihu Spencer, Alph. W. Colegrove. Company K: George R. Golliday, Samuel Ferrell, Levi Monroe, Arthur W. Monroe, David M. Reeves.

ELEVENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

PRIVATES: COMPANY B. Geo. B. Haworth, James Vanscoyoc. Company unknown. John R. Adair.

TWELFTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

PRIVATE: William H. Davis, Company unknown.

FOURTEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

PRIVATES: Owin Vanscoyoc, Company D; Zachariah Walker, Company E; Calvin Walker, Company E; George Liebig, Company unknown.

FIFTEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY G. Hezekiah Fisk, First Lieutenant; Cyrus F. Boyd, First Sergeant; Daniel Embree, Second Sergeant; Jefferson Hockett, First Corporal; Charles Webb, Sixth Corporal; Charles W. Kitchell, Sixth Corporal; Oliver P. McNutt, Seventh Corporal; Stiles F. Shepard, Eighth Corporal; Wm. Campbell, Eighth Corporal.

PRIVATES: Luther S. Boyd, George B. Cummins, John J. Cozad, John W. Cozad, Watson C. Embree, William R. Edmonds, Oscar E. Ford, Carl Finn, George H. Horton, Wm. W. James, Thomas J. Johnson, Miles W. Judkins, Levi H. Kerr, Thomas Kerr, George W. Locker, Harrison Morris, Warren Metcalf, John Mullen, John Myers, Wm. Motte, Bute Mote, William Nicholls, Wm. H. Parker, Francis Posegate, Harvey M. Reed, Elias Reid, Lewis M. Shark, Thos. Safford, Chas. B. Vinton, Humphrey B. Wyatt, Samuel L. Roberts, Daniel Hurst, John Meyers, John H. Merrill, John H. Reeves.

SIXTEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY F. Abraham Conn, Wagoner. PRIVATES: Case Bacon, Samuel F. Cook, Lorenzo D. Renfro, Wm. H. H. Renfro, Isaac J. Ricks, Oliver P. Shepard, Jonathan Vanscoyoc.

SEVENTEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Asahel Ward, Sergeant Major.

COMPANY B. PRIVATE: David R. Cherry.

COMPANY E. PRIVATES: Alfred Fisher, Wm. D. Fisher, Thomas P. Fisher, John G. Snodgrass.

COMPANY F. William Dougherty, David P. Lattimer, Thomas Piper,

Thomas A. Shetterly, Charles A. Wright.

COMPANY G. James C. Moore, Clold G. Braught, Samuel M. Braught, Elijah B. Hick, Geo. B. Leonard, Theophilus Leonard.

COMPANY K. A. V. Campbell, Wm. Ford, Wm. H. McGill, Samuel Palmer, Lewis G. Rice, Augustus R. Rollins, Daniel A. Rollins, George Smith, Wm. G. Snodgrass, Hugh A. White, Asahel Ward.

EIGHTEENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY G. Thomas Clark, Third Sergeant; Wm. Michaels, Sixth Corporal; Jesse D. Baker, Wagoner.

PRIVATES: Enos Foyle, George W. Gear, Arnid Hall, Thomas C. Johnson, Benjamin F. Lee, Barrak F. Morris, Thomas E. Miller, John D. Michael, Henry H. Michael, Geenbury Percell, James A. Rolph, David Shannon, Irwin Willis, Benjamin Stallcop, Thomas F. Anderson, George W. Camp, Thomas C. Johnson, James M. Stewart, Henry H. Willis.

COMPANY I. John G. Burch, Sixth Corporal. PRIVATES: William Branan, Hiram S. Bishop, John Clingersmith, Elias H. Perrin, Wm. Raney, Adne R. Scovill, Robert M. Adams, Thomas Adams, Levi Coles, James Courtney, John Devin, Adam L. Dinsmore, Daniel E. Hill, Ludwig W. Kruger, Michael M. Kilgrove, Andrew Oswalt, John W. Rees, Cornelius Tucker, John W. Howell, Company unknown. Alpheus Williams, Company A.

COMPANY B. James H. Browne, Thomas H. Lane, William E. Pervis, Selden H. Stacey, William H. Stacey, Nathan Thomas, Solomon Thomas, Elijah Tillotson.

SEVENTH VETERAN INFANTRY.

COMPANY F. PRIVATES: Jasper N. Bilby, John N. Baty.

TENTH VETERAN INFANTRY.

PRIVATE: COMPANY B. Joseph J. McPherson.

COMPANY G. William T. Epps, James Epps, Thomas H. James, James M. Lawrence, Samuel Oxenrider, George Snyder, James H. Shaver, James M. Shupe. Company unknown, Elisha R. James.

SIXTEENTH VETERAN INFANTRY.

COMPANY F. PRIVATE: Levi M. Haworth.

THIRTY-FOURTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Geo. W. Clarke, Colonel; Wm. M. Bryant, Adjutant; Chas. W. Davis, Surgeon; Victor H. Coffman, Assistant Surgeon; J. D. McCleary, Assistant Surgeon; Joseph T. Meek, Quarter Master Sergeant; Wm. P. Guthrie, Captain; John C. S. Wasson, First Lieutenant; Jas. A. Dunagan, Second Lieutenant.

COMPANY B. John H. McMahan, First Sergeant; Wesley Dunnagan, Second Sergeant; Geo. W. Spray, Third Sergeant; James M. Ray, Fourth Sergeant;

Silas W. McMahon, Fifth Sergeant; James H. Duncan, First Corporal; Samuel F. Dunagan, Second Corporal; Moses P. Steel, Third Corporal; David F. Taylor, Fourth Corporal; Jacob C. Randolph, Fifth Corporal; Morris M. Barge, Sixth Corporal; Daniel Fox, Seventh Corporal; Samuel R. Cain, Eighth Corporal; Jerome B. Davis, Musician; Alexander W. Pyle, Musician; Clay W. Smith, Wagoner.

PRIVATES: Leonard V. Anderson, Wm. M. Allen, James Blanchard, Melville W. Barkhurst, Charles B. Bourn, James H. Cain, Charles W. Corzatt, Wm. H. Clevenger, Samuel Dalbey, John F. Evans, Robert M. Frist, Joseph Frazier, Daniel M. Goble, Hiram W. Goble, Samuel M. Gwinn, Thomas Ginder, Jacob Hefner, Joseph B. Haltermann, Wm. Hall, Gowen W. Hurst, Wm. H. Hartman, Francis M. Hicklin, Stephen James, George W. King, Robert G. Lucas, Wm. A. Lundy, Oscar Lundy, James R. Lamb, Alva Myrick, John W. McDole, Nathan C. McDole, Wm. Morgan, Jacob McCoy, Samuel McNees, Wm. H. Moorman, John H. Neer, Monroe B. Pyle, James A. Pendry, Robert T. Pendry, William Phillips, George N. Proctor, Pleasant H. Proctor, Wm. J. Park, G. H. Reynolds, James S. Reed, Wm. C. Rogers, Wm. V. Roberts, Wm. R. Ricker, Martin S. Stierwalt, Solomon Shepard, Wm. S. Shetterly, Abraham Shetterly, Benjamin F. Shetterly, Frederick W. Seyton, Daniel P. Sherman, Wm. H. Shetterly, Wallace Seaman, Silas P. Stubbs, B. L. Salisbury, Benjamin F. Spy, Wm. D. Taylor, Wm. A. Taylor, Joseph Trout, Benj. F. Thomas, Wm. S. Woodward, Israel Winpigler, Wm. M. Winning, Daniel H. Wellens, Silas Williams, Geo. Winpigler, Manuel Winpigler, Volney Scott.

COMPANY C. Dan H. Lyons, Captain; James S. Clark, Captain; Hub'd. D. Henderson, First Lieutenant; Thos. E. Gifford, Second Sergeant; Moses F. Clark, Third Sergeant; Levi Reeves, Fourth Sergeant; Jas. M. McKee, Fifth Sergeant; Jas. Randolph, First Corporal; David M. Clark, Second Corporal; Wm. G. Silcott, Third Corporal; Samuel A. Nichols, Fourth Corporal; Benjamin Heath, Sixth Corporal; George L. Whitney, Seventh Corporal; Ichabod Phillips, Musician; William F. Wells, Wagoner.

PRIVATES: Thomas J. Allen, James M. Barnes, John W. Barnes, Sylvester Barnes, Wm. A. Brown, Geo. W. Barngrover, James D. Bryant, Hiram Burtch, Thomas Cross, Wm. M. Cleveland, Charles B. Duncan, David Douglas, John A. Donovan, Jonathan Duncan, John M. Fallis, George W. Foreman, Henry A. Fleager, James G. Foreman, James C. Graham, Samuel Graham, James P. Graham, Stephen Grimes, James Glines, John B. Guy, Hiram G. Hiatt, Samuel W. Hiatt, Benjamin K. Hart, Oliver S. Horr, Isaac Henderson, Jasper Hockersmith, Thos. J. Henderson, Joseph Hewitt, George A. Henderson, Vincent A. Kennedy, James A. Lavery, Maxwell J. Lattimer, William S. Mardock, Daniel D. Miller, John Monroe, Lucius Monroe, Jacob B. Moon, James Moon, John W. Moore, Oliver H. Maxwell, John Merrell, James M. Nicholls, Samuel Parker, Asa B. Park, John W. Randolph, William H. Rhine, John W. Ruggles, Thomas V. Reed, Richard Reeves, Charles W. Scanland, W. Silcott, James A. Silcott, Robert Shawver, George Stiles, Othaniel Shawver, Solomon Shepherd, Mahlon H. Stanton, John W. Tharp, Sidney Viers, James H. Waters, Ethan O. Whitaker, James Woodward, Eli Vance.

COMPANY D. James H. Knox, Captain; Elias W. Perry, First Lieutenant; John M. Lee, First Lieutenant; Thomas L. Dilley, Second Lieutenant; Augustus B. Swift, Second Sergeant; Woodford P. Evans, Third Sergeant; Martin V. Tannehill, Fourth Sergeant; Ephraim G. Sandy, Fifth Sergeant; James L. Smith, Fifth Corporal; Lewis Harlan, Second Corporal; James H. Pring, Second Corporal; Thomas E. Kinsey, Fourth Corporal; Samuel Y. Cannon, Fifth Corporal; Absolom Scott, Sixth Corporal; James Politte, Seventh Corporal, Perry T. Lake, Eighth Corporal; George F. Fordham, Musician; Peter F. Cherry, Musician; John M. Draper, Wagoner.

PRIVATES: James W. Anderson, Thomas J. Anthony, Caleb N. Bennett, Wm. H. Brown, Archibald Burgess, Lindley M. Bowles, Joseph Bromily, John H. Best, John W. Cook, David W. Cook, Wm. B. Coles, James E. Conrad, David Coles, Nelson Cunningham, Willis Cleavenger, Jacob Coles, Charles W. Dunn, John P. Davis, Wilson Dart, Tilman P. Edgerton, Joseph V. Edgerton, Henry E. Foyle, Charles F. Foulke, John M. Folger, Martin T. Flesher, Bennett Gunsaulus, Robert M. Gowdy, Wheeler N. Geer, Benj. F. Gregory, Samuel A. Griffin, Leonard Grover, Wm. F. Hoskins, Wm. Harter, Geo. H. Hart, Geo. Hamilton, Geo. W. Harlan, Isaac N. Hosford, Geo. M. Hall, Jas. Kirnzey, Jas. W. Lyon, Samuel M. Littler, Wm. H. Lake, John C. Lawrence, Thos. H. McConnell, Jesse Moore, Robert Morris, Isaac Myers, Reason L. P. Massey, Wm. Moore, McKens B. Oldaker, John W. Oxenrider, Jacob H. Pilzer, Thos. M. Rodgers, Moses J. Reed, Calvin R. Ramsey, Eugene Richard, John P. Sutton, Wm. R. Smith, Jeremiah H. Sandy, William W. Scott, Jacob Smith, James M. Smith, William H. Smith, Dempsey J. Scott, John W. S. Taylor, John H. Tippie, Morris Thompson, Samuel Washburn, Joseph L. Wilson, Samuel Walker, Valentine Warner, Jonathan Wallace, Charles W. Welton, John Wilson, James W. Dunkin, Stewart Felters, Thomas B. Foyle, Isaac S. Miller.

COMPANY E. John Kneff.

COMPANY G. PRIVATES: David D. Michael, Thomas A. Renfro.

COMPANY H. John Kern, Captain; promoted Major Thirty-Fourth Infantry; Ebenezer Herrings, First Lieutenant; Thos. G. Milligan, Second Lieutenant; John McAndrew, First Sergeant; Clinton J. Cumins, Second Sergeant; Jasper R. Ashworth, Third Sergeant; Samuel T. Miller, Fourth Sergeant; Harrison Selby, Fifth Sergeant; Abraham R. Beltz, First Corporal; B. Simmons, Second Corporal; James L. Reeves, Third Corporal; Robert Herring, Fourth Corporal; John Reed, Fifth Corporal; Milton Herring, Sixth Corporal; Wm. H. Dey, Seventh Corporal; Major L. Walker, Eighth Corporal; Wm. L. Cherry, Musician; Jacob H. Cox, Wagoner.

PRIVATES: Thomas M. Allen, Peter H. Ash, James W. Allen, James C. Bell, Levi Bishop, Wm. W. Bishop, Aaron Bishop, Emanuel Berry, Henry C. Belts, Jacob Bolibaugh, Wm. H. Council, Wm. B. Council, Joseph C. Couch, George W. Couch, James W. Carter, John R. Carter, John Calvin, Seth Chase, Chas. Chandler, Merritt Cunningham, John Davis, Jacob Durant, Henry T. Egbert, Jasper P. Ferrel, Barnard Friel, Joseph Gotting, John Hanon, Phillip Hastie, Joseph M. Hartley, Wm. T. Hartley, Daniel Huff, Marcelles Horr, Peter Huss, Wm. Hill, Albert Johnson, David Lockridge, Joseph Lockridge, John W.

McClain, Matthew McCahill, Samuel N. Monasmith, George Newton, Joseph Patterson, Daniel R. Perkins, John W. Pitzer, John H. Sims, Isiah I. Swayne, Samuel Squires, Samuel Spring, Andrew Snyder, Carrolton Snyder, John L. Smith, Byron Surber, Wm. T. Stogsdill, Andrew Stogsdill, George W. White, Gideon Wagner, James A. Wiley, Joseph Woods.

COMPANY C. PRIVATES: Archibald R. Henry, Eber J. Franklin, Leander F. Laverty, Daniel W. Stark.

COMPANY B. PRIVATE: Judah L. Groom. -

COMPANY C. PRIVATES: Amos Smith, Jonathan Walls, Harvey E. Walls,

COMPANIES UNKNOWN. PRIVATES: Charles F. Dilley, Harrison A. Latham, Nathan Smith, Elias Ackors, Thos. W. Adams, Pascal L. Bryan, Jas. H. Barnwell, Wright Cook, John B. Felton, Orson M. Ingalls, Asbury Jones, Samuel Linnscott, Josiah McLeod, John Overlay, Richard A. Overlay, J. Barner Reynolds, Andrew J. Rogers, Franklin Spence, Wm. Spence, Edward L. Snyder, Solomon L. Sutton, Isaac Wright.

THIRTY-NINTH IOWA INFANTRY.

PRIVATES: COMPANY B. Samuel Beedle

COMPANY E. Henry Mitchell.

COMPANY F. Amos Barker, John H. Felton, Henry Ludington, Peter D. Spain, Emery S. Robinson.

COMPANY K. James A. Clark.

COMPANY UNKNOWN. Aaron E. Burson.

FORTIETH IOWA INFANTRY.

COMPANY B. PRIVATES: John A. Haner, Joseph E. Kenworthy, Isaac S. Moon, Thomas J. Pepejoy, Zachariah T. Sexton.

SIXTIETH U. S. VOLUNTEER A. D. (FORMERLY FIRST IOWA AFRICAN.)

Jacob Howard, Carvin Johnson, George Johnson, Robert Moore, John Williams, Frank Walker. The Sixtieth U. S. was mustered out of the U. S. service at Duvall's Bluffs, Ark., October 15th, '65.

FIRST IOWA A. D.

COMPANY E. Robert Stout, Drummer; Wm. Scott, Private.

FIRST CAVALRY.

P. Gad Bryan, Lieutenant Colonel; James M. Bryan, Battalion Adjutant; David B. Allen, Assistant Surgeon; George M. Walker, Third Lieutenant; Perry R. Crosswait, First Sergeant; Jeremiah T. Garrison, First Corporal; Hiram T. Metcalf, Third Corporal; Wm. H. Newman, Fourth Corporal; William B. Ramsey, Fifth Corporal; Abraham J. Reeves, Sixth Corporal; John H. McMahan, Seventh Corporal; John Hammon, Seventh Corporal; David W. Griffith, Eighth Corporal; John Barlow, Eighth Corporal; Benjamin F. Griffith, Bugler; Amos H. McClure, Bugler; Willet Carpenter, Farrier; John T. Kendall, Farrier.

PRIVATES: Henry B. AnDyke, Aaron Biggs, Thomas Black, Samuel W. Conrad, Cornelius Decker, Andrew J. Frausher, Andrew Foust, Isaac E. Groom, Andrew J. Gillmore, H. R. Halterman, Levi Hammon, James Howery, Peter Hill, W. M. Hicks, Milton Judkins, Francis M. Judkins, Wm. W. Kerr, Charles Lewis, Charles C. Martin, Wm. McGee, Myron Maine, Jonathan Pettit, James B. Rabbitt, Jesse Slough, Thomas T. Stradley, Jabez Sydebotham, Enoch Trimble, John J. Thompson, Thomas Williams, John C. Delbridge, Valentine Martin, Andrew J. Rubles, Joseph Dyke, Jacob Harsh.

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY D. James McMerdo, Sixth Sergeant; Stephen B. Stark, Bugler; Thos. T. Anderson, Bugler. PRIVATES: William Baxter, Thomas Cartwright, John W. Conaway, James Little, Samuel Peterson, Zodok Perkins, David Edmondson.

THIRD CAVALRY.

COMPANY K. PRIVATES: William H. Aldrich, Perry L. Biddle, Robert Bane, Wm. C. Brice.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY I. PRIVATE: Silas B. Irion.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY E. PRIVATES: Isaac B. Surber, Jesse C. Surber.

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY H. PRIVATE: John Pilmer.

COMPANY I. PRIVATE: Thomas B. Safford.

SECOND BATTERY IOWA ARTILLERY.

PRIVATES: Asa Turpin, John D. Scott, Milton R. Davis.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Lewis Todhunter, Quarter Master; Hubbard Henderson, Sergeant Major; Wesley M. White, Quarter Master Sergeant; James Talbott, Commissary Sergeant; Samuel Richie, Pr. Musician; Robert Longshore, Captain; Asahel Ward, First Lieutenant; Samuel Lindsay, Second Lieutenant; Joseph T. Lacy, First Sergeant; John W. Brown, Second Sergeant; Luther S. Boyd, Third Sergeant; James A. Moon, Fourth Sergeant; Andrew J. Little, Fifth Sergeant; George W. Silcott, First Corporal; James M. Gilman, Second Corporal; Steward Marshall, Third Corporal; Frank M. Leach, Fourth Corporal; Joseph Stewart, Fifth Corporal; George M. Bartholomew, Sixth Corporal;

James Pollitte, Seventh Corporal; James H. Barnett, Eighth Corporal; Stephen E. Curtiss, Musician.

PRIVATES: John C. Ash, Milton Bigg, Eugene C. Bartlett, Leander K. Bishop, Arlington D. Campbell, Daniel Coppock, Wm. F. Cleavinger, Dillon H. Dillon, William Gilbert, John E. Goodpaster, Henry S. Hoover, Dennis Hall, Thomas H. James, Thomas Jeys, William Jessup, James M. Kuhn, Francis M. Latham, David B. Landon, Charles M. Leaming, Leander Laverty, George W. Lacy, Theophilus Moredick, Rufus E. Maxwell, Harrison McNeil, Samuel H. McClure, Morgan Morris, James McDole, Townsend B. Mardock, John C. Marietta, Francis M. Monroe, Curtiss Monroe, Thos. D. Noble, Samuel F. Pyle, Solomon Perkins, John W. Pugh, Erastus Renfro, James H. Ruble, Isaac L. Scott, John R. Stephens, William B. Stephens, John W. Stradley, Abraham H. Stark, James Snyder, Zachariah T. Sexton, Samuel P. Shepherd, Elisha Thompson, Joseph Tedford, Newton Turnipseed, Hebron Tilton, John P. Tharp, Mordecai B. Tidball, Henry J. Wellons, William Winpigler, Simeon Warnock, Leander Wood.

COMPANY B. Silas Dooley, John W. Hill.

COMPANY C. Samuel N. Monasmith, Second Sergeant. PRIVATES: Henry L. Arnold, Jasper N. Bell, William Crow, John M. Carter, Rezin L. Johnson, William Turpin, Charles Wilson.

COMPANY D. Daniel Channel.

In the foregoing care has been taken to give the regiment, company and rank of each soldier.

ROSTER OF IOWA VOLUNTEERS. SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND PHILIPPINE

INSURRECTION. FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

COMPANY H. Arthur L. Coffman of Milo, Private, enlisted May 2, 1898; mustered out in Des Moines, November 30, 1898.

Albert O. Henley of Carlisle, private, enlisted April 26, 1898, mustered out in Des Moines November 30, 1898.

Raymond M. Clammer of Indianola, private, enlisted June 23, 1898, mustered out in Des Moines November 30, 1898.

Harry M. Clevenger of Lacona, private, enlisted July 6, 1898, mustered out in Des Moines November 30, 1898.

COMPANY L. George F. Bedwell of Springhill, private, enlisted April 29, 1898, mustered out in Des Moines November 30, 1898.

Henry E. Miller of Indianola, private, enlisted May 5, 1898, mustered out in Des Moines November 30, 1898.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

REGIMENTAL BAND. Erwin Huffman of Indianola enlisted May 27, 1898, mustered out November 2, 1899 in San Francisco. Transferred to Company L June 25, 1898, transferred back February 18, 1899.

COMPANY A. Bert J. Bundy of Indianola, private, enlisted June 16, 1898, mustered out November 2, 1899 in San Francisco.

Frank M. Hime of Indianola, private, enlisted June 16, 1898, mustered out November 2, 1899, in San Francisco.

William C. Schrier of Indianola, private, enlisted June 16, 1898. Discharged September 5, 1899 in San Francisco.

COMPANY B. Frank Embree of Indianola, private, enlisted May 4, 1898, mustered out November 2, 1899, in San Francisco.

COMPANY E. William S. Anderson of Liberty Center, private, enlisted June 16, 1898. Discharged, date and place unknown.

COMPANY F. Thomas A. Neill of Indianola, private, enlisted May 25, 1898, mustered out November 2, 1899, in San Francisco.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY E. Lee Wilson of Milo, private, enlisted May 24, 1898, mustered out in Des Moines October 30, 1898.

TWELFTH COMPANY U. S. VOLUNTEER SIGNAL CORPS.

John L. Smith of Indianola, private, enlisted June 21, 1898. Discharged October 13, 1898, at Camp Hamilton, Kentucky.

G. A. R.

James Randolph Post No. 116, Department of Iowa, Grand Army
of the Republic.

Organized December 27, 1882 by the following: J. H. Creighton, A. L. Ogg, T. T. Anderson, M. F. Clark, Wm. Randolph, Enoch Trimble, J. W. Randolph, M. R. Judkins, N. W. King, George Silcott, J. Botorf, Valentine Cline.

Present membership sixty-two.

Officers:—Commander, George W. Taylor; Senior Vice, Wm. Yoder; Junior Vice, G. N. Beymer; Surgeon, J. B. Moon; Chaplain, J. B. Austin; Quartermaster, J. F. Lough; Adjutant, A. L. Ogg; Officer of the Day, Joseph Hewitt; Officer of the Guard, John Mayers; Sergeant Major, J. N. Riekey; Quartermaster Sergeant, Charles Bradshaw.

RELIEF CORPS.

A Relief Corps, of the Woman's Relief Corps, to be known as James Randolph Relief Corps, No. 154, town of Indianola, Department of Iowa, was organized April 7th, 1888.

Charter members:—Mary Ogg, Amanda Shaw, Lizzie Graham, Jennie Stewart, Lou K. Moore, Elizabeth Westerfield, Annie Eno, Margaret Richards, Jennie Scanland, Ellen Richardson, Deney Burtch, Susan Westerfield, Caroline Hewitt, Sarah Lawback.

Present membership fifty-five.

Officers:—President, Ella R. Coe; Senior Vice, Rebecca Smith; Secretary, Emma Barker; Junior Vice, Lenore Preston; Treasurer, Elizabeth Boyer; Chaplain, Mary Ogg; Conductor, Matilda Scoffield; Assistant Conductor, Emily Hodge; Guard, Anna Berry; Assistant Guard, Jennettie Todhunter; Patriotic Instructor, Ida McElroy; Press Correspondent, Etta B. Hurford; Color Bearer

No. 1, Martha Sesford; 2, Sarah Judkins; 3, Onna Booth; 4, Lena Taylor; Musician, Nellie Berry. The women are starting a campaign for funds to erect a monument in honor of Warren County Soldiers. Nothing definite has been accomplished, as yet, but the suggestion seems to meet with the approval of all who have been consulted in the matter.

SONS OF VETERANS.

P. P. Henderson Camp, Sons of Veterans U. S. A. was organized April 4, 1908, with thirty-one members. Officers:—J. H. Henderson, Commander; J. F. Samson, Senior Vice; Charles Barnes, Junior Vice; W. J. Hewitt, Secretary; Grant L. Kimmer, Sergeant of Guard; R. P. Amlong, Color Bearer; Ralph Collings, Chief Musician; George Jeys, Musician; V. V. Shuler, Picket Guard; Ed Ogg, Camp Guard; J. W. Slocum, Treasurer; L. D. Bailey, Chaplain. Meet in G. A. R. Hall the third Monday in each month. The object of the organization of the Sons of Veterans is to instill patriotism among the rising generation, to perpetuate the memory of the heroic deeds and sacrifices of the soldiers of the Civil War, to perpetuate Memorial Day, to render aid, sympathy and protection to soldiers of the Civil War and their families. All descendants of soldiers of the Civil War are eligible to membership in this organization.

INDIANOLA.

It has already been noted that the county seat was located in 1849 and named Indianola. The improvement of the town began early in 1850, and was steady and permanent, there being no boom and never has been. The first house built on the present site of Indianola was before the town was laid out. It was erected by Jesse Liston, who took a claim on the land, but soon found that the land was entered, and moved his building farther west. After the location of the county seat, the first frame house built on the site was in the spring of 1850. It was a store building erected by Zachariah Nicholson for Z. H. Hockett who kept a general stock in this building and was the first merchant in the place. M. R. Barker erected the second store building in the winter of 1850 in which the first school was taught by Dr. Hezekiah Fisk. Afterward, Mr. Barker occupied the building and continued in business for more than fifty years. A. H. Barker erected the first frame dwelling house in Indianola, southwest of the public square, and it was used for a hotel. The first hotel, however, was a log house owned by Dr. I. Windle of Des Moines. It was called the Iowa House and was first occupied by J. F. Woodside. John Embree taught the second school in Indianola. The first settlers of Indianola were noted for good citizenship and morality and the town has retained that reputation to the present time. Such was the growth of the town that the following advertisements are found in the Republican for December 9, 1855. Printing Office, John W. Murphy, proprietor of the Republican. Dry Goods, A. R. & J. W. Haynes, George W. Jones, Seachrest & Meek, M. R. Barker & Co., William Barnwell, I. & C. Posegate.

Groceries and Queensware, E. & G. Crosthwait, George W. Jones, Hagen & Brother. Hardware, D. W. Van Sittert, Jacob Stark. Drug Store, I. Windle & Co. Shoemaker, W. Hargrave. Physicians, Windle & Noble, H. Fisk. Attorneys, Bryan & Williamson, Todhunter & Millard, and W. W. Nevison. Meat Market, E. Hunt. There were doubtless other classes of business represented, not found in the advertisements of that date. In the midst of the Civil war in the year 1863, a movement was made to incorporate the town of Indianola under the general law of the state.

The following petition was filed with the county court:

To the Honorable County Court of Warren County, Iowa:

Your petitioners, citizens of the town of Indianola, county of Warren, and State of Iowa, would respectfully pray your honor that the following described territory be incorporated under the name and style of the City of Indianola, which said territory embraces the aforesaid town of Indianola, together with all its additions, to-wit: Commencing at the half mile stake on the north side of section twenty-five, township seventy-six, north of range twenty-four west, thence running due east two hundred and thirty-six rods, thence due south sixty-eight rods, thence due east eighty-four rods, to the half mile line, in section thirty, township seventy-six, north of range twenty-three west, thence south to the center of said section thirty, thence due west to the north end of Walnut street, in Haworth's addition to said town of Indianola, thence due south one hundred and sixty rods, thence due west to the southwest corner of said section thirty, thence still due west fifty-five rods and twenty-one links, thence north eighty rods, thence west sixty-five rods and twenty-nine links, thence north eighty rods, thence west to the center of section twenty-five, township seventy-six, range twenty-four, which will more fully appear from an accurate plat of said described territory herewith attached and made part of this petition. Your petitioners further represent that they have selected and duly empowered Maxwell & McNeil to act as attorneys in behalf of petitioners in prosecuting the passage of this petition to a final termination. This is signed by ninety tax-payers.

A remonstrance was presented, but seems to have been a joke rather than an earnest effort to defeat the proposition. The town was incorporated and its financial affairs have been as well conducted as any county seat in the state. A good class of men have been in control from 1864 to the present time. Below is given a list of the town officers:

1864.

Mayor, Lewis Todhunter and C. E. Moorman; Recorder, Asahel Ward; Treasurer, J. C. Read; Assessor, Asahel Ward; Attorney, H. W. Maxwell; Marshal, W. F. Wells; Street Commissioner, W. F. Wells. Trustees: J. C. Read, M. R. Barker, J. W. Bundy, J. A. Olive, John Dixon.

1865.

Mayor, Robert Longshore; Recorder, Asahel Ward and J. M. Holiday; Treasurer, John Webb; Assessor, Asahel Ward; Marshal, W. F. Wells; Street

Commissioner, W. F. Wells. Trustees: John Dixon, M. W. Shepherd, L. B. Clapp, John Webb, E. G. Crosthwait.

1866.

Mayor, Lewis Todhunter; Recorder, Asahel Ward; Treasurer, John Webb; Assessor, Asahel Ward; Marshal, W. F. Wells; Street Commissioner, W. F. Wells. Trustees: E. P. Davis, T. G. Barns, Wm. Coffman, Joel Jacoby, E. W. Perry.

1867.

Mayor, R. T. Merrill; Recorder, T. H. Davis; Treasurer, P. P. Henderson; Assessor, M. R. Barker; Marshal, H. C. Henderson and Robert Cleland; Street Commissioner, H. C. Henderson and Robert Cleland. Trustees: Wesley Cheshire, J. A. Leach, J. N. Andrew, W. L. Kircher, E. W. Perry.

1868.

Mayor, R. T. Merrill; Recorder, T. H. Davis; Treasurer, P. P. Henderson; Assessor, M. R. Barker; Marshal, John H. Clark; Street Commissioner, Robert Cleland. Trustees: Wesley Cheshire, J. A. Leach, E. W. Perry, W. L. Kircher, J. A. Olive.

1869.

Mayor, E. W. Hartman; Recorder, T. H. Davis; Treasurer, P. P. Henderson; Assessor, E. W. Perry; Marshal, J. H. Clark; Street Commissioner, J. H. Clark. Trustees: J. A. Olive, E. W. Fortney, A. H. Swan, J. H. Eno, Willet Carpenter.

1870.

Mayor, J. J. Cozad; Recorder, T. H. Davis; Treasurer, P. P. Henderson; Assessor, W. J. McGee; Marshal, John Burkett; Street Commissioner, John Burkett. Trustees: J. A. Olive, J. H. Eno, E. W. Fortney, Willet Carpenter, B. F. Swan.

1871.

Mayor, J. J. Cozad; Recorder, T. H. Davis; Treasurer, P. P. Henderson; Assessor, W. J. McGee; Marshal, Tom D. Noble; Street Commissioner, A. P. Keeney. Trustees: J. A. Olive, Willet Carpenter, E. W. Fortney, I. P. C. Martin, Furman Rodgers.

1872.

Mayor, E. W. Perry; Recorder, H. T. Metcalf; Treasurer, P. P. Henderson; Assessor, W. J. McGee; Marshal, C. S. Litzenberg; Street Commissioner, John Golden. Trustees: Wesley Cheshire, Wm. Peek, A. R. Worth, A. O. Reynolds, J. E. Pritchard.

1873.

Mayor, George Collings; Recorder, A. M. Henderson; Treasurer, Miles W. Judkins; Assessor, J. T. Lacy; Marshal, John Reynolds; Street Commissioner, Henry Ruth. Trustees: A. R. Worth, J. T. Huffman, J. M. Fallis, Wm. Peck, J. H. Clark.

1874.

Mayor, George Collings; Recorder, A. M. Henderson; Treasurer, Miles W. Judkins; Assessor, J. T. Lacy; Marshal, Isaac Harvey and Wm. Lemon; Street Commissioner, Henry Ruth. Trustees: J. T. Huffman, W. H. H. Hursh, Henry Ruth, J. M. Fallis, R. T. Harbison.

1875.

Mayor, Edward Hall; Recorder, Edd R. McKee; Treasurer, Miles W. Judkins; Assessor, J. T. Lacy; Marshal, G. W. Burgess and Andy Park; Attorneys, Todhunter & Hartman; Street Commissioner, C. K. Bidlake and Henry Ruth. Trustees: Wm. Graham, M. R. Barker, E. W. Perry, Imle L. Eno, Wesley Cheshire.

1876.

Mayor, W. F. Powell; Recorder, Edd R. McKee; Treasurer, Miles W. Judkins; Assessor, Jno. W. Howard; Attorneys, Todhunter & Hartman; Marshal, Andy Park; Street Commissioner, Wm. Liston. Trustees: Willet Carpenter, J. B. Gifford, A. R. Henry, Frank A. McClure, Thos. W. Graham.

1877.

Mayor, W. F. Powell; Recorder, G. R. Stover; Treasurer, Joel Jacoby; Assessor, J. W. Howard; Attorney, H. McNeil; Marshal, John Vantassel and W. F. Law; Street Commissioner, W. F. Wells and W. F. Law. Trustees: W. H. H. Hursh, J. S. Jones, R. A. McGowan, John Dyke, John H. Johnson.

1878.

Mayor, C. S. Litzenberg; Recorder, Edd R. McKee; Treasurer, T. P. Crosthwait; Assessor, P. P. Henderson; Attorney, Geo. Collings; Marshal, W. F. Law and Andy Park; Street Commissioner, John L. Taylor. Trustees: Frank A. McClure, J. H. Whitney, Dan G. Peck, A. O. Reynolds, Thos. W. Graham.

1879.

Mayor, John W. Howard; Recorder, Edd R. McKee; Treasurer, F. A. McCrosthwait; Assessor, P. P. Henderson; Attorney, George Collings; Marshal, T. J. Henderson and R. F. Henry; Street Commissioner, John L. Taylor. Trustees: Frank A. McClure, J. H. Whitney, J. R. Hursh, Dan G. Peck, M. R. Barker, Jesse Bryson.

1880.

Mayor, John W. Howard; Recorder, Edd R. McKee; Treasurer, F. A. McClure; Assessor, P. P. Henderson; Attorney, Geo. Collings; Marshal, R. F. Henry; Street Commissioner, J. L. Taylor. Trustees: D. G. Peck, J. H. Whitney, Edward Hall, M. R. Barker, Thomas Jeys, Jesse Bryson.

1881.

Mayor, E. D. Samson and W. H. Schooley; Recorder, Edd R. McKee; Treasurer, F. A. McClure; Assessor, Edd R. McKee; Attorney, George Collings; Marshal, Andy Park; Street Commissioner, J. L. Taylor and John Bradway. Trustees: Dan G. Peck, J. H. Whitney, Edward Hall, M. R. Barker, Thomas Jeys, Jesse Bryson.

1882.

Mayor, W. H. Schooley; Recorder, Edd R. McKee; Treasurer, F. A. McClure; Assessor, A. A. McCoy; Attorney, A. C. Bishop; Marshal, N. Trotter; Street Commissioner, John Bradway. Trustees: J. H. Whitney, Thomas Jeys, B. B. Boatright, Jesse Bryson, Ed. Hall, J. H. Johnston.

1883.

Mayor, L. L. Mosher; Recorder, Henry Hayden; Treasurer, F. A. McClure; Assessor, Edd R. McKee; Attorney, A. C. Bishop; Marshal, N. Trotter; Street Commissioner, J. S. Whitman. Trustees: B. B. Boatright, A. D. Swan, T. Jeys, J. H. Johnston, F. M. Sadler, W. W. Loring.

City of Indianola, as a City of the Second Class.

1884.

Mayor, Edward Hall; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, W. F. Powell; Treasurer, J. H. Johnston; Assessor, Edd R. McKee; Marshal, I. K. Story; Deputy Marshal, J. S. Whitman; Street Commissioner, A. Park. Aldermen: First Ward, J. D. McCleary, B. B. Boatright; Second, Joel Jacoby, Wm. Erwin; Third, O. K. Butler, Ira R. Freeman; Fourth, Frank Perry, H. P. Shepherd.

1885.

Mayor, Edd R. McKee; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, W. F. Powell; Treasurer, J. H. Johnston; Assessor, Edd R. McKee; Marshal, P. A. Vantassel; Deputy Marshal, John Long and Edd Swapp; Street Commissioner, A. Park; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, B. B. Boatright, F. M. Sadler; Second, Joel Jacoby, G. C. Carpenter; Third, O. K. Butler, Ira R. Freeman; Fourth, H. P. Shepherd, L. B. Clapp.

1886.

Mayor, L. L. Eno; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, W. F. Powell; Treasurer, J. H. Johnston; Assessor, J. C. Clarke; Marshal, P. A. Vantassel;

Deputy Marshal, W. P. Harbison; Street Commissioner, A. Park; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, F. M. Sadler, J. D. McCleary, B. B. Boatright; Second, G. C. Carpenter, T. Jeys; Third, Ira R. Freeman, Robert Zarley; Fourth, L. B. Clapp, H. T. Metcalf.

1887.

Mayor, P. P. Henderson; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, J. E. Williamson; Treasurer, Edd R. Olive; Assessor, J. C. Clarke; Marshal, P. A. Vantassel; Deputy Marshal, George Maconnell; Street Commissioner, A. Park; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, B. B. Boatright, Henry Hayden; Second, Thos. Jeys, G. C. Carpenter; Third, Robert Zarley, Ira R. Freeman; Fourth, H. T. Metcalf, H. P. Shepherd.

1888.

Mayor, P. P. Henderson; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, O. C. Brown; Treasurer, Edd R. Olive; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, P. A. Vantassel; Deputy Marshal, George Maconnell; Street Commissioner, A. Park; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, Henry Hayden, C. G. Shaw; Second, G. C. Carpenter, Rudolph Essler; Third, Robert Zarley, Wm. Erwin; Fourth, H. P. Shepherd, H. T. Metcalf.

1889.

Mayor, P. P. Henderson; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, O. C. Brown; Treasurer, Edd R. Olive; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, P. A. Vantassel; Deputy Marshal, Geo. Maconnell; Street Commissioner, A. Park; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, C. G. Shaw, Leroy Patterson; Second, Rudolph Essler, Thos. Jeys; Third, William Erwin, J. H. Whitney; Fourth, H. T. Metcalf, H. P. Shepherd.

1890.

Mayor, P. P. Henderson; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, O. C. Brown; Treasurer, Edd R. Olive; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, P. A. Vantassel, Geo. Maconnell; Deputy Marshal, Geo. Maconnell, J. T. Huffman; Street Commissioner, A. Park; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, L. Patterson, R. Vosburg; Second, T. Jeys, J. Thompson; Third, J. H. Whitney, Wm. Erwin; Fourth, H. P. Shepherd, J. M. Kittleman.

1891.

Mayor, P. P. Henderson; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, J. H. Creighton; Treasurer, Edd R. Olive; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, Geo. Maconnell; Deputy Marshal, J. T. Huffman; Street Commissioner, A. Park; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, R. Vosburg, F. M. Sadler, Leroy Patterson; Second, John Thompson, M. R. Judkins; Third, Wm. Irwin, J. R. Bell; Fourth, J. M. Kittleman, H. P. Shepherd.

1892.

Mayor, P. P. Henderson; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, J. H. Creighton; Treasurer, Edd R. Olive; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, J. W. Poland; Deputy Marshal, J. T. Huffman; Street Commissioner, A. Park; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, F. M. Sadler, Leroy Patterson; Second, M. R. Judkins, John Thompson, A. W. Burns; Third, J. R. Bell, Wm. Erwin; Fourth, H. P. Shepherd, M. A. DaShiell.

1893.

Mayor, P. P. Henderson; City Clerk, Edd R. Olive; Solicitor, L. L. Mosher; Treasurer, H. T. Metcalf; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, C. V. Allen; Deputy Marshal, A. B. Park; Street Commissioner, J. L. Taylor; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, W. D. Houghtaling, F. M. Sadler; Second, J. A. Stewart, A. W. Burns; Third, J. R. Bell, Wm. Erwin; Fourth, H. P. Shepherd, M. A. DaShiell.

1894.

Mayor, P. P. Henderson; City Clerk, H. L. Ross; Solicitor, L. L. Mosher; Treasurer, H. T. Metcalf; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, W. C. Davis; Street Commissioner, T. J. Henderson; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, F. M. Sadler, W. D. Houghtaling; Second, J. A. Stewart, G. N. Beymer; Third, J. R. Bell, J. L. Browne; Fourth, H. P. Shepherd, L. E. Hiatt.

1895.

Mayor, P. P. Henderson; City Clerk, H. L. Ross; Solicitor, Ed T. Hatfield; Treasurer, J. H. Whitney; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, J. W. Moon; Street Commissioner, T. J. Henderson; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, F. M. Sadler, W. D. Houghtaling; Second, G. N. Beymer, M. R. Judkins; Third, J. L. Browne, L. H. Surber; Fourth, H. P. Shepherd, L. E. Hiatt.

1896.

Mayor, P. P. Henderson; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, Ed. T. Hatfield; Treasurer, J. H. Whitney; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, J. W. Moon; Street Commissioner, J. C. Clark; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, W. D. Houghtaling, F. M. Sadler; Second, G. N. Beymer, M. R. Judkins; Third, L. H. Surber, Jesse Fenner; Fourth, H. P. Shepherd, J. M. Kittleman.

1897.

Mayor, P. P. Henderson; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, Ed. T. Hatfield; Treasurer, J. H. Whitney; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, J. W. Moon; Street Commissioner, G. A. Bundy; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Aldermen: First Ward, F. M. Sadler, Henry Hayden; Second, G. N. Beymer, E. E. Thompson, W. M. Park; Third, Jesse Fenner, L. H. Surber; Fourth, L. E. Hiatt, J. M. Kittleman.

1898.

Mayor, P. P. Henderson; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, Ed. T. Hatfield; Treasurer, J. H. Whitney; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, J. W. Moon; Street Commissioner, G. A. Bundy; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Councilmen: First Ward, Henry Hayden, Leroy Gamble; Second, W. M. Park, Wm. Buxton Jr.; Third, Jesse Fenner, L. H. Surber; Fourth, L. E. Hiatt, R. E. Anderson.

1899.

Mayor, J. F. Hendrickson; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, Ed. T. Hatfield and A. V. Proudfoot; Treasurer, J. H. Whitney; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, C. E. Robertson and John Wright; Street Commissioner, M. R. Judkins and J. M. Calhoun; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Councilmen: First Ward, Leroy Gamble, H. B. Evans; Second, Wm. Buxton Jr., W. M. Park; Third, L. S. Noble, Jesse Fenner, F. A. McClure; Fourth, R. E. Anderson, W. G. Stanley, L. E. Hiatt.

1900.

Mayor, J. F. Hendrickson; City Clerk, Wm. Erwin; Solicitor, A. V. Proudfoot; Treasurer, J. H. Whitney; Assessor, A. L. Ogg; Marshal, John Wright; Street Commissioner, W. N. Oaks; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Councilmen: First Ward, Hugh B. Evans, J. W. Pollock; Second, W. M. Park, C. W. Honnold; Third, F. A. McClure, L. S. Noble; Fourth, L. E. Hiatt, W. N. Bartholomew.

1901.

Mayor, W. H. Schooley; City Clerk, Wm. Erwin; Solicitor, A. V. Proudfoot; Treasurer, J. R. Howard; Assessor, Isaiah Frazier; Marshal, R. P. Amlong; Deputy, H. P. Spence; Street Commissioner, W. K. Crabbe; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Councilmen: First Ward, J. W. Pollock, Henry Hayden; Second, C. W. Honnold, S. A. McElroy; Third, F. A. McClure, J. F. Lough; Fourth, L. E. Hiatt, W. N. Bartholomew.

1902.

Mayor, W. H. Schooley; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, A. V. Proudfoot; Treasurer, J. R. Howard; Assessor, Isaiah Frazier; Marshal, R. P. Amlong, Deputy, E. F. Weatherly; Street Commissioner, W. K. Crabbe; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Councilmen: First Ward, Frank Sadler, Lee Patterson; Second, S. A. McElroy, C. W. Honnold; Third, J. F. Lough, F. A. McClure; Fourth, W. N. Bartholomew, Wm. Buxton, Jr.

1903.

Mayor, B. F. Clayton; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, E. P. Henderson; Treasurer, J. R. Howard; Assessor, W. P. Harbison; Marshal, Wm. Hewitt; Deputy, W. R. Ramey; Street Commissioner, W. K. Crabbe; Librarian, Hannah

Babb. Councilmen: First Ward, Lee Patterson, W. H. Weber; Second, C. W. Honnold, Fred Jeys; Third, F. A. McClure, J. F. Lough; Fourth, W. N. Bartholomew, Wm. Buxton, Jr.

1904.

Mayor, W. H. Schooley; City Clerk, E. W. Hartman; Solicitor, F. P. Henderson; Treasurer, J. R. Howard; Assessor, W. P. Harbison; Marshal, Wm. Hewitt; Deputy, R. J. Moore; Street Commissioner, W. K. Crabbe; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Councilmen: First Ward, W. H. Weber, Lee Talbott; Second, Fred Jeys, R. T. Neil; Third, F. A. McClure, J. F. Lough; Fourth, Wm. Buxton, Jr., J. P. Anderson.

1905.

Mayor, B. F. Clayton; City Clerk, E. V. Badley; Solicitor, F. P. Henderson; Treasurer, C. W. Connoran; Assessor, W. P. Harbison; Marshal, Wm. Hewitt; Street Commissioner, W. K. Crabbe; Librarian, Hannah Babb; Health Officer, Dr. W. M. Park. Councilmen: First Ward, Lee Talbott, Geo. Speer; Second, Fred Jeys, R. T. Neil; Third, F. A. McClure, J. F. Lough, J. L. E. Peck; Fourth, J. P. Anderson, Wm. Buxton, J. W. Slocum.

1906.

Mayor, B. F. Clayton; City Clerk, E. V. Badley; Solicitor, F. P. Henderson; Treasurer, C. W. Connoran; Assessor, W. P. Harbison; Marshal, Wm. Hewitt; Deputy, R. J. Moore; Street Commissioner, W. K. Crabbe; Librarian, Hannah Babb. Councilmen: First Ward, Lee Talbott, Geo. Speer; Second, Fred Jeys, E. E. Lyman; Third, F. A. McClure, J. L. E. Peck; Fourth, J. W. Slocum, O. E. Copeland. Park Commissioners: H. E. Hooper, J. L. Tilton, Wm. Buxton, Jr.

1907.

Mayor, E. W. Hartman; City Clerk, Cora Lee; Solicitor, H. H. McNeil; Treasurer, C. W. Connoran; Assessor, W. K. Crabbe; Marshal, H. P. Spence; Deputy, Wm. Hewitt; Street Commissioner, P. L. Younker; Librarian, Hannah Babb; Health Officer, Dr. L. H. Surber; City Physician, Dr. M. L. Hooper. Councilmen: First Ward, Lee Talbott, A. W. Reeves; Second, Fred Jeys, E. E. Lyman, Adam Schimelfenig; Third, F. A. McClure, Lewis Schee; Fourth, J. H. Dyke, Geo. C. Richards.

1908.

Mayor, E. W. Hartman; City Clerk, F. A. McClure; Solicitor, H. H. McNeil; Treasurer, C. W. Connoran; Assessor, W. K. Crabbe; Librarian, Hannah Babb; Marshal, H. P. Spence; Deputy, A. W. Simmons; Street Commissioner, P. L. Younker. Councilmen: First Ward, Lee Talbott, A. W. Reeves; Second, Fred Jeys, Adam Schimelfenig; Third, Lewis Schee, Bert L. Davis; Fourth, J. H. Dyke, Geo. C. Richards.

POPULATION.

The state census of 1905 shows Indianola to have a population of 3,396.

In these days when the credit system is so universally prevalent there is a tendency on the part of smaller towns to contract debts. The Legislature in view of this passed a law limiting the amount of indebtedness to five per cent of the assessed value of the property. But there is a constant demand for conveniences and a disposition on the part of towns to ape the cities in public improvements and the towns vie with each other in the erection of public buildings, street paving, and other improvements. History proves that town taxes do not rise and fall as marketable commodities do, but the constant tendency is to increase public expenditures. Indianola ranks with other cities in the management of its finances.

CITY INDEBTEDNESS APRIL 1ST, 1908.

Outstanding Bonds	\$13,000.00
Paving Certificates	1,656.14
Unpaid Warrants, General Fund	214.05
Electric Light	45.00
Park Fund	390.98
Fire Fund	2.00
Water Fund	2,169.79
Library Fund	30.00
City Road Fund	258.87
Anticipated Bond	15,000.00
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Total	\$32,766.83
Total Cash on Hand in All Funds	\$ 7,532.31
Amount of Indebtedness the City May Contract Under the Law—Five Per Cent of the Taxable Value	
Taxable Value of Indianola	\$ 706.409
Amount of Indebtedness City May Contract	\$35,320.45

The city council is now formulating a plan for a system of sewerage which will be completed in a short time. Other improvements are greatly needed, but cannot be made at present.

In 1903, the public square was paved with asphalt at a cost of two dollars per square yard. The county and the property owners met this expense by the city paying for the street and alley intersections. If any town in the state needs to have its streets paved, it is Indianola. In the spring when the freeze first goes out of the ground, if accompanied with rain, many of the streets are almost impassable. The chief difficulty is there is no paving material in the county, but everything of that kind has to be imported.

NEWSPAPERS.

Public opinion is the great controlling power of this nation. Whatever may be said of the power of wealth or education, or any other of the forces that move men, none is so potent as the consensus of public opinion. Not the beliefs or judgments of the few rich or learned, but the united opinion of the masses—that is what politicians both seek and fear. Everything must and does give way to the irresistible tide of the people's judgment. In our civilization the newspaper is the force that moulds and makes public opinion. It was said a long time ago, "the schoolmaster is abroad," so it may be said today, "the newspaper is abroad." In many places the pulpit has been looked to as the moulder of public opinion, but whatever may have been the conditions in ancient times, today the newspaper has more influence with the common people than any, or all other, agencies combined. The newspaper is most likely to retain this prestige. No power known to humanity will ever be able to take it away. It is easy to see that the perpetuity of our government with all it contains, depends upon the character of journalism. But few people are aware of how much we as a nation are indebted to the newspaper. It would be interesting to know whether the newspapers are keeping step with the progress of the times. In looking over the various professions we find that all are moving forward. Does the profession of journalism hold its own with other callings? If it does not, then there is cause for serious alarm. Is the paper of today equal to that of twenty, forty or fifty years ago? Medicine, surgery and dentistry have made marvelous progress. The legal profession has not been at a standstill, but in both honor and efficiency is decidedly ahead of fifty years ago. The schools and colleges are far beyond what they were fifty years ago. Again we ask: Where is the newspaper? Its moral tone has greatly improved; its contents in value have quadrupled, and more, in the last generation. Editorial qualification—cultivated brain power—as shown by every department of the newspaper, is far superior to that of a few decades ago.

Indianola has three clean, ably edited and prosperous local newspapers: the Advocate Tribune, the Indianola Herald and the Indianola Record. For local news, painstaking editorials and helpful suggestions, they are not excelled in any county seat in Iowa. The result is they are well patronized, each having a good list of subscribers, and the citizens of Indianola usually get their job work done at home in preference to going abroad, as business men in some other towns do.

THE ADVOCATE TRIBUNE.

Edited and published by Clint L. Price, is the only Democratic paper in the county. As the name indicates, it is the consolidation of the People's Advocate and the Tribune. In 1870, July the 14th, G. N. Udell started a paper which he christened the Independent. He was called the newspaper promoter—he had a passion for embarking in enterprises of that kind, but it now appears that Indianola was not ready for a scheme of nonpartisanship. Mr. Udell was quick to discover his mistake. A company of sixteen republicans purchased the

plant in less than two months after it was installed, in order to conduct a paper of their political faith. They discarded the name Independent and substituted The Warren County Leader, and employed M. G. Carlton, a man of large newspaper experience, and a versatile writer to conduct the newly established organ. The members of the company soon began to sell their stock to Mr. Carlton. It was not long before he was in full possession of the plant as both editor and publisher. In 1873 he sold out to John Everett, who after two years' experience, sought to improve conditions by changing the name to Record. In the campaign of 1878 the paper took a political somersault, and came out as the organ of the Greenback party. J. W. Jones and J. W. Wells purchased the plant about January, 1879, changed its name and politics to Republican. In a few months they turned it over to its former owner, Mr. Everett. Soon after, Dr. C. B. Lake bought it and made it the organ of the Populist party, and changed the name to the People's Advocate, and employed F. B. Taylor to control it. The Tribune was founded by George F. Parker in 1872, who was one of the ablest writers that ever ministered to the intellectual appetites of the Indianola people. In 1874 he transferred the property to W. E. Andrew. Later J. E. Clarey and Mr. McElroy became the owners. The former was an incisive writer and somewhat of a pen-pugilist. In 1882, F. B. Taylor purchased both plants, The People's Advocate and The Tribune, and consolidated them. In a short time Mr. Taylor sold the consolidated plant to W. H. Schooley, who in connection with his son, conducted the paper until 1902, when it was purchased by Clint L. Price, the present owner. Mr. Price has been very successful, having largely increased the list of subscribers and general business of the office. He has added to the office a gasoline engine, a new job press, and a Simplex typesetting machine.

THE INDIANOLA RECORD.

The Indianola Record was founded in July, 1893, the first issue was dated July 3rd, 1893. The promoter was Alf. W. Perrine, a beardless boy, whose politics were independent and populist. He owned and published a twice a week issue under the name of Warren County Record, until January 9, 1895, when it became a weekly. It was an eight page paper about one half its present size in length, full of news, but a failure financially. Mr. Perrine sold to Lester Haworth and Charles B. Little, and the name was changed to the Indianola Record, and the size as now, 30x44 six column. Mr. Perrine is still in the newspaper work in Siloam, Ark., and has charge of the electric light plant and waterworks, and is making a success in all of them. Haworth and Little took charge of the Record February 20, 1896, and changed its politics and supported McKinley for president, against Bryan and free silver. Lester Haworth had had experience, and was an excellent writer. Some of his editorials will long be remembered by many of the Indianola people. Mr. Little was a good business man, necessary in a newspaper, and made the paper a success both in dollars and increased circulation, making it reach one thousand subscribers.

Haworth is still writing editorials in Manhattan, Nevada, and owns the plant, and is doing well. Charles Little is a member of the firm of Kittleman, Little Suspender Co., in Chicago, Ill.

Homer Thompson, of Winterset, purchased the Record September 2, 1897, and December 2, of the same year, C. S. Lyon of Milo, purchased a half interest; as both Thompson and Lyon were experienced newspaper men, they had no trouble in meeting competition. Mr. Thompson sold his interest to Mr. Lyon June 23, 1898, and returned to Winterset and bought back his old plant—the Madisonian. He is now in newspaper work at Valley Junction. Mr. Lyon sold out to E. B. Dowell, the present owner, November 1, 1900.

Mr. Lyon is private secretary of a military officer in high rank at West Point.

The Record, under the present management, has more than doubled in business and value, and is now one of the best county newspapers in the country. It is republican in politics, but will never sacrifice the county and town where it is located for the purpose of politics.

THE INDIANOLA HERALD.

A short history of the Herald and of the newspaper business in this county may be found of interest to our readers at this time. The first paper published in Warren county was issued in Indianola on the 24th of August, 1855, by John W. Murphy. Previous to this time Mr. Murphy had been a printer on the Oskaloosa Herald. The paper was called the Republican and the office was in the old frame building which stood so long just across the alley from the present Herald building, and occupied for many years by Hughes Bros. It was republican in politics, but Mr. Murphy gave it a Know-Nothing cast. Mr. Murphy continued the publication until the beginning of the year 1856, when it passed into the hands of the Henderson, Millard Co., with Col. P. P. Henderson as proprietor, and C. E. Millard, editor. Murphy and Millard both failed in their efforts to run the paper, and in June, 1856, Mr. Geo. W. Clarke became Millard's successor. Mr. Clarke, who during the war became General Geo. W. Clarke, and after its close, United States Marshal for Iowa, became editor of the Republican as above mentioned, and the publishing firm became Henderson, Clarke & Barnes. The paper lived just ten weeks after this. These men failed to get sufficient support, and with No. 49, turned the key in the door, none of them ever to enter journalism again. General Clarke then went to Utah, where he engaged in mining, afterward going to Washington, D. C., where he died a few years ago.

Warren county was then without a newspaper until April 2, 1857, when J. H. Knox, who had bought the material of the Republican office, issued the first number of the Indianola Visitor. Mr. Knox had learned the trade of a printer at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and came west in 1854, settling at Newton. In 1855 he entered the newspaper business at Oskaloosa, and was one of the editors of the Herald at that place until the fall of 1856. In February, 1857, he came to Indianola. His venture here was much more of a success than any of

his predecessors. In those days subscriptions were paid mostly in pork, cabbage and potatoes. Mr. Knox kept the paper, however, through good and ill report, although the hard times following the crash of 1857, was a great blow to the Visitor. Mr. Knox went on two different occasions to the mountains during the gold excitement, and on one of these occasions Mr. John D. Ingalls edited the Visitor, as he did also in 1862, when Mr. Knox accepted a captaincy in the army. In 1858 Mr. Knox left the paper in charge of John C. Brown, who conducted it as an independent paper for a short time, but it was changed back to the republican ranks when Mr. Knox again took charge of it. In March, 1864, Mr. Knox sold the plant to M. Henry Money, who changed the name to the Banner, and conducted it until September, 1866, when Mr. Knox again bought it, and changed the name back to the Visitor. It was under this name that it became known as one of the brightest papers in the state, and which laid the foundation for the prosperity of the newspaper which succeeded it. Mr. Knox retained control of the paper until April, 1868, when he sold it to George E. Griffith, with A. W. Swalm, as editor. In a short time Mr. E. W. Brady of the Mount Pleasant Journal, was put in control, and changed the name of the paper to the Indianola Journal. Mr. Brady was a Methodist preacher, but he made the Journal very lively. In 1871, the paper passed into the hands of W. H. Schooley, who in 1872 sold a half interest to A. J. Graham. In 1873, Mr. Knox showed up again in the harness, purchasing Mr. Schooley's interest, and the firm became Graham & Knox. The name was again changed, this time to the Indianola Herald. Mr. Brady returned to the ministry and Mr. Schooley entered the practice of law, later editing the Democratic paper, which he followed for several years. In June, 1878, Mr. Knox leased his interest in the Herald to J. W. Jones for one year, he taking charge of the city work, Mr. Graham retaining general control of the paper. At the expiration of Mr. Jones' lease, Mr. Knox sold his interest in the Herald to S. D. Cook, who was a traveling man, and his wife became one of the editors. Mr. Orlando H. Baker, now United States consul to Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, purchased the interests of the Cooks, and for several years, Graham & Baker were editors and publishers of the paper. In 1884, Mr. Graham sold his interest in the paper to Mr. A. B. Knotts, and the firm became Baker & Knotts. These gentlemen conducted the paper for two years, selling out to T. T. & J. M. Anderson in October, 1886, who still own and conduct the Herald—one of the best newspaper properties in this part of the state. The Herald building is a two story, situated on the south side of the square—in all its departments an ideal home for a newspaper.—Indianola Herald, April 7, 1904.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

No movement of any kind has wrought such great changes in social conditions throughout the country within the last twenty-five years as women's clubs. In many of the journals they have been held up to ridicule, nevertheless, they have prospered and will continue to prosper for ages to come. Notwithstanding, they are of such recent origin, they have made the routine

of home life much more interesting. The studies prosecuted in these clubs, interspersed with the duties of the house wife, have brought cheer, hopefulness and a new inspiration to more than one mother engaged in bearing the burdens and meeting the responsibilities that come to the weary house wife. These clubs have not only infused new life into the home, but they have borne fruit to be read and known of all men. Many towns and villages have been cleaned up, sanitary improvements made, and the homes of the people beautified by the energetic efforts of women's clubs. As an educative influence, the school and college are scarcely less potent than these clubs. Mothers have entered new fields of thought, have studied current history, the geography of foreign lands, the rise and fall of empires, and a multiplicity of other subjects that have enlarged their scope of vision and thought power. It is putting the case mildly to say the home, the husband and the children have profited by the women's clubs. It may readily be admitted that in some peculiar cases club work may have disturbed home and become the cause of strife. It may be that clubs have been overdone in some communities, but these are rare exceptions, and hardly deserve mention. The knowledge that club women have obtained of parliamentary law, of the usages of legislative assemblies, the conduct of courts and the eternal principles of human freedom, are among the benefits derived from women's clubs. If they have taken the wife and mother from the home one afternoon in a week or a month—if they have occupied part of her time in the home, they have brought back a thousand fold in blessings to the home.

BIBLE CLUB.

The Bible Club was organized in 1887. It is composed of twelve ladies. Mrs. J. B. Gifford has been the president from the organization until the present. The object of this club is the study of the Holy Scriptures. They meet on the second Tuesday of each month at three o'clock p. m., and study the Sunday School lessons for the previous month. At six o'clock the lesson closes, and the husbands of the ladies appear, and all partake of a sumptuous dinner. This club has no vacation, but meets every month in the year. After dinner and a social visit of an hour, the exercises are closed by singing "God be with you till we meet again."

ART NOUVEAU CLUB.

The Art Nouveau Club was organized in November, 1905, with seven members. They now have twelve members of whom Besse E. Talbott is president; Loraine Guy, secretary and treasurer; Grace Perry, reporter. This club meets each alternate Saturday.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

The Shakespeare Club was organized November 29, 1887; federated in 1905. Present officers—Mrs. Geo. F. Pearley, president; Mrs. J. H. Henderson, vice-president; Mrs. S. A. McElroy, secretary; Mrs. F. S. Burberry, treasurer.

Present membership, fifteen. It meets every third Monday from September to May in each year. The object of this club is for the study of literature. Several of the constituent members are still active in the work of the club.

DELTA ALLIANCE OF DELTA DELTA DELTA.

Organized September 24, 1901. Nine constituent members. Meetings are held at the third hour on the third day of the third week of each month. The present officers are Mrs. Carrie Ruth Badley, president; Mrs. Dora Honnold, secretary; Miss Clytie Huggins, treasurer; Miss Emma Peck, vice-president; Mrs. Alice Berry, corresponding secretary and historian. Present membership, thirty-one.

PI BETA PHI ALUMNAL CLUB.

Pi Beta Phi Alumnae Club was organized May 15, 1901, with twenty-two members. The object of this club is mutual improvement. Present membership, thirty-one. Present officers—Mrs. Fletcher Brown, president; Mrs. W. C. Martin, vice-president; Miss Stella Hartman, secretary and treasurer. The members meet on the second Thursday of each month at two-thirty p. m.

THIMBLE CLUB.

The Thimble Club was organized in the autumn of 1892, with twelve members. The object of this club is social improvement. Present officers—Mrs. Myrtie Henderson, president; Mrs. Sarah Sigler, vice-president; Mrs. Bessie Scroggs, secretary and treasurer. This club meets every third Friday. Its colors are pink and green. Its present membership sixteen.

H. M. C.

The H. M. C. Club was organized in January, 1905, with nine members. First officers—Lydia Bundy, president; Leona Cheshire, vice-president; Edith Hickman, secretary; Marabell Frazier, treasurer. This club meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Present officers—Bell Parnham, president; Fae Wickwire, vice-president; Kate Hickman, secretary; Lydia Bundy, treasurer. Present membership twenty-two.

O. L. C.

The O. L. C. Club was organized in March, 1906, with four members. It now has a membership of eighteen. Present officers—Mrs. C. P. Spurgeon, president; Mrs. F. C. Young, vice-president; Mrs. John Currier, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Derrough, treasurer. The O. L. C. meets near the middle of the month at the discretion of the hostess.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY CLUB.

The James Whitcomb Riley Club was organized March, 1904, with six members. The object of this club is to make the declining years of aged people

as pleasant as possible. The work of this club is heartily approved by the entire community. The meetings are held once a month, the date being at the discretion of the hostess. Present officers—Mrs. Ella Cole, president; Mrs. Addie Price, vice-president; Mrs. Allie Battles, secretary; Mrs. Tennie Eno, treasurer. This club now has a membership of fifteen.

CLIO CLUB.

The Clio Club was organized September 25, 1899, with eleven members. The object of this club is the study of history. Present officers—Mrs. Clyde Proudfoot, president; Mrs. J. F. Henry, vice-president; Mrs. P. K. McKee, secretary and treasurer. Present membership eighteen.

ZETETIC CLUB.

The Zetetic Club was organized November 3, 1907, with thirteen members. It meets the first and third Mondays of each month. The object of this club is the study of history and travel. Present officers—Edith Calhoun, president; Mary Kelly, vice-president; Margaret Brown, secretary; Mabel Schee, treasurer; Mrs. Madge Harlan, chaperon. Present membership fifteen.

MONDAY CLUB.

The Monday Club was organized January 3, 1887, with twelve members. This club meets every third Monday from September to May. Its object is mutual improvement. The lessons are studied from three to six o'clock p. m., at which time the husbands appear and all partake of a prescribed dinner. This is one of the oldest and most interesting clubs of the city. Present officers—Mrs. E. L. Baker, president; Mrs. T. T. Anderson, vice-president; Mrs. John Mayers, secretary; Mrs. W. H. Berry, treasurer. Present membership, twelve.

P. E. O.

The P. E. O. was organized February 7, 1899, with eleven members. They meet the first and third Wednesday of each month, from September till May. Their colors are yellow and white; their flower, Marguerite. Present officers—Miss Della McClure, president; Mrs. Jennie Hamilton Brown, vice president; Mrs. Margaret Buck Perley, secretary; Miss Gertrude Chase, treasurer; Mrs. Ola Hogland Anderson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Eleanor Sheets Thompson, chaplain; Mrs. Jessie Bryson Watson, guide. Present membership, thirty-four, with seven non-resident members.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Present officers—Mrs. James Laundy, president; Dora Moore, first vice-president; Mrs. A. L. Ogg, second vice-president; Mrs. S. H. Tidball, third vice-president; Mrs. M. E. Bucy, fourth vice-president; Mrs. Lydia Newlin, fifth vice-president; Susie Boylin, sixth vice-president; Mrs. Ella Coe, secretary; Mrs.

Lottie Lamb, treasurer. The object of this organization is to promote temperance, and it also embraces many other phases of reform work. The pledge taken by members of this organization is: "I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, (including wine, beer and cider,) as a beverage, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use and traffic in the same."

Meetings are held the first Thursday in every month at two-thirty o'clock p. m. Visitors are always welcome. The meetings of this organization are advertised in the churches, so that the organization's object is kept constantly before the public:

"The W. C. T. U. Champion," is an eight page monthly paper, the organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and is published in Indianola, Iowa, and edited by Mrs. E. B. Hurford, who gives the following items concerning the organization: For three years Mrs. Hurford was president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., and for five years corresponding secretary. This society has an organization in every state in the Union, and in Iowa alone, there are ten thousand members. The W. C. T. U. is an outgrowth of the Temperance Crusade, and was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in November, 1874, at which meeting seventeen states were represented, Iowa being one of them. The Iowa organization had been effected in the early part of the same month, at Cedar Rapids, Mrs. E. A. Wheeler of that city, being elected president. The organization has been appropriately named "Organized Mother-Love."

ENGLISH CLASSICS CIRCLE.

The English Classics Circle was established in March, 1898. It now has a membership of twenty-three. It is composed of both ladies and gentlemen, married and unmarried. Its object is the study of history and literature. The present officers are Professor S. A. Krell, president; Professor Mary O. Hunting, vice-president; Mrs. C. M. White, secretary and treasurer; John F. Schee, program committee. The meetings are held every Monday evening at the home of John F. Schee.

MUSICAL GUILD.

The Musical Guild was organized in May, 1903, with seven members. The present officers are: Mrs. Martha Burberry, president; Miss Amanda Young, first vice-president; Mrs. Alice Miller, second vice-president; Mrs. Maud Morris McCoy, secretary; C. Burdette Richards, treasurer. Meetings are held the first Monday of each month. The object of the guild is self-improvement in classical music, and the development of musical talent in the community. Especial attention is given to the study of musical history and the biographies of noted musicians. Each member observes among the children those who appear to have musical gifts, and encourages them to develop the same. The guild now numbers thirty members.

LODGES.

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMAN.

The Yeoman was organized November, 1899, with about eighty or ninety members. Present membership, one hundred and fifty. Officers: J. E. Hime, Foreman; J. H. Sreiber, Master of Ceremony; J. R. Howard, Correspondent; John Peterson, Master of Accounts; Mrs. Ellen Bundy, Local Deputy. Meetings of this order are held on the first and third Tuesday nights of each month, in the I. O. O. F. hall.

A. O. U. W.

Three Rivers Lodge No. 94, Ancient Order of United Workmen. The object of this organization is, "The embracing and giving equal protection to all classes; striving earnestly to improve the moral, intellectual and social qualities of its members; endeavoring by wholesome precepts, fraternal admonitions and substantial aid, to inspire a due appreciation of the great realities and responsibilities of life. To create and disburse a fund for the benefit of its members; paying stipulated sums during sickness and other disability, and in case of death two thousand dollars to such person or persons as the member may direct." The Three Rivers Lodge No. 94, A. O. U. W. of Iowa, was organized at Indianola, January 26, 1877, with fifteen members. Meetings are held on Tuesday evening of each week in the Harlan hall. The present membership is two hundred and ninety. Present officers:—H. S. Hartzler, M. W.; Carl Reese, P. M. W.; Floyd Knoll, Foreman; Harold Fisher, Overseer; William Reese, Guide; A. F. Jewett, Recorder; J. H. Derrough, Receiver; T. J. Proudfoot, Financier; Trustees: Sam Cheshire, W. A. Deitrich, C. C. Reynolds.

HOMESTEADERS.

This lodge was organized May 21, 1906, with twenty-five members. Present officers:—L. A. Mullican, president; Brack Short, vice-president; T. A. Neil, secretary; John R. Howard, treasurer. Present membership, sixteen. This is an insurance order, and holds no meetings.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS.

Wild Rose Camp No. 2889, Royal Neighbors of America; auxiliary to the Modern Woodmen of America, was organized January 29, 1902, with twenty-two members. This order has now a membership of fifty. Present officers:—Mary Hunt, P. O.; Maude Reith, V. O.; Cassie Sadler, Recorder; Eliza Phelps, Marshal; Carm Phelps, O. S.; Bell Taylor, O.; Kate Fuller, Chan.; Mattie Redburg, Receiver; Lizzie Pursel, I. S.; Managers: F. M. Sadler, Carm Phelps, Mary Hunt. Physician, O. P. Judkins. This order meets the first and third Fridays of each month in the Harlan hall.

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.

Chisholm Castle, No. 540, Royal Highlanders, was organized January 22, 1908. Ill. Pro., Thomas Davis; C. C., Dolly Smith; W. E., Alice Rathburn; Secretary and Treasurer, Blanche Moore; Warder, Myrtle E. Sells; Sentry, Walter Robinson; Herald, Nellie G. Heiney; Guide, Dr. Craig Worth; 1st. W. C., Mrs. Craig Worth; Second W. C., Nora E. Derrough; Ch. of S., Geo. Webb; C. of A., Maude Derrough; Managers: Geo. Webb, Maude D. Reith, Thomas Davis; Physician, Dr. Craig Worth; Past Ill. Pro., Mrs. Mary Webb. Present membership, forty-three. Meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the Harlan hall.

MODERN BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA.

Indianola Lodge No. 307, Modern Brotherhood of America. Instituted May 5, 1898, with twenty members. Present officers:—E. L. Baker, President; W. A. Graves, Secretary; Effie Lucas, Conductor; E. Porterfield and L. H. Surber, Physicians; S. S. Calhoun, Vice-president; J. W. Lundy, Treasurer; Lucy K. Smith, Chaplain; William Cheshire, Lee Talbot, L. E. Hiatt, Managers. This lodge holds regular meetings the first and third Mondays in each month in the I. O. O. F. hall.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

College Camp, No. 605, was organized May 28, 1888, with twenty-three members. Present membership, three hundred and twelve. Present officers:—D. A. Boothe, V. C.; P. R. Blanchard, W. A.; J. O. Eno, E. B.; W. A. Graves, Clerk; Gael Taylor, Escort; Paul Peterson, Watchman; W. C. Schrier, Sentry; L. H. Surber and O. P. Judkins, Physicians; F. M. Sadler, J. W. Lundy, Frank Houghtaling, Managers. This order meets in the I. O. O. F. hall the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

DEGREE OF HONOR.

Century Lodge No. 56, Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W. of Iowa. Organized February 7, 1900, with forty members. Present enrollment, forty-eight. Present officers:—Effie Spray, Past Chief of Honor; Lue A. Derrough, Chief of Honor; Louella Tidball, Lady of Honor; Ethel Reese, Chief of Ceremonies; Estella Trueblood, Recorder; Jennie Maybury, Financier; Cora M. Cheshire, Receiver; Lena Swartslander, Lady Usher; Grace Reddish, Inside Watch; Lou Proudfoot, Outside Watch; J. H. Derrough, W. B. Spray, Maude L. Springer, Trustees; J. D. McCleary and O. P. Judkins, Medical Examiners. The regular meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Knights of Pythias, Indianola Lodge No. 340, was organized August 10, 1892. Present officers:—F. P. Henderson, C. C.; L. D. Carpenter, V. C.; W. A. Olive, Prel.; Hosea Trimble, M. of W.; J. W. Slocum, K. of R. & S., V. V.

Stulen, M. of F.; P. P. Warthen, M. of E.; Craig Worth, Inner G.; Chas. Barker, Outer G.; L. P. Springer, M. at A.; J. W. Slocum, District Deputy; Chas. Barnes, P. P. Warthen, J. W. Slocum, Trustees.

LADY MACCABEES.

Liberty Queen Hive, No. 33. Lady Maccabees of the World. Organized May 11, 1899, with twenty-eight members. Present officers:—Mahale Jewett, L. Com.; Minerva Cline, L. Lt. Com.; Libbie Perry, L. R. K.; May Hewitt, L. F. A.; Permelia Bailey, L. P. L. C.; Julia Champlin, L. Chap.; Bertha Tharp, L. Serg.; Mary Walker, L. Sent.; Clara Fisher, Picket; L. H. Surber, Med. Exam.; Lou Greenwalt, Musician. Present membership, twenty-eight. This lodge meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month in the Harlan hall.

REBEKAH.

Indianola Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 3, was organized October 19, 1882, with twenty-four members. Present officers:—Kate Reese, Noble Grand; Lillian Judkins, Vice Grand; Jenette Todhunter, Secretary; Nora Derrough, Financial Secretary. Present membership, one hundred and fifty. The Rebekahs meet the second and fourth Fridays of each month in the I. O. O. F. hall.

EASTERN STAR.

Indianola Chapter No. 338, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized October 22, 1902, with twenty-five members. Present officers:—Kate M. Wright, W. M.; A. R. W. Robertson, W. P.; Ada Samson, A. M.; Hattie Henderson, Secretary; Nannie Clayton, Treasurer. Present membership, ninety-nine. The Eastern Star meets the first Wednesday evening of each month in the Masonic hall.

K. O. T. M.

Liberty Tent, No. 65, Knights of Maccabees of the World, was organized June 30, 1896, with twenty members. Present officers:—Clarence Champlain, Kt. Com.; W. B. Gillis, Lt. Com.; E. V. Badley, Rec. & F. Keeper; Brack Short, Chap.; D. E. Champlain, Sergeant; H. P. Spence, M. at A.; G. P. Jeys, First M. of G.; Ira Ford, Second M. of G.; J. H. Peterman, Sentinel; W. L. Cline, Picket.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

Warren Lodge, No. 53, A. F. and A. M., was organized under a dispensation, granted by the Grand Master of Iowa, dated October 30, A. D., 1854. The charter members were: Thomas Thompson, David Demaree, Richard Grantham, Nathaniel McClure, George R. Stover, George W. May, Rees Babb, B. S. Noble and Jonathan Rawls. The first meeting was held November 16, 1854. The officers were: Thomas Thompson, W. M.; David Demaree, S. W.; Richard Grantham, J. W.; G. R. Stover, Secretary; Nathaniel McClure, Treasurer; B. S.

Noble, Sr. Deacon; Geo. W. May, Jr. Deacon, and Jonathan Rawls, Tyler. The organization was accomplished in the old seminary building on East Main street. The lodge ran along very successfully, nothing unusual occurring until 1861; in this year the officers were: G. W. Clarke, W. M.; H. Fisk, S. W.; and Robert Longshore, J. W. All these officers enlisted in the army, and the lodge was unable to hold meetings until a special dispensation was granted in November, and other officers elected. The new officers were: J. E. Williamson, W. M.; J. W. Bundy, S. W.; R. Babb, J. W. The first regular lodge room was on the west side of the square, from which place the lodge moved into the upper part of the old Presbyterian church, which, together with the Odd Fellows, they occupied until the completion of their new hall, on the northwest corner of the public square, which cost \$3,500. The present officers are:—C. W. Connoran, W. M.; Ralph Collings, S. W.; A. E. Goodman, J. W.; J. H. Whitney, Secretary; F. O. Derrough, Treasurer; Roy Worth, S. D.; A. R. W. Robertson, J. D.; Earnest Schreiber, S. S.; C. G. Taylor, Tyler. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-four.

Orient Chapter No. 95, R. A. M., was organized under a dispensation of July 4, 1881. The petition for dispensation being signed by Geo. Wm. Schnellbacher, John Hancock Henderson, George Washington SeEVERS, Bolden Brown Boatright, Albert Richard Cocke, George Collings, Michael Sheetz, Hugh Parker Shepherd and John W. Bundy. Present officers:—O. E. Smith, H. P.; John A. Story, K.; Jesse Bryson, Scribe; G. A. Worth, Treasurer; J. H. Whitney, Secretary; J. F. Samson, C. O. H.; A. Schimelfenig, R. A. C.; Lee Talbot, P. S.; J. H. Derrough, M. Third V.; A. R. W. Robertson, M. Second V.; Eugene C. Harlan, M. First V. Present membership, fifty-four.

LODGE NO. 70, I. O. O. F.

Indianola Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F., was organized on the 24th day of April, 1855, with five charter members, viz: Thomas C. Lawrence, D. W. Griffith, E. R. Clapp, J. H. Miller and Wesley Redhead. (Mr. Redhead brought his card from Des Moines in order to make the requisite number to organize a lodge; after organization he took his membership back to Des Moines.) L. P. Sherman (who was a brother of the late General Sherman) was deputy District Grand Master. The night of organization the following Brothers were admitted by initiation: Jacob Stark, Wm. Hutt, Jesse Blackburn, Joseph C. Watson, William T. Hale and Luke Bryan.

The first officers were: Thomas Lawrence, N. G.; D. W. Griffith, V. G.; J. H. Millar, Secretary; Wesley Redhead, Treasurer.

Thomas Sargent was admitted by card at the first meeting, and at the second meeting Brother R. Grantham was admitted by card.

The lodge has always been in a good condition, and is at the present. There have been admitted by card and initiation to date six hundred and twelve members. Today there is a membership of two hundred. The lodge has property to the value of eighteen thousand dollars. Two of the members of this lodge, E. W. Hartman and J. H. Henderson, have filled the office of Grand Master of

the State of Iowa. Dr. J. D. McCleary is the oldest member of the lodge; he became an Odd Fellow August 6, 1856. Eugenius Park, E. W. Fortney, T. M. McClure, E. W. Hartman, W. W. Carpenter, Silas Coryell, J. H. Henderson, Wm. M. Judkins, O. K. Butler and L. Spencer are among the oldest members.

This lodge has paid out ten thousand dollars for sick benefits and funeral expenses in the fifty-three years of its existence. The lodge has paid one thousand, five hundred dollars to Widows and Orphans Fund, and something over two hundred dollars for educating orphans. The lodge paid over two thousand, six hundred dollars for the care of one of its members in sick benefits and nurse hire. This lodge pays three dollars per week continuous sick benefits, and in case of death of one of its members, or the wife of a member, thirty dollars for funeral expenses.

The lodge owns the cemetery known as Odd Fellows' Cemetery, which consists of twelve acres lying on either side of the road. This cemetery adjoins the city on the south. The ground on the south side of the road was purchased from Wesley Cheshire in 1878. By consolidation with Raleigh Lodge No. 453, this lodge came in possession of the cemetery on the north side of the road.

The lodge owns the hall where they meet, also a valuable business lot southeast of the square.

The officers of the present time are:—D. A. Boothe, N. G.; W. A. Graves, V. G.; Wm. M. Judkins, Secretary; J. J. Todhunter, F. S.; J. H. Schreiber, Treasurer. There have been ninety deaths, seventy of whom are buried in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, just south of the city.

Raleigh Lodge, No. 453, was organized in Indianola, Iowa, April 13, 1882, and consolidated with Indianola Lodge No. 70, May 31, 1893.

The above data was furnished by Wm. M. Judkins, Secretary.

It appears that the Odd Fellows purchased grounds for cemetery purposes on the south side of the street at two different times. The first purchase being as early as 1865.

INDIANOLA ENCAMPMENT.

Indianola Encampment No. 34, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 25, 1867, in hall of Indianola Lodge No. 70, by W. W. Moore, D. D. G. P., of Des Moines. Charter members—E. W. Hartman, James H. Burgess, M. W. Shepherd, Henry Shiek, E. W. Fortney, J. M. Russell and Stephen Grimes. First elective officers:—E. W. Hartman, C. P.; Stephen Grimes, H. P.; J. H. Burgess, S. W.; Joel Jacoby, J. W.; P. P. Henderson, Scribe; J. M. Russell, Treasurer. Present officers:—J. H. Schreiber, C. P.; J. J. Todhunter, H. P.; J. O. Eno, S. W.; A. W. Reeves, J. W.; E. W. Hartman, Scribe; J. H. Derrough, Treasurer. Present membership, forty-five. Meets the first and third Fridays of each month.

The Encampment has been wonderfully favored in the preservation of the lives of its members. In the forty-one years of its existence, there have been but five deaths, namely: William L. Kircher, B. W. Snapp, E. D. Bryant, J. T. Lacey, and M. W. Judkins.

Taken altogether, the subordinate Lodge No. 70, the Encampment No. 34, and the Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 111, constitute one of the most prosperous organizations in central Iowa. The people, thus united, have wrought great good, not only for themselves, but for the community; and deservedly enjoy the respect of the citizens of Indianola. Any organization which has for its object the mutual improvement of its members, keeping in touch with the current affairs and demands of the age, is worth all it costs. If an order promotes selfishness and clanishness, it has no claim upon the public, but if it stands for mutual protection when the storms of life come, when the clouds hang heavily all around, then it deserves the encouragement and commendation of all good people. Anything that brings humanity closer together, and strives to alleviate pain and distress, is entitled to a word of good cheer.

INDIANOLA CITY CEMETERY.

What is known as the city cemetery, was formerly a public cemetery; and by an act of the legislature was turned over to the city of Indianola. The two, the Odd Fellows' and the City Cemetery, form one of the most beautiful burying places in Warren county. It is truly "God's acre." The grounds are well kept, easy of access, and the pride of the entire community. The city owns thirty-five acres just west of the cemetery, which was purchased a number of years ago for the purpose of making a sewerage outlet. It may be added to the present cemetery, and the sewerage outlet found elsewhere. The following, from the report of the city clerk, shows the condition of the City's Cemetery fund:

RECEIPTS:

By Balance on Hand April 1st, 1907	\$291.53
By Pasture Rent	90.00
By Sale of Lots	50.00
By Labor and Digging	51.60
	<hr/>
	\$483.13

DISBURSEMENTS:

To Sexton's Salary	\$246.00
To Supplies	28.55
To Labor	2.00
To Treasurer's Commission	2.76
	<hr/>
	\$279.31
Balance Cash on Hand April 1, 1908	\$203.82
	<hr/>
	\$483.13

There is no public improvement, no public enterprise that so reveals and manifests the moral, religious and intellectual status of a people as the condition of their cemetery. If noxious weeds and briars infest the grounds; and graves are unmarked, and those that are marked show a want of art and taste, no history can more clearly set forth the true character of the community. This is not a plea for expensive monuments, but for neatness, art, and that which coincides with the rarest culture.

CHURCHES.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Iowa annual conference, at its session in August, 1849, organized a circuit called the Three Rivers Mission, embracing Warren, Madison, a part of Polk, and a part of Marion counties, and appointed Rev. George W. Teas as pastor. In all that territory there was not a church building, a parsonage, or a schoolhouse. The Mission was in what was known as the Des Moines district, and Andrew Coleman was the presiding elder. James O. Hammond and W. B. Hewitt were pastors of the Fort Des Moines Mission the previous year, and organized several classes in the south part of Polk county, and north part of Warren county. When the Rev. George W. Teas came, he found in the bounds of his charge about sixty persons who had been organized into classes. At this time there was no building on the site of Indianola. The town had been laid out and named, but no building erected. The Rev. George W. Teas established himself at Hartford, making that his headquarters, and during the year succeeded in building a parsonage at that point. In 1850, he came to Indianola and organized a class in a cooper shop, southeast of the public square. The constituent members were Jesse Liston, Rebecca Liston, Z. H. Hockett, Mary Hockett, Ansel H. Barker, Lucinda Barker, John Adamson and Margaret Adamson. These eight persons constituted the first class organized in Indianola. At the next conference, the Three Rivers Mission was placed in the Iowa City district with David Worthington, presiding elder. Labon Case was appointed to the work, but did not serve; there is a tradition that he came with his family, preached a few times and then abandoned the field. There is a record, however, of the first quarterly conference held at the Morris schoolhouse, September 21st, 1851, which contains the following explanatory words: "Brother Case not come on." Again the Mission was put in the Des Moines district, and John Hayden was presiding elder. Rev. David T. Sweem was the pastor. At the conference held in 1852, Rev. Elias L. Briggs was appointed. Madison county was set off and the name of Indianola appears as the charge to which E. L. Briggs was appointed. The history of Indianola church properly begins at this time. The following year, the Hartford circuit was set off, which served to narrow the limits of the Indianola charge.

The following pastors have served the Indianola charge, while it was included in the Iowa conference:

George W. Teas, Appointed in	1849
Laban Case	1850
David T. Sweem	1851
Elias L. Briggs	1852-3
William Butt	1854
S. B. Guiberson	1855
H. H. Badley	1856-7
James Haynes	1858
E. M. H. Flemming	1859-60

From 1860, Indianola was included in the Western Iowa conference.

U. P. Golliday	1861
E. H. Winans	1862
C. C. Mabee	1863

From 1864, to the present, Indianola has been included in the Des Moines conference.

Arthur Badley	1864
George Clammer	1865
Simpson Guyer	1866-8
A. H. Shafer	1869
D. Thompson	1870
A. C. Williams	1871-2
J. H. Swope	1873-4
R. M. Smith	1875-6
T. S. Berry	1877
F. W. Vinson	1878
W. C. Martin	1879-81
W. T. Smith	1882-3
W. S. Hooker	1884-6
Emory Miller	1887-91
W. C. Martin	1892-4
J. B. Harris	1895-7
Emory Miller	1898-01
G. W. L. Brown	1902-6
E. M. Holmes	1907

The following were appointed presiding elders of Indianola charge:

Andrew Colman, Fort Des Moines District	1849
D. Worthington, Iowa City District	1850
John Hayden, Fort Des Moines District	1851-4
J. B. Hardy, Des Moines District	1855-8
Sanford Haines, Des Moines District	1859-62
E. H. Winans, Des Moines District	1863-4
J. F. Goolman, Des Moines District	1865-8
J. G. Dimmitt, Des Moines District	1869

Samford Haines, Indianola District	1870
J. G. Eekles, Indianola District	1871-4
J. M. Holmes, Indianola District	1875-6
M. D. Collins, Des Moines District	1877-8
T. McK. Stuart, Indianola District	1879
F. W. Vinson, Des Moines District	1880
C. S. Ryman, Des Moines District	1881-3
J. W. Webb, Des Moines District	1884-7
W. H. W. Rees, Des Moines District	1888-91
Emory Miller, Des Moines District	1892-7
J. H. Senseney, Des Moines District	1898-03
E. M. Holmes, Des Moines District	1904-6
G. W. L. Brown, Des Moines District	1907

Indianola entertained the annual conference in the following years:

August 22, 1860, Bishop Janes presiding; E. M. H. Flemming, secretary.

August 26, 1869, Bishop Clark, presiding; H. N. O'Neil, secretary.

October 6, 1875, Bishop Merrill, presiding; H. H. O'Neil, secretary.

September 14, 1881, Bishop Hurst, presiding; James Lisle, secretary.

September 17, 1890, Bishop Joyce presiding; J. R. Horswell, secretary.

September 25, 1895, Bishop Ninde presiding; A. W. Armstrong, secretary.

September 16, 1903, Bishop Mallalieu presiding; William Stevenson, secretary.

When Indianola began to improve, the Methodist church rapidly increased, both in members and in financial strength. The county settled very rapidly. In 1850 there were less than one thousand inhabitants in Warren county, and in 1860 more than ten thousand. As early as 1854, the subject of a church building in Indianola was agitated. Subscriptions were made and general plans formulated for the building of the new church, and during 1855, the church was erected at the northeast corner of the square. It was a brick structure, forty by sixty, and cost \$4,000; was dedicated January 6, 1856, by Dr. L. W. Berry, who was then President of the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant. On the day of dedication \$1,700 were subscribed, which was sufficient to pay all claims against the church. This building answered a good purpose and served as a home for Indianola Methodists for thirty years. It was the largest audience room in the town, and was used for many public purposes. Before the erection of this building all denominations had used the old court room, now the courts were held in the Methodist church. Political meetings and other public gatherings were freely admitted into this audience room. County conventions and teachers' institutes were held there, so that the people were all familiar with the Methodist church. In 1886, the old church was sold for \$2,500, and the present church erected under the pastorate of W. S. Hooker, at a cost of \$15,000, and dedicated October 24, 1886, by Bishop Fowler. It was soon found to be too small for the increasing membership, and ten years later, during the pastorate of



CLASS OF 1872, SIMPSON COLLEGE

J. B. Harris, it was enlarged at a cost of \$12,000, and reopened by Bishop McCabe. The first parsonage in Indianola was on College avenue, in the second block north of the present church. In 1871, during the pastorate of A. C. Williams, the parsonage was sold for \$800, and the quarter block where the church now stands having on it a fair residence for the time, was purchased for \$1,800. During the pastorate of G. W. L. Brown, the old parsonage building was removed, and a new one erected under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society, at a cost of \$4,500. This handsome building stands as a monument of the indefatigable labors of that society. The following societies are in active operation in this church: The Sunday School has an enrollment of seven hundred. W. H. Berry has been superintendent of the school since the first Monday in January, 1880. Harry E. Hopper is assistant superintendent; Miss Dora McClure, secretary, and Clyde Proudfoot, treasurer.

The Ladies Aid Society has a membership of one hundred and fifty, Mrs. O. H. Baker, president.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized October 16, 1875, by Mrs. Mary C. Ninde. The first officers were: Mrs. Kate Taylor, president; Mrs. E. Goodman, Mrs. J. W. Andrews, Mrs. G. C. Carpenter, vice-presidents; Miss Alice Braucht, recording secretary; and Mrs. W. H. Berry, treasurer, who has filled the office continuously for thirty-three years, during which time the society has raised for Foreign Missions, \$4,076.38.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society has a membership of forty-five, Mrs. R. C. Houser, president.

The Epworth League has a membership of two hundred and twenty-five; Clyde Proudfoot, president.

The Junior League has a membership of eighty; Miss Dora Holiday, superintendent.

The Methodist Brotherhood was recently organized with a membership of sixty, and is presided over by J. F. Sampson.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Trustees: W. H. Berry, Wm. Buxton, M. Erickson, J. B. Gifford, J. H. Henderson, H. E. Hopper, J. D. McCleary, J. F. Samson, J. H. Whitney. Stewards: T. T. Anderson, J. P. Anderson, J. A. Best, J. H. Derrough, H. D. Hoyt, J. F. Lough, A. W. Nichols, J. H. Osborn, J. H. Peterman, E. Porterfield, A. V. Proudfoot, F. C. Sigler, F. C. Young. Class leaders: Mrs. E. B. Hurford, George R. Hughes, Dr. W. E. Hamilton; Church treasurer, J. P. Anderson; recording steward, A. V. Proudfoot; district steward, T. T. Anderson; director of choir, Prof. Paul Utt; organist, Prof. Olive; janitor, Sam White. In 1907 the membership was 1044. The church building is valued at \$30,000, the parsonage, at \$4,500. The following amounts were raised last year: repairs \$1,013; benevolences \$2,000; current expenses \$3,300. The Indianola appointment was but one of many in the circuit which embraced all of Warren county and two appointments in Marion county, until 1858, when under the pastorate of James Haynes, it was made a station. In fifty-seven years it has developed into one of the largest and most prosperous M. E. Churches in Iowa.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The United Presbyterian Church of Indianola, was organized sometime in the autumn of 1864, by the Rev. T. P. Dysart, who had been supplying for a year one-fourth of the time. The constituent members were as follows: Robert Graham, L. A. Graham, J. H. Millen, Lina Millen, David Miller, Lucinda Miller, Margaret A. Harbison, R. T. Harbison, Esther Harbison, W. J. Clarke, Susan Clarke, S. F. Palmer, Melvina Lyons and Margaret Alexander. Robert Graham was elected and ordained an Elder over the congregation, J. H. Millen had been an Elder in a former organization, so was continued. The General Assembly appointed Rev. Andrew McCartney to preach one-half of the time in Indianola and the other half at Lacona. He began his work on the first Sabbath in August, 1866, in the old Seminary building on East Main street. He was formally called to take the two churches, Indianola and Lacona in January 1867, and installed the following March. At that time there were about twelve members. The Rev. Joseph Calhoun was called to Indianola, August 27, 1873, and continued in this Pastorate until December 31, 1896. This was a remarkable Pastorate not only for its length, but for its efficiency. W. P. White was called in the spring of 1897 and served until December, 1901. The next Pastor was D. Everett Smith, who was called in September, 1902 and served until January, 1907. The present Pastor E. E. Douglass was called in October, 1907. The first house of worship erected by this society was on the site of the present Friends church. The minutes show that it was completed and services were being held in it February 15, 1868, but do not show what it cost. For twenty years it answered a good purpose. The present church building on east Salem avenue one block from the square was erected in 1889 at a cost of \$15,000. The present membership is two hundred.

The following are the officers: Congregation: E. P. Wright, chairman; Clarence Schrier, clerk; Harry McCoy, congregation treasurer; Mrs. G. W. Speer, mission treasurer. Session—Rev. E. E. Douglass, moderator; Samuel Martin, clerk; R. C. Parr, C. M. McCoy, J. L. Brown, A. S. Dyer, J. A. Henry, Trustees: Geo. Piffer, chairman; W. A. Dietrich, secretary; Fred Henry, John Moore, S. P. Speer, W. H. Bracken. Sabbath School: J. L. Brown, superintendent; Emma Schooley, assistant superintendent; Stella Freeman, secretary and treasurer. W. M. S.: Mrs. H. E. Douglass, president; Mrs. Ed. Wright, Mrs. Geo. Speer, vice presidents; Mrs. J. F. Henry, secretary and treasurer.

Y. P. C. U.: Edith Calhoun, president; Edith Hickman, vice president; Ida Schrieber, secretary; Homer Millen, treasurer; Alta Ross, corresponding secretary. Junior: Nellie McCoy, leader; Ollie Litzenberg, Ed Wright, assistants.

Current expenses: Pastor's salary and contingent expenses \$1468.52. Parsonage fund, paid out \$3000. Boards of the church, paid out \$559.10. Ladies Missionary Society, paid out \$538.87. Y. P. C. U. paid out \$107.15. Juniors, paid out \$23.50. Sabbath school, paid out \$382.53. Sowash fund, paid out \$117. The estimated budget for 1908, including all current expenses \$2,063.00.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 5th of November, 1853, a committee was appointed to organize a Presbyterian church in Indianola, Iowa, consisting of the Rev. G. M. Swan and David Willis, an Elder. On the day appointed for the organization the following record was made: "After a sermon by J. M. Lippincott, according to previous notice, all those who wished to consult in regard to the propriety of organizing a Presbyterian church were requested to remain. After prayer by the Rev. G. M. Swan, Moderator, the following persons presented their letters: Nathaniel McClure, Louise McClure, Mrs. Luthenia McClure Stark, David Demory, Mrs. James Nichols, Jacob Wiseheart, Mrs. Margaret Thompson.

From its organization to 1867, the church was served by stated supplies as follows: Rev. J. M. Lippincott, 1853-4; Hiram F. Taylor S. S. from 1854-5; W. T. Lyons S. S. 1858-60; D. L. Hughes, S. S. 1864-5; William McCandlish, S. S. 1865-7. On May 1, 1867, the Rev. Silas Johnson was called and on October 23, 1868, was installed as the first Pastor. For eleven years he did most faithful and painstaking service, was much beloved by the church and highly esteemed by the community. He left the church with a membership of two hundred. The following were each installed and served the time indicated: T. M. Finley from June 22, 1880, to June 8, 1883. A. J. Berger from August 14, 1883 to October 1, 1893. Clarence G. Miller from December 9, 1893 to May, 1898. J. T. Hopkins from December 1898 to April, 1904. R. K. Porter from August 1, 1904 to June 1, 1908.

OFFICERS: Elders, J. H. Hughes, W. P. Harbison, J. N. Perry, G. N. Beymer, J. H. Shultz, A. P. Ross, William Yoder. Deacons: J. H. McGranahan, John McElroy, John Cochrane, O. K. Butler, S. H. Tidball. Trustees: G. E. Johnson, C. C. Reynolds, Ross Noble, John A. Story, Adam Schimilfenig, Walter Peck. Missionary Society: Mrs. J. H. McGranahan, president; Mrs. Wm. Yoder, treasurer. Aid Society: Mrs. Hoyt Taylor, president; Mrs. Walter Peck, secretary; Mrs. Bert Davis, treasurer. Christian Endeavor: Miss Myrtle Schimilfenig, president; Miss Ethel McGranahan, vice president; Miss Edith Gilliland, secretary; Charlie Murdock, treasurer. Sunday School: W. P. Harbison, superintendent; J. H. McGranahan, assistant; Ina Smith, secretary and treasurer; Bess Talbott, organist.

Current expenses for 1907, \$2,000. Paid on debts, \$2,500. Benevolent offering, \$800. The first church building erected by this society was a frame and cost \$8,000. It was dedicated September 11, 1870. At the time it was the best church edifice in the town. The present building was dedicated December 18, 1900 and cost \$15,000. The present membership is three hundred and seventy-five.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, INDIANOLA.

The following is the first record now on file among the early papers of the First Baptist church of Indianola, Iowa: "At a meeting of the Baptist friends of Indianola and vicinity, held on the 29th of April, 1865, it was resolved to invite a council for the purpose of organizing a regular Baptist church, and

Charles McKay and E. W. Hartman were appointed a committee with instructions to invite the Pastors and a delegation from each of the following churches, viz: Des Moines, Vandalia, Monroe, Knoxville, Hartford, Sandyville, and Carlisle, to meet with us on Thursday, May 11, 1865, to assist in the organization and recognition. E. W. Hartman, Clerk."

The second entry is dated May 11, 1865, and says: "In compliance with the resolution of April 29, 1865, the Baptist friends of Indianola and vicinity convened in the city of Indianola, May 11, 1865, at 2 o'clock, p. m. and organized themselves into a regular Baptist church to be entitled the First Baptist Church of Indianola, Iowa. The following letters were read and received by unanimous vote: John A. Pool, Rebecca Pool, E. W. Hartman, William Long, William Shawver, Kezia Shawver, William Wright, Martha Wright, John C. Kinsley, Elizabeth Kinsley, F. E. Howard, Ursula A. Whittaker, Amanda Cox, Elizabeth A. Liebig, Mary Ann Bishop, William P. Bishop, Jonathan Bishop and Sarah Elizabeth Bishop. On motion, Elder John A. Pool was elected Moderator, E. W. Hartmann church clerk, Charles McKay, treasurer, and E. W. Fortney, sexton.

At a meeting held in the old courthouse April 16, 1866, a resolution was adopted in favor of proceeding at once to erect a house of worship, to be a frame building. A building committee was appointed consisting of the following: J. A. Pool, William Long, E. W. Hartman and E. W. Perry. The first board of Trustees were: John Kinsley, William Long, Charles McKay, J. W. Howard, John Webb. September 2, 1866, the membership was 130. The building was completed and dedicated on the third Sunday in February, 1867. On the 28th of February John A. Pool was called to the Pastorate and served until March 1, 1868. Rev. T. R. Cressey was called June 14, 1868, and served until April, 1870. Rev. D. Ibins served as a supply for a time. Rev. D. N. Mason served from September 25, 1870 until April 28, 1873. Rev. Garton served as a supply for a while. Of Rev. Morris' Pastorate the record is silent. The same is true of Rev. Tilley's Pastorate, which was probably from 1874 to 1875, one year. Rev. Boyless was a supply during the summer of 1877. Rev. E. D. Buckner was called October 5, 1878, he resigned in 1879. Rev. D. Heagle was called October 1, 1879, resigned January 23, 1881. Rev. W. A. Cain was called April 11, 1881, resigned April 28, 1883. W. A. Welsher was called February 1, 1884, resigned in about one year. Rev. Thomas Bovell was called February 28, 1885 and served until March, 1891. Rev. W. F. Gray was called April 12, 1891 and resigned in April, 1893. Rev. G. C. Peck was called August 20, 1893 and resigned January 29, 1899. Orr Campbell began his Pastorate in September, 1899 and continued to November, 1901. Rev. G. B. Simons was called February 22, 1902, and resigned October 5, 1905. Rev. C. T. Ilsley the present Pastor was called February 1, 1906. The cost of the first church building is not known. The present church edifice situated one block south and one block east of the public square was erected in 1902 during the Pastorate of Rev. G. B. Simons at a cost of \$15,000. It was dedicated February the 15th, 1903. The present parsonage is estimated to be worth \$3000.

Officers of the Church.

Deacons: E. W. Fortney, S. M. Fortney, Wm. Ogg, P. G. Watson, S. W. Angier, E. J. Miller, Alvin Bitting. Trustees: J. E. Owen, chairman; C. W. Bitting, Geo. Long, Wm. Hewitt, Harry Watson, Geo. Farley, James A. Clore, secretary; W. M. Ogg, treasurer; Mrs. J. W. Lundy, clerk; Ruth Fortney, organist; Bertha Legge, musical director; W. M. Ogg, Wm. Gillis, Geo. Farley, Jesse Marshall, Harold Fisher, and Murry Bitting, ushers.

Sunday School: Lieutenant E. S. West, Superintendent; S. W. Angier, Assistant Superintendent; Mrs. Anna Lundy, secretary; J. W. Lundy, treasurer; Cora McKay, librarian; Orma Owen, organist.

Ladies Missionary Society: Mrs. J. W. Lundy, president; Mrs. W. M. Ogg, vice president; Cora McKay, secretary and treasurer.

Ladies Aid Society: Mrs. Emma McKee, president; Mrs. Wm. Pope, vice president; Mrs. Maxwell, secretary; Cora McKay, treasurer.

B. Y. P. U.: Jesse Marshall, president; Sallie Hiatt, vice president; Orma Owen, secretary; Harold Fisher, treasurer; Mary Bitting, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. T. Ilsley, Junior leader.

Amounts raised during 1907: Pastor's salary and incidental expenses, \$1775.06. For Missions, \$89.72. B. Y. P. U., \$5.00. Woman's Missionary Societies, \$44.70. Paid on debts, \$1943.74. Total for all purposes, \$4,003.13. Total membership, two hundred and seventy-six.

FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Indianola Friends Church is an offshoot of the old Mother Church at Ackworth. Several years ago a number of Friends settled in Indianola and soon thereafter began holding prayer meetings in their homes. A Quaker Evangelist came to the city, and held a very successful series of meetings in the Christian church. The Friends continued to hold services in the Christian church and later in the courthouse. They purchased the old United Presbyterian church at that time owned and occupied by a military company. They repaired it at a cost of \$114 and dedicated it to the service of God. They then had one hundred members, and organized what they called a monthly meeting for the transaction of the business of the church. The first monthly meeting was held on the 19th of January, 1893. A committee for permanent organization was appointed. Isiah Frazier and Catherine Smith were appointed to take charge of the devotional exercises of the church. On the 16th of February, 1893, the committee offered the following names for the permanent organization: for clerks, W. E. White and Malinda Starbuck; for trustees, John F. Hadley, L. L. McQuaid and W. G. Stanley; for overseers, Fred Smith, Stephen Mosher, Lecelta White, and Loretta Morris; for recorder, Stephen Mosher; for treasurer, L. L. McQuaid; for finance committee, Fred Smith, L. L. McQuaid, and John F. Hadley; for elders, John F. Hadley, Sarah M. Hadley, Isiah Frazier, Cynthia Starbuck, L. L. McQuaid, and Martha McQuaid. At the monthly meeting on March 15, 1893, the following names were presented for membership: Malon Pickering, Indian Stierwalt, Emma Young, Lilly DeBusk, Maggie Randolph,

Carrie Hohl, Ada Cole, John Tilley, Callie Dillon, Elizabeth Perry, Joseph T. Young, Nannie Tilley and Viva Dillon. The old church was disposed of and removed in 1904, and the present building erected at a cost of \$8,200, and dedicated January 15, 1905.

The following Pastors have served this church: Isiah Frazier and Catherine Smith from January 1893 to January 1894, Enoch Pritchard from January, 1894 to August, 1894, Fred Ryan from November, 1894 to June, 1896, Samuel L. Haworth from September, 1896 to March 1898, Joseph Sopher from September, 1898 to September, 1902, Mrs. Laura Townsend from 1902 to 1906, T. C. Kennedy from September, 1906 to September, 1907, when the present pastor, C. N. Jones, took charge of the church. The current expenses for last year were \$800; paid on debt \$700; benevolences \$175. The officers of the church are as follows: Ed Berry, clerk; Elders and Overseers, Mrs. Lydia Newlin, Mrs. Laura Cottingham, J. White, Henry Trimble, Mrs. J. White, Mrs. Carrie Hadley, and Fred Smith. Board of Trustees, A. Cottingham, chairman, W. G. Stanley, Fred Smith, and Thomas Frazier. Mrs. Sadie McGee, recorder; Forrester Stanley, Sunday School Superintendent; Miss Sutton, secretary; Burt Stanley, president of Christian Endeavor; Ed Berry, vice president; Agnes Howlette, secretary; Robert Epperly, treasurer. W. F. M. S.: President, Mrs. Ed. White; secretary, Ruth Allen; treasurer, C. Clarke. The present membership of the church is two hundred and eleven.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

On the 20th of August, 1869, the Church of Christ of Indianola, was organized in Indianola, Iowa. The first board of trustees consisted of A. C. Cole, J. H. Thatcher, and J. P. Rader. The organization was the result of a series of services conducted by an Evangelist named A. J. Hobbs, in January, 1869. The following were the constituent members: J. P. Rader, Mary Z. Rader, Theodore B. Rader, Madison H. Rader, Gilbert H. Stover, Mary A. Stover, Mary Hipes, Henry Hipes, Sarah Hipes, C. K. Bidlake, Elvina Bidlake, J. H. Thatcher, Joseph Tharpe, Eliza J. Tharpe, Nelson N. Hall, Isabelle D. Hall, J. W. Hall, Rosa S. Hall, A. J. Easter, Sarah Easter, Elijah Armstrong and Catharine Armstrong.

For several years this was a very prosperous church and a valuable adjunct to the city, but death and removals made inroads upon the membership until the congregation felt unable to employ a regular Pastor. Services were held at irregular intervals for several years. In the meantime the congregation endeavored to maintain social services and a Sunday school, but the membership continued to decrease until the congregation became discouraged, and some of the remaining members began casting in their lot with other denominations, and finally services were entirely abandoned. There were some financial obligations against the property. After careful deliberations and much hesitancy, the trustees decided to sell the building. This was not until it stood unused for some time. In 1905 it was sold, wrecked and removed. The site was then deeded to the University Place Church of Des Moines, upon the following con-

ditions: The interest to be used in aiding the Iowa Missions of the Christian church; and the principal to be kept in trust for the Christian Church at Indianola, Iowa. The Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ as they are sometimes called, is one of the most prosperous Christian bodies in the United States. Every careful student of history, who rejoices in the uplifting of humanity, must feel a tinge of sadness when a church organization goes down, and its property converted to other uses. All who are interested in religious prosperity and the upbuilding of Indianola will rejoice when the Christian church is reorganized in the city and enabled to again join in the work of elevating humanity. The history of the Christian church throughout the country shows that she has a place in our civilization that no other denomination can adequately fill. The trustees acted wisely in retaining the lot, or the proceeds of it, for future use in Indianola.

EDUCATIONAL.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Iowa's Public School system is one of the costliest in the nation, and is not surpassed by any in point of efficiency, unless it be that of California. The practical working of Iowa's is smooth and satisfactory. It was a long time in reaching its present state. The Territorial Legislature in February, 1841, created the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and appointed Dr. William Reynolds as the first incumbent. He formulated a system of Public Instruction, which was rejected by the Legislature, because it was too expensive for that day. The members of the Territorial Legislatures vied with each other as to who could be the most economical. Their favorite motto was, "retrenchment and reform." They were greater retrenchers than reformers. Dr. Reynolds' system in many points was similar to the present one. The Legislature in one year after the creation of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, abolished the office as a further mark of retrenchment. Among the first Acts of the State Legislature was to revive the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, which was again abolished in 1858, and the duties of the office to be performed by the Secretary of the Board of Education, but six years revealed the folly of that regime, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was again revived, and upon this office the present school system largely depends.

The evolution of the public schools in Iowa have developed the present high school. Professor J. Remsen Bishop, Principal of Walnut Hills High School, Cincinnati, Ohio, in an address gave a very satisfactory definition of High School. It would seem that an institution so well known, and so nearly within reach of all school children needs no definition, but its real mission is not as well understood as might appear to the casual observer. The Professor refers to a very common statement that the High School is successor to the Seminary of half century ago, but the difference between the two institutions is so marked that the

foregoing statement can be accepted only in part. That the Old Seminary is gone, and the High School has come is true, but that the one supplanted, or in an educational sense takes the place of the other is not so clear. The Seminary was as unbending and rigid in its requirements as the colleges of those days. The High School is a public institution furnishing educational opportunities to the district free, therefore the public has a word to say in regard to its management, the course of study, etc. Hence, the High School has been made more elastic and more practical than the Seminary of the past. Now, High School graduates are supposed to be fitted for the practical duties of life. Parents do not ordinarily send their sons and daughters to the High School to secure a fitness to enter upon professional studies, but rather to secure the intellectual training necessary to enable them to grapple with the affairs of everyday life. Professor Bishop uses the following language: "Again, the High School, from another and more comprehensive point of view, has been considered the connecting link between the primary school and the University." While in a sense this is true, yet, not more than fifteen per cent of High School graduates ever enter the College or University. He also refers to a common practice among public speakers of calling the High School the "people's college." The High School is a place where young people are trained for college. The graduates of all the first class High Schools in Iowa are admitted into the Freshman class in all the colleges of the state. This is high praise for Iowa's school system. There has been introduced into the High Schools of Iowa, as much of college method and vocabulary as is possible. The classes are called freshman, sophomore, junior and senior. They may yet adopt the cap and gown. They have their secret fraternal societies, which at present are giving School Boards no little uneasiness. Many High Schools have within them, Young Men's Christian Associations, and Young Women's Christian Associations. Therefore, it is not strange that the orator should mention the High School as the People's College. Professor Bishop says: "The pupils of the High School are neither old enough nor intellectually sufficiently trained to do what all agree is true college work." Many of the patrons of the High School are of the opinion that too much college work has been introduced into the course of study, that the students are living the strenuous life, while yet in their "teens." Any practiced eye looking over a High School will observe that numbers of the students are wearing glasses, and give other unmistakable evidence of overstrain. In some places the school authorities are being urged to introduce into the High School technical training so that the student leaving the School may at once enter upon the practical duties of life.

The High School is a product of the last half century, and to some extent is yet in the experimental stage. Chicago's first High School was organized in 1856, but the thought soon spread from the cities to the towns and villages of the entire country. In quite all the villages there are graded schools with a High School having its four years' course, with freshman, sophomore, junior and senior classes. Speaking in a general way, the people are prouder of their High School than any other institution among them. There is no tax which is so cheerfully paid as the school tax, and this is likely to be the case in all the future.

The people are delighted with the growth of the free school system and hail with joy any progressive movement, anything that advances true learning. Nothing pleases the old people more than to compare the educational conditions of today and fifty years ago, and mark the improvement, and to comment upon the superior advantages of the youth at the present time, and they moreover are truly gratified to be able to attribute their lack of learning to the limited educational facilities of their youthful days. Improvements, inventions and displays of human genius abound on every hand that make for the betterment of mankind, but nowhere is that which increases human power and usefulness more clearly seen than in the improved facilities for acquiring knowledge. With such sentiments developing among the masses it is not strange that the people are willing to build commodious schoolhouses, provide the best books and teachers within reach. These sentiments were not born in a day, but were reached by slow processes, amid falterings, doubts and discouragements. There were not lacking those who hesitated, and even opposed the onward movement, but as in all developments that stand for the best interests of humanity, unfaltering trust and perseverance gained the day. Illiteracy is fast disappearing, because "The school master is abroad, and the school ma'am" and their influence was never so potent as now. There were never so many wise men and women working on text-books for the public school as now. Human genius is determined to bring forth the best that can be devised to aid the children in acquiring that knowledge which will fit them for the best possible manhood and womanhood. The time was when parents felt that they must have the services of their children when they reached their 'teens, but now they are willing to devise some other plan to keep the larder supplied, willing that their children should attend the public school and vie with other children for the first rank in scholarship. Nobody supposes that the free school system is perfected, but all are looking for still greater achievements in school teaching. When better methods come, all stand ready to cheerfully accept them, and give honor to the inventors.

The evolutions of the public school system are most clearly set forth in the growing demand for better qualified teachers. The masses are willing to pay fair wages, but they want competent instructors. They are looking to their legislators to protect them from unqualified teachers. Many laws have been put in the statute book, defining the qualifications of teachers, who are entitled to public funds. When Iowa was organized and for several years thereafter, each school district elected three trustees, who had charge of all matters pertaining to the schools. Among their manifold duties was the examination of applicants for schools. Indeed they were required to know that an applicant possessed the necessary knowledge of the three "Rs" to teach them. In those days it was generally believed that a practical knowledge of the common branches was enough to guide both men and women in the ordinary affairs of life. Examinations made by the trustees in the rural districts were sometimes amusing as well as interesting. The three usually appointed one of their number to do the examining, and of course they selected the most scholarly one. On a certain occasion the honored member sat down to perform this important function. The applicant was all in a tremor, confronting as he was the school officer, and

realizing that his getting the situation depended upon the promptness with which he might answer the forth coming questions. The trustee after some hesitation propounded the following problem: "If the third of six be three, what will the fourth of twenty be?" The teacher very readily solved the question and braced himself for the next. The trustee then emphatically declared, "Any man who can work as hard a sum as that as quick as you did is able to teach our school, so you may consider yourself employed." About the same time another teacher applied to a trustee in a different neighborhood for examination, and in conversation told the officer that he had lately been examined in Indiana and received a certificate to teach anywhere in the county, and good for one year. It so happened that the trustee knew that "Hoosier" examiner, whereupon he said: "If Bill Townsend examined you, and gave you a certificate, you are all right, so I have no further questions to ask." The majority of teachers in Warren county, and throughout the state, fifty years ago, were not ignoramuses, but were fairly well equipped for their work.

When the office of county Superintendent was created, that officer was entrusted with the examination of teachers in his county. Although there has been much complaint about the inefficiency of teachers yet in a general way the county Superintendents were capable men and women; therefore no just cause of complaint existed, but the complainer as well as the school master is abroad.

The history of the country shows that new developments are constantly emerging, and many of them tend to promote the welfare of mankind. Consequently people are in search for the new, and growing restive under the established order of things. Likewise there is a tendency to centralization, breaking away from home rule, looking for the best in the far-away distance. There can be no doubt that in the main the educational interests of the state were progressing finely, but somebody anxious to be accounted an inventor, suggested the idea of disrobing the county Superintendent of part of the power and all the dignity of his office. The suggestion was caught up by professional teachers, a rally was made, and the legislature was induced to pass the present law, which runs thus: A candidate for a certificate must make application to the county superintendent, who gives him a printed list of questions furnished by the state superintendent. The applicant sits down in the county superintendent's office and makes written answers to the questions. Then the county superintendent forwards the questions and answers to the state superintendent, who examines the same himself or by proxy, and if satisfactory, the applicant receives a state certificate for two years. Another phase of the case under this new regime is, a college graduate who has taken an educational course of two years, and one year in physiology, may receive a state certificate for a limited time, therefore every teacher in the state must look to one man, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for authority to exercise the teaching function in Iowa. The law has not been in operation long enough to test its worth. Many are prophesying that it will be short-lived, others are enthusiastic in their praise of the new departure. One thing is certain, it created great commotion among both teachers and school officers. If it proves a success and gives the people better qualified teachers, whose labors will speak favorable of the law, it will be well to let it stand a

generation or so, before it is displaced by some other untried scheme. History everywhere and in all lines of activity establishes the fact that too frequent changes are not beneficial. Furthermore, the nearer all official transactions that deal with the affairs of communities can be kept to the people the better for all concerned. The people suspicion that the assistants called in by the State Superintendent to pass upon the examination papers will not average in competency above the county Superintendents. The law is on trial and should be given a fair test before being condemned. In proof of the disturbed and uneasy condition of many school officers, who chafe under the established order, the Des Moines papers note this item: "By a vote of fifty-eight to eight, the county Superintendents of schools, who are now in session here, went on record as being in favor of a commission form of government for the schools of the state. For two hours this morning the pedagogues discussed the question of doing away with the old form of government by directors. When a vote was taken it was shown that there was a large majority in favor of the new system. Many of the Superintendents did not vote. The new system would put the entire government of schools for the county into the hands of a committee of five men. The old office of treasurer would be abolished." This would be another move in the direction of taking the home affairs of the people and placing them in the hands of persons outside the community.

Much of knowledge is gained by comparison. The school government of today is so much better than that of fifty years ago that there is no comparison, speaking figuratively. In that early day throughout the west the school master was supplied with ferule and switch, and they were not articles for mere exhibition, but were for practical use. Today the school government is better, because home government is vastly superior, and is brought about by "safer and saner" methods. Then there are avenues of information open for all, unsought by any, which bring in a natural way stores of knowledge to the youth of the land, and which were not made known to the people of fifty years ago. To illustrate: Abraham Lincoln never spoke into a phonograph, nor a telephone, he never rode in an automobile, he never saw a typewriter, he never heard of wireless telegraphy, he was never treated with an X-Ray, he never used an adding machine, he never read a paper set up by machinery. This list might be extended until one would tire of reading it. If the children of today had eliminated from their minds what they know of these various inventions, it would seem like depriving them of a large part of their knowledge, yet, they do not go to school to be taught about these things, their knowledge of them comes, it might almost be said unbidden. Truly the day has already dawned when, "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." A better day will doubtless be ushered in, but a breathing spell is in order at this time. Those who were unacquainted with the log schoolhouse, the big fire-place, one log cut out for a window, the backless seats, the school master armed with ferule and switch, cannot appreciate the improved methods of today. Heaven forbid that any elderly man or woman should speak harshly of the schools of fifty years ago. The environment was so different then from now. No generation in the world's history met its obligations better than the generation of the middle of the nineteenth century. The

schools of that time developed a worthy class of citizens, who are entitled to all honor, but mention is made of the rude buildings and primitive methods simply to show by contrast why the present generation should esteem their privileges. One marked change in the education of the children may be seen in this; then much teaching was done by private tutors, especially among the **well-to-do** people. There were private schools where the wealthier sent their children to be instructed in the rudimental branches. Some of them were called boarding schools and in many of them most excellent work was done. That the masses did not have the thirst for learning, which is so general now was probably true, but a limited number of young people were as eager and determined to taste of the pure streams of knowledge as any of today, and in defiance of untoward surroundings struggled up the shining way. Men prize most that which they have wrested from opposing forces and unfavorable environment. An education obtained by sacrifice and self-denial tastes a thousand times sweeter, than where money, facilities and opportunities are not wanting. There is no doubt but a rich and indulgent father is often in the way of the son's education, for "there is no royal road to geometry."

The present free school system is for the masses, especially the poor, who may come to the fountain of learning "without money and without price." If there is a criticism to be offered on present methods it is this: too much theory and not enough practice. The child is started to school at five years of age, and if it keeps up with its classes, it will graduate from the high school at seventeen, and then go forth to learn business, beginning at the foot of the ladder. When reformers can suggest a plan by which a High School graduate is ready for business, or skilled labor of any kind, they will be benefactors of the race, and worthy of the name reformer. Summing up the public school of this generation all must admit that it has met expectation, and has kept pace with the sciences, art and discoveries. The pessimist if he gets a hearing must select some other theme than the present public school system, notwithstanding its minor imperfections.

INDIANOLA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The report of July, 1907 shows that there were four hundred and twenty-nine males and five hundred and thirty-three females making a total of nine hundred and sixty-two children of school age. The total school enrollment was eight hundred and seventy and the average daily attendance six hundred and seventy-four.

The first class to graduate from the Indianola High School was in 1876 and consisted of two members. The total number of graduates up to and including the class of 1907 was four hundred and ninety-six; the class of 1908 will number about forty-two members.

In the spring of 1903 a number of the girls in the High School organized a "Young Women's Christian Association." At present there are one hundred and twelve members. The officers are as follows: President, Ava Hathaway; vice president, Lois Porterfield; secretary, Vera Maxwell; treasurer, Ina Free-

man. The meetings are held every Thursday afternoon at four o'clock in the High School building, during the school year, and at the home of Mrs. T. T. Anderson during the vacation at the same hour. The "Young Men's Christian Association" was organized in 1906. The present enrollment is seventy-one members. The officers are: President, Frank Hester; vice president, Elmer Holmes; secretary, Paul Claytor; treasurer, Paul Homan. The regular meeting is held every Wednesday afternoon in the High School building at the close of school. Eighty per cent of the boys and seventy per cent of the girls enrolled in the High School are members of these organizations.

The following is a list of the High School teachers: O. E. Smith, Superintendent; S. A. Krell, Principal; Alice Story, Lahoma Clinton, Forester Stanley, Addie Cornwall, Vera Ingram, Lenore Snodgrass. The following is a list of the grade teachers: George L. Matson, Elizabeth Wadsworth, Inez M. Park, Carrie Vangilder, Hallie Guthrie, Ruth Baker, Marabell Fraser, Alice Schooler, Edith Calhoun, Mrs. N. A. Clark, Stella Tucker, Ruby Igo, Jessie Angier, Mary Kelly. Teacher in music, Effie Silliman.

The average compensation for 1908 is \$53.71 per month. The salaries ranging from \$145 to \$30 per month. The average cost for tuition per month is \$3.00. The present enrollment for the entire school is eight hundred and fifty. The attendance is most remarkable, would be difficult to duplicate. Last year there were between the ages of seven and fourteen two hundred and fifty-one males and two hundred and seventy-nine females and the number of persons of this age not attending school was one female.

School Board: John F. Schee, president; E. W. Hartman, secretary; F. H. McClure, treasurer; E. Porterfield, J. W. Lundy, Walter Peck, Adam Schimelfenig.

The school is giving universal satisfaction, the government splendid, the teachers enjoying the confidence and respect of the patrons. There has always been the utmost harmony between the Indianola High School and Simpson college. No less than nine of the present teaching force of the Indianola Public School were graduated from Simpson college. The people take as much or more interest in the High School because of the presence of the college in the city.

The following statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Independent School District of Indianola, for the year ending February the 17th, 1908, shows the healthy financial condition of the school.

Teacher's Fund.

Received from tax.....	\$13,013.24
Received from apportionment	1,280.70
Received for tuition	814.00
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Total	\$15,107.94
Paid Teachers	11,065.00

Contingent Fund.

Received from taxes	\$ 4,938.35
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Received from sale of seats	64.90
Total	\$ 5,003.25
Paid Secretary, Janitors, Fuel, Supplies.....	\$ 5,224.72

School House Fund.

Received from tax	\$ 4,123.48
Interest paid	1,395.00

The finance committee composed of J. W. Lundy, Emmett Porterfield and Adam Schimelfenig made the following estimate for the coming year, which was approved by the Board of Directors February the 18th, 1908. For teacher's fund, \$5,000. For contingent fund, \$1,500. For schoolhouse fund, five mills.

The first schoolhouse erected in Indianola was a small frame building with three rooms, one large assembly and two small recitation rooms. It stood south west of the present Hawthorne building. The early school records are lost. The precise time of the erection of this building is now unknown, but was sometime prior to 1855. The cost is also a matter of conjecture, probably about \$450, and was built of native lumber.

This building answered the purpose for more than a dozen years, but there came a time when the community outgrew it, and it was disposed of together with the lot on which it stood. The Board purchased the present south school lot and erected on it a brick building which cost \$15,000. This was in 1867, and the patrons regarded the enterprise as quite a triumph. The corroding tooth of time told upon the structure and in twenty-six years it was legally condemned and wrecked in 1893, and the present Hawthorne building was erected at a cost of \$20,000. The evolution of school building in Indianola has been up-grade. The north school building, known as the Irving school was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$18,000. The second story of this building was occupied by the High School for seventeen years, and witnessed the graduation of a large number of the Indianola boys and girls, but the time came when larger and more commodious quarters were demanded by the increasing number of High School students.

The School Board selected the beautiful site on College avenue, and in 1904 erected the present High School building at a cost of \$30,000. This building is crowded to its utmost capacity, especially the assembly room. All can now see that the plans were too small, and how to remedy the matter is the question now puzzling the Board. The apparatus at the High School is valued at over seven hundred dollars. There are seven hundred volumes in the High School library.

The children of school age are amply provided for by the public, but those between the nursery and school age are left wholly to parental tutorage, and this is by far the most important period of life. The kindergarten is the school of all schools, and deserves the attention of law-makers. There are only a few teachers adapted to kindergarten work. Many who are skillful in the public schools are at a loss when they come to deal with the little folks. The want in the primary grades is a better knowledge of child nature. Devotion to the teacher's work is the one word that needs to be emphasized in all Normal schools

and Teacher's Institutes. Pestalozzi made for himself a reputation that will run through the ages by his unstinted devotion to his work. When he gathered the little Swiss children on the shores of Lake Lucerne, who were without food and shelter, absolutely homeless, he showed the teaching quality in his devotedness that stands without a parallel. He says: "I was from morning to evening, almost alone in their midst. Everything which was done for their body or soul proceeded from my hand. Every assistance, every help in time of need, every teaching which they received came immediately from me. My hand lay in their hand, my eye rested on their eye, my tears flowed with their tears, and my laughter accompanied theirs. They were out of the world, they were out of Stanz; they were with me, and I was with them. Their soup was mine, their drink was mine. I had nothing; I had them alone. Were they well, I stood in their midst; were they ill I was at their side. I slept in the middle of them. I was the last who went to bed at night, the first who rose in the morning. Even in bed I prayed and taught with them until they were asleep, they wished it to be so." Pestalozzi's biographer says: "Thus he passed the winter; but in June, 1799, the building was required by the French for a hospital, and the children were dispersed. We have dwelt especially on this episode of Pestalozzi's life, because in this devotion lay his strength."

The time was when community verily believed that any girl who could read and write was competent to teach the little folk. What a mistake! There are few men who are capable of being presidents of great Banking institutions, or presidents of great railway corporations, so there are but few women who are fitted by both gift and acquirement to deal with the unfolding mind of a little child. It is now customary in some of the towns to pay the primary teachers more than those of other grades; this is right. The very best teachers ought to be secured to lay the foundations of education. It is certain that no two children are alike in disposition. What variety of dealing in a room of thirty or forty children just entering the school.

In all the larger and many of the smaller cities the kindergarten has been established. It is the true principle of education, which is to draw out, rather than to take that which is without and try to pound it into the child. When Froebel called to his aid blocks, sticks, cards, bits of paper, peas, threads and tablets to awaken young minds and help in unfolding them he was doing more for the cause of education than all his predecessors. In fact he was dealing with the most neglected, and yet the most important class of humanity "from the cradle to the grave." The whole system of education will be lamentably imperfect until a kindergarten is established in every neighborhood, and public funds provided for its support.

SIMPSON COLLEGE.

Early in the history of Iowa the Methodist people began to provide for Christian Higher Education. At the first session of the Western Iowa Annual Conference, held in Indianola, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, 1st. That we look with favor upon the enterprise; and we advise those engaged in it to proceed diligently, and to further the enterprise, we adopt

the board of trustees appointed on the part of the people, viz., Rev. J. C. Read, J. W. Bundy, Thomas Thompson, G. W. Jones, P. Gad Bryan, Rev. Lewis Sileant, Dr. B. S. Noble, Dr. C. W. Davis, Albert Randolph, Lewis Todhunter, G. E. Griffith, and on the part of the Conference we appoint, S. Haines, E. M. H. Flemming, E. Wood, H. H. Badly, E. H. Winans and R. S. Robinson, constituting a joint board of trustees, with the assurance that as soon as they shall complete a suitable building worth at least \$3,000, this Conference will take it under its patronage, provided: That the enterprise shall not be pecuniarily embarrassed, and that this Conference will not be responsible in any way, for any funds necessary for the future prosecution of the enterprise.

Professor E. W. Gray was the first Principal, and the school was opened in the fall of 1860 in the old seminary building on east main street. Professor Gray's administration was not a success, and before the close of the year he left without warning. At the Conference session in 1861, the name appears Indianola Male and Female Seminary. Principal, E. H. Winans, and the following trustees were appointed: Dr. H. Fisk, G. R. Stover, George E. Griffith, G. N. Elliott, J. W. Bundy, Rev. J. C. Read, Hon. J. H. Gray, Rev. V. P. Fink, James Laverty, Lewis Todhunter, J. C. Jordan, Rev. S. S. Haines, U. P. Golliday, E. M. H. Flemming, E. Wood, E. H. Winans, A. H. Murphy.

At the Conference session of 1862 no further action was taken except to appoint the Principal, E. H. Winans; and the following board of trustees: G. R. Stover, Geo. E. Griffith, G. N. Elliott, J. W. Bundy, Revs. J. C. Read, V. P. Fink, Hon. J. H. Gray, James Laverty, Lewis Todhunter, Revs. S. Haines, E. Wood, E. H. Winans, D. Thompson, R. S. Robinson, and H. W. Maxwell, Esq.

When the Board employed Rev. E. H. Winans in August, 1861, they fixed his salary at \$500 per annum and allowed an assistant with a salary of \$200. In 1863 Rev. E. H. Winans tendered his resignation as Principal, and Professor O. H. Baker, A. M. of Abingdon, Illinois, was elected Principal; and the Conference appointed the following Board of Trustees: G. E. Griffith, J. W. Bundy, Lewis Todhunter, H. W. Maxwell, J. C. Read, David Hallam, J. D. McCleary, G. R. Stover, J. Turner, Jas. Laverty, Presiding Elder of Des Moines District, Preachers in charge of Indianola Station, and Palmyra Circuit, Hon. J. H. Gray, and Rev. V. P. Fink.

The records show an enrollment under Principal Winans of 184 students. Tuition ranged from \$2.75 to \$5.50 in the Preparatory Department, and from \$6 to \$9 in the Academic Department; instruction in the Normal Department was \$1 extra per term. Also extra was charged for instruction in Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting and Music. Board in private families could be had from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week. Students boarding themselves could get along on about one-half that amount. Daughters of all ministers of the Gospel who are in the regular work will be admitted to classes of the regular course at one-half of the above named tuition, also daughters of deceased ministers. Jones and Windle donated to the Seminary about three acres of the southwest corner of what is now Simpson College campus. The citizens subscribed \$4000 to erect a brick building on this site. It was thirty-eight by forty-eight, two stories above the basement, and stood directly south of the present Ladies' Hall.



SIMPSON COLLEGE BUILDINGS

During the year beginning September 1862, Professor Winans filled the M. E. pulpit in addition to his duties in the Seminary. U. P. Golliday who was appointed to this pastorate, went into the army as Chaplin of the 34th Iowa Infantry.

At the Conference session in 1864 (the name of the Conference had been changed from Western Iowa to Des Moines) praise is given to Indianola Male and Female Seminary, and the Conference pledges its moral support, but injects in the resolution these significant words: "It being understood that this resolution does not involve the Conference in any financial obligation, either expressed or implied." The following Board of trustees was elected: Geo. E. Griffith, H. W. Maxwell, David Hallam, J. C. Read, Samuel C. Miller, to serve three years; Geo. R. Stover, J. Turner, Jas. Laverty, John Cheshire, and A. H. Swan, for two years; Presiding Elder of the Des Moines District, Preachers in charge of Indianola Station and Circuit, Jacob Stark, and J. P. Crossthwait, for one year.

At the Conference session of 1865, the Board of trustees made a report to the Conference asking the appointment of a member of the Conference to act as agent the coming year, and also that the name of the institution be changed from Indianola Male and Female Seminary to that of the Des Moines Conference Seminary. The Visiting Committee reported to the Conference that the institution was in a very prosperous condition. The following Board of trustees was appointed: George E. Griffith, H. W. Maxwell, David Hallam, Rev. J. C. Read, Rev. H. B. Heacock, Geo. R. Stover, J. Turner, James Laverty, John Cheshire, A. H. Swan, Presiding Elder Des Moines District, Preacher in charge of Indianola Station, P. C. Indianola Circuit, H. McNeal, and J. D. McCleary.

At the close of the school year in 1866, Professor O. H. Baker resigned and the Board passed very complimentary resolutions concerning his work and the prosperity of the institution. At the same time, they elected Rev. S. M. Vernon, Principal, at a salary of \$800 per annum, and promised to increase the salary as soon as the conditions of the Seminary would justify.

The Conference met in Boonesboro in August, 1866, Bishop Ames, presiding. Prior to this session of the Conference the Board of trustees of the Des Moines Conference Seminary adopted articles of incorporation as a collegiate institution under the name of "Ames College." Bishop Ames possessed a goodly portion of the things of this world and the Board thought in consideration of the name, that the Bishop would make a liberal subscription to the institution, but the Bishop treated the whole matter with contempt, so that the members of the Board present felt the force of his sarcastic remarks keenly, and soon after the name of the institution was changed to "Simpson Centenary College," in honor of Bishop Simpson. Bishop Ames in speaking about founding colleges in a new country said: "Brethern, do not strain in trying to provide for posterity, for be assured that posterity will be as able to take care of itself as you are to take care of yourselves." Whether the remark was applicable to the case in hand or not, it contained a whole volume of practical philosophy.

At the session of the Des Moines Conference in 1867, in Des Moines, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That we will welcome to our fields of labor the agents who may be sent out by the trustees; and render them

such assistance as we may be able in securing funds for the College. Resolved, That we confirm the action of the Board of Trustees of the Des Moines Conference Seminary, in changing its name to that of Simpson Centenary College. Resolved, That the following named persons are appointed a Board of Trustees for Simpson Centenary College: G. E. Griffith, John Cheshire, David Hallam, S. R. Stone, Jephtha Turner, P. Gad Bryan, John A. Olive, B. Mitchell, John Bixby, J. D. McCleary, P. E. Des Moines District, Pastor of Indianola Station, Pastor of Indianola Circuit, W. W. Williams, J. C. Reed, P. F. Bresee, H. C. Sigler.

The history of the Indianola Male and Female Seminary has been given in full, because it was the foundation of Simpson College; and the history shows how a few devoted men were determined to found an institution of Higher Learning, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They were poor in the things of this world, but rich in faith and imbued with strong hopes. The building, called by the students, "Bluebird" on account of the color it was painted, heretofore mentioned, after answering a good purpose for ten years was wrecked and gave way to a better one.

At a meeting of the Board, held October 1, 1867, P. Gad Bryan, J. D. McCleary, Professor Vernon and P. P. Henderson were appointed to prepare articles of incorporation. George E. Griffith was instructed to collect funds for endowment. The articles of incorporation prepared by the above named Committee were adopted. The Board was organized as follows: P. Gad Bryan, president; John A. Olive, vice president; J. D. McCleary, secretary; John Cheshire, treasurer. Professor S. M. Vernon was elected president of the College. Subsequently, Miss M. J. McKean was elected to fill the chair of English Literature, and several tutors were employed, thereby constituting the first faculty of Simpson College. On the 29th day of February, 1868, the President, S. M. Vernon, resigned; and Professor W. E. Hamilton was elected President pro tem. Shortly afterward Professor Alexander Burns of the Iowa Wesleyan University was unanimously elected President. His eminent scholarship, commanding presence and genial disposition, inspired a degree of hopefulness, and created an enthusiasm hitherto unknown. The new College building was approaching completion, notwithstanding failures of the contractors and other unforeseen difficulties, the building was completed and afforded excellent facilities for classes and societies.

At the Conference session of 1868 an enthusiastic report was made by the Board of Trustees and the following resolution adopted: Resolved, That so soon as Indianola and Warren county shall have endowed the President's Chair with twenty-five thousand dollars, we as a Conference pledge ourselves to heartily cooperate with the Trustees in completing the endowment, so that it shall be an institution worthy of our Conference. The following persons are appointed a Board of Trustees: Rev. Alexander Burns, John Cheshire, H. C. Sigler, David Hallam, B. C. Berry, Rev. Bennett Mitchell, Presiding Elder of Des Moines District, Pastor of Indianola Station, Pastor of Indianola Circuit, J. D. McCleary, M. D., Rev. P. F. Bresee, John A. Olive, Rev. Silas Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Jephtha Turner, Geo. R. Stover, P. P. Henderson.

At the beginning of the school year in the fall of 1868, the faculty consisted of four members and a number of instructors. Rev. A. Burns, M. A., president, and occupied the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy; Rev. O. H. Baker, M. A., Professor of Latin Languages and Literature; Henry F. Douthart, B. S., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences; Miss M. J. McKean, Professor of English Literature. Modern Languages were taught by the President. Leonard Cary and B. H. Badly were instructors. Four tutors were employed in the Preparatory Department. During this year regular college classes: freshman, sophomore and junior were organized and a liberal course of study was adopted. The attendance during 1868-9 was 161, 6 juniors, 7 sophomores, and 13 freshmen. Sometime during this year Professor H. F. Douthart fell sick and was compelled to resign, his chair was filled during the remainder of the year by W. A. Lynch, B. A. In 1869 the Trustees report to the Conference that the buildings and grounds are worth \$40,000 and are entirely unincumbered, also the President's chair is now endowed with \$25,000. Its faculty is from five of the ablest and best Universities in our church. The attendance the past year was 169. During this year Professor George C. Carpenter of the Wesleyan University was elected to the chair of Natural Sciences and also taught the classes in French. At the annual Conference of 1870 held in Boone, Professor C. M. Grumbling of Mount Union College, Ohio, was elected to the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, and also taught the classes in German. The first commencement was held in June, 1870; B. H. Badly received the first honor and Emma M. Cary, second honor. At the session of 1870, in response to a resolution, the Bishop appointed J. F. Goolman, agent of Simpson Centenary College. During this year the work of the College progressed satisfactorily.

At the commencement in June, 1871, W. C. Smith, Salutatorian; S. C. Foster Valedictorian. At this commencement Professor O. H. Baker withdrew from the College, and was succeeded by A. N. Nightingale, A. M., of the Northwestern University, as Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature. At this time an attempt was made to establish a mixed Literary Society but the efforts were unavailing.

At the Commencement in June, 1872, Alice M. Barker, valedictorian. Clarence B. Kennedy, salutatorian. W. H. Berry, first honor, science. John A. Everett, second honor, science. At this Commencement, Professor Nightingale resigned after one year of very acceptable service, to accept the superintendency of the public schools of Omaha. He was succeeded by Rev. C. G. Hudson, a graduate of Washington University, having spent some time at the University of Berlin, Germany.

In the spring of 1873, the faculty underwent a number of changes. Miss McKean resigned and Miss Emma M. Cary, of the class of 1870, was elected to succeed Miss McKean. Prof. Hudson also resigned in order that he might enter the ministry, and was succeeded by William King, a graduate of Northwestern University. The Committee on Education, in its report to the conference session of 1872, made this remarkable statement concerning Simpson Centenary College: "With regard to the finances it need only be said that the receipts from endowment notes and tuition more than equal the expenses of the college." This

certainly could not be said of any other year in the entire history of Simpson College.

Under the Articles of Incorporation one third of the trustees were to be elected each year, and to hold office for three years. At the session of 1873, the following trustees were elected for three years: Hon. J. C. Jordan, Rev. H. H. O'Neal, Governor C. C. Carpenter, Rev. P. P. Ingalls, Hon. Geo. E. Griffith, Rev. J. M. Conrad. Also that the place of the Rev. J. G. Dimmitt, deceased, be filled by the Rev. B. Shinn.

The Committee on Education reported to the conference in 1874, that a debt of a few thousand dollars had accumulated but did not involve any serious embarrassment. The following were elected trustees: Senator G. G. Wright, H. C. Sigler, Rev. P. F. Bresee, Hon. N. B. Moore and A. Burns, as trustees for three years; and that Bishop Andrews take the place of Rev. P. P. Ingalls, and Rev. R. M. Smith take the place of Geo. E. Griffith, and Rev. J. G. Eckles the place of David Hallam.

The Executive Committee held a meeting in Des Moines, July 12, 1875, to consider the expediency of establishing a law department in connection with the college. Those present were Dr. Burns, B. C. Berry, P. Gad Bryan, William Philips, G. G. Wright and Governor C. C. Carpenter. After a careful consideration, it was decided to establish a law department to begin operation at the fall term, and that the law school would be held in Des Moines; and the graduates therefrom would receive their diplomas in Indianola, at the regular Commencement, and under the supervision of the faculty and trustees of Simpson College. The law faculty consisted of Judge C. C. Cole as dean, and Senator G. G. Wright, Colonel Bissell and John S. Rummells. At the following session of the Des Moines conference in 1875, a report was adopted endorsing the establishment of the law department, and recommending that a medical department be established at an early date. In those days hopes run high, and the friends of Simpson College anticipated a full fledged university in a short time, but by and by visionary schemes faded, and common sense prevailed. It required several years, however, of testing to demonstrate the wisdom of Simpson Centenary College refraining from assuming the proportions of a university, and pursuing the even tenor of its way as a college. At this session the following trustees were elected: William Philips, B. F. Kauffman, B. C. Berry, M. D. Collins, H. C. Laub and J. H. Henderson. Rev. D. McIntire was appointed college agent.

At the Commencement of 1876, the chair of Ancient Languages having become vacant, C. H. Burke, a graduate of Northwestern University, was elected to fill the vacancy.

At the conference session in 1876, it was reported that the law department had graduated twenty-seven students, and that the college had opened up a new year under auspicious circumstances. Rev. D. McIntire was appointed college agent, and the following trustees elected: D. N. Smith, L. E. Darrow, Wm. Buxton, H. H. O'Neal, R. M. Smith and B. F. W. Cozier.

Shortly after the commencement of 1877, Miss Emma M. Cary was prostrated by illness and died. She was highly esteemed by both faculty and students and left behind her a record as a student and a teacher worthy of imitation.

Miss Felicia Jones, a graduate of the Pittsburg Female College, was elected to fill the place of the deceased. At the session of the conference of 1877, highest praise was given Simpson Centenary College. The law department was especially commended to all who were seeking a legal education. The graduating class from the college was the largest in the state, excepting that of the State University. The following trustees were elected: G. G. Wright, H. C. Sigler, P. F. Bresee, N. B. Moore and L. Perkins.

At the commencement of 1878, Miss Jones tendered her resignation as Professor of English Literature, and Miss Ida M. Pierce of Sedalia, Missouri, was elected to fill the place. Dr. Burns who had now been president for ten years, and had wrought a good work, was elected principal of the Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton, Ontario, and tendered his resignation as president of Simpson Centenary College, which was accepted. Rev. T. S. Berry, A. M., B. D., was elected president. The board passed complimentary resolutions in regard to the acceptable service of Dr. Burns, who had impressed himself upon the faculty and students as no other had done up to that date. Dr. Burns continued in the Female College at Hamilton, until death severed his relation to the things of time and sense.

For some time there had been much agitation on the part of some capitalists in Des Moines, and some of the members of the conference, proposing the removal of Simpson Centenary College to Des Moines. Dr. Burns had become infatuated with this proposition, and gave it his sympathy. The agitation was not in the interest of the college, and on the other hand, retarded its prosperity, and yet nothing ever came of it. The excitement died away and the college remained in Indianola. The debt was accumulating, and the burden affected every interest of the college, so that President Berry entered upon his duties under unfavorable circumstances, but with his hopefulness and superior judgment, he persevered in the conscientious discharge of all the obligations of the presidency. Below is a list of the graduates of the college and the degrees conferred upon each.

1870.

Brenton H. Bradley, A. M.; Emma M. Cary, A. M.; Leonard B. Cary, A. M.; Louisa Anderson, A. M.; Imogene Hallam, A. M.; Martha Posegate, A. M.

1871.

S. C. Foster, M. A.; W. C. Smith, A. M.; Ella Ford, S. M.

1872.

Alice M. Barker, A. M.; Clarence B. Kennedy, A. M.; D. O. Stuart, A. M.; Herman J. Lauder, A. M.; John T. McFarland, A. M.; Smith D. Fry, A. M.; T. McKendree Stuart, A. M.; Wm. H. Berry, S. M.; John A. Everett, S. M.; Harriett Walker, S. B.; Wilbur D. Sheetz, S. M.; Loue Dimmitt, S. M.; Peter S. Smith, S. M.

1873.

Sarah Roberts, A. M.; Philena Everett, S. M.; W. Fred Powell, S. M.; Ch. Wesley Honnold, S. M.; Albert Jewett, S. M.

1874.

Thos. Everett, A. M.; Geo. A. Gilbert, A. B.; Rebecca Braucht, A. M.; Irene McCleary, A. M.; Samuel W. Morris, A. M.; Emma M. Sheetz, S. M.; Susan Winchell, S. M.

1875.

Dora Gifford, A. M.; Whiting Carpenter, M. S.; Madison Cart, M. S.; Elizabeth S. Cooke, M. S.; Louella Greene, M. S.

1876.

Edwin D. Samson, A. M.; Alice Braught, M. S.; Evelyn M. Chapman, M. S.; Anna Hamilton, M. S.; Frank B. Taylor, M. S.; Estella E. Walter, M. S.

1877.

Charles L. Bare, B. A.; Fletcher Brown, B. A.; John B. Fisk, M. A.; Hattie M. Johnson, B. A.; Ross P. Anderson, B. S.; Louisa K. Barker, B. S.; J. M. Brown, B. S.; Clara H. Clark, B. S.; Ch. W. Eno, B. S.; Ida P. Howard, B. S.; Addis F. Lacy, B. S.; Cora E. Murphy, B. S.; Louisa E. Noble, B. S.

1878.

Ira DeLong, B. A.; A. G. Foreman, B. A.; Bessie Guyer, B. A.; Susan F. Morrison, B. A.; Mary E. Hamilton, B. S.; Ervilla Holmes, B. S.; Emma Patton, B. S.; George W. Samson, B. S.

1879.

C. W. Fisk, A. B.; Laura Hoffman, A. B.; Sarah E. Johnson, B. S.; Kate A. Page, B. S.; J. F. McClure, B. S.; O. E. Smith, B. S.

Graduates of the law department each receiving the degree of LL. B.:

1876.

Martha Angle, James F. Brooks, D. B. Burton, A. P. Chamberlin, W. T. Dillon, C. W. Dorsett, E. G. Grinrod, E. J. Hainer, D. W. Henley, R. P. Kelley, H. M. Kellogg, J. N. Kierulff, S. I. King, S. M. Miller, L. M. Shaw, J. S. Sniffin, P. B. Tolles, C. H. Turner, D. J. Vinje, J. H. Whitman, W. H. Wilson, D. F. Witter, J. W. Wolf, Ch. S. Chase.

1877.

T. M. Askren, W. W. Askren, D. M. Butler, Frank Butler, J. W. Carver, G. H. Crosby, J. E. Cobbey, J. M. Earle, W. H. Eddy, N. W. Guthrie, H. K.

Horning, W. T. Hoff, J. Ledwich, J. A. Mattern, J. A. Nash, G. W. Pollock, J. A. Schmidt, W. R. Thomas, C. H. Turner.

1878.

L. J. Blum, Miss Jennie Brown, Eugene Bryan, D. W. Burt, S. C. Davidson, Geo. A. Gerard, J. F. Hardin, Miss Annie Holland, E. L. King, R. R. Leech, R. E. Logue, W. C. Munk, O. O. Roe, H. H. Russell, S. O. Simonds, L. E. Spencer, B. F. Thacher, H. M. White.

1879.

Henry J. App, Frank F. Brown, Stephen S. Bonbright, Thomas D. Cobbe, Fred W. Craig, Chas. E. Cragin, A. G. Field, Joseph C. Finch, Weston A. Goodspeed, William A. Helsell, Michael Holland, Richard F. Jordon, Orlanda C. Kent, John W. McCormick, D. C. Martin, Chas. W. Stuart, Andrew D. Storrs, Wallace L. Turner, Frank M. Van Pelt, Samuel A. Wells, A. Herman, F. Ziegler.

Honorary degrees conferred by the college from 1870 to 1879: Rev. C. R. Pomeroy, D. D.; Rev. U. P. Golliday, D. D.; and Chas. C. Nourse, LL. D. The degree of M. A. was conferred on the following: S. G. A. Reed, C. W. Davis, F. M. Chaffee and W. R. Nugent. The degree of M. S. on the following: G. W. Seevers, Mrs. Lou Seevers and A. B. Smith.

At the close of the year 1880, Professor C. H. Burke, who had been filling the chair of Ancient Languages, on account of failing health, went south in the hope that the change of climate would benefit him; but he steadily grew worse and died. Professor Burke was a fine Greek scholar and a born teacher. The college suffered a great loss in his death.

1880.

Rev. Thomas S. Berry, A. M., B. D., died February 10th, 1880. President Berry was the most popular man by far, in the Des Moines conference. He was doing a great work for Simpson Centenary College, and the conference was expecting him to put the college in better condition than it had ever been. When his death was announced it was a blow that cannot be realized by the people of today, except the few who were here at that time. For a while many believed that the institution had come to an end, but God ordered otherwise. Rev. E. L. Parks, A. M., B. D., who was then a pastor in Chicago, was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of President Berry. President Parks was then a young man, but soon convinced the college authorities that he was capable of filling the place. There was a debt at the time of more than \$20,000. President Parks at once began to raise funds to pay the debt, and persisted amid many difficulties and discouragements, until the entire debt was liquidated. Rev. E. L. Parks served as president from 1880 to 1886.

Graduates: Nellie Boyd, A. B.; Edmund M. Holmes, A. B.; Carrie Page, B. S.; Mary Samson, B. S.; Anson B. Johnson, B. S.; Chas. W. Steele, B. S.; Geo. Stidger, B. S.; Willis Stidger, B. S.

Graduates of Law Department: Jos. A. Athey, John O. Barke, Orlando M. Brockett, Luther L. Cassidy, Clayton Harrington, Curt M. Higley, C. L. Irwin, Frank J. Jones, Thos. O. Moore, Lemuel L. Mosher, Orin W. Rice, Walter Schee.

The entire enrollment for the college was one hundred and thirty-six, and for the law department, twenty.

A student, Miss Anna Benton, died during the year.

Literary Societies: Everett Society, for men only, organized in 1868. Zetaethlean, for women only, organized in 1868. Smithsonian, organized in 1876, for both sexes.

Minnie C. Jay won the Andrew's medal. Bertha C. Morrison won the Badley prize.

At the close of this year the law department was discontinued.

Rev. L. M. Walters was college agent.

1881.

Graduates: Bertha C. Morrison, A. B.; Kate C. Morrison, A. B.; Herbert M. Peters, B. S.; Ledru H. Wilder, B. S. Honorary degree: Ram Chandra Bose, M. A., Lucknow, India.;

Ernest W. O'Neal won the Andrew's medal. Griffith W. Johnson won the Badley prize.

1882.

Graduates: Chas. A. Bunker, A. B.; G. W. Johnson, A. B.; Wm. H. Jordan, Ph. B.; Helena A. Dorr, B. S.; John W. Drabell, B. S.; Fred O. Hinkson, B. S.; Allen A. Thompson, B. S.; S. Eugene Wilson, B. S. Honorary Degrees: Rev. Josiah Gibson, D. D.; Rev. Madison A. Richards, D. D.; Homer Thompson, M. A.

Number of students, two hundred and sixteen.

Philomathean Literary Society for men and women, was organized.

Hattie L. Silcott won the Andrew medal, and Clara L. Fink won the Badley prize.

1883.

Graduates: Minnie C. Jay, A. B.; Media McGee, A. B.; George F. Cromer, Ph. B.; Susie S. Stivers, Ph. B.; Clara L. Fink, Ph. B.; Hattie Silcott, B. S.; J. H. Henderson, A. M.

Number of students enrolled during the year, two hundred and sixty-four.

Prizes won: Andrew medal, Grant Martin. Badley prize, Clinton J. Evans. Butler medal, Laura M. Richey. Botany prizes: First, Newton B. Ashby; Second, Olin A. Kennedy.

1884.

Graduates: Clinton J. Evans, A. B.; George M. Boswell, A. B.; Sarah A. Leeper, A. B.; Chas. H. Miller, Ph. B.; Sallie A. Page, Ph. B.; Wm. B. Cox,

B. S.; Frank L. Davis, B. S.; Lovilla A. Dukes, B. S.; Anna Emerson, B. S.; Henry J. Everly, B. S.; Geo. W. Murphy, B. S. Honorary Degrees: Rev. P. F. Bresee, D. D.; Rev. T. B. Neely, D. D.; Ida M. Burke, Ph. M.; Lou G. Findley, Ph. M.

Number of students enrolled, two hundred and seventy.

John H. Newland won the Park prize; Grant Martin the Badley prize, and the Butler medal was won by Flora Slusser. "Centenary" was dropped from the name of the college.

1885.

Graduates: Newton B. Ashby, A. B.; Chas. W. Johnson, A. B.; Thomas G. Aten, A. B.; Ernest W. O'Neal, A. B.; Elmer E. Kelly, Ph. B.; Grant Martin, Ph. B.; Carrie Buffington, B. S.; Henry L. Loft, B. S.; Mary Welty, B. S.

Number of students enrolled, two hundred and forty-nine.

The Park medal was won by Alpheus L. Hunt, and the Badley prize was awarded to John H. Newland. Rev. C. H. Newell was financial agent for the college.

1886.

Graduates: Myra Baker, A. B.; A. L. Bates, A. B.; Albert O. Miller, A. B.; Wm. M. Todd, A. B.; Fay A. Morrison, A. B.; John H. Newland, A. B.; James D. Sparks, A. B.; Joseph S. Wright, A. B.; Cornelia Jones, Ph. B.; Edward H. Todd, B. S. Honorary Degrees: Rev. D. W. Bennett, D. D.; Rev. A. E. Griffith, M. S.; Rev. R. VanHorn, D. D.

There were three hundred and one students enrolled during the year.

The following prizes were awarded: Park gold medal, Alpheus L. Hunt; Badley prize, John H. Newland; Butler medal, Eva Patterson; Miller gold medal, T. D. Murphy.

1887.

President, Rev. W. E. Hamilton, A. M., D. D., 1887-89.

Graduates: S. L. Vanscoy, A. B.; J. E. Thompson, Ph. B.; M. J. Elrod, A. B.; A. C. Rawles, A. B.; A. L. Hunt, A. B. Honorary Degree: Rev. B. H. Badley, D. D., Lucknow, India.

There were three hundred and thirty-two students enrolled during the year.

1888.

Graduates: Robt. C. Harbison, A. B.; Frank E. Meech, A. B.; Jno. W. Goode, Ph. B.; Leota Kennedy, Ph. B.; Thos. D. Murphy, Ph. B.; Mattie Stahl, Ph. B.; Wm. D. Trimble, Ph. B.

Number of students enrolled, two hundred and thirty-eight.

Vice-president of the college and Financial Agent Rev. Fletcher Brown, M. A., B. D., 1888-1892.

1889.

Graduates: Wm. B. Berger, A. B.; J. E. Bunting, A. B.; Carl H. Craghton, A. B.; Belle M. Hastie, A. B.; Olm A. Kennedy, A. B.; Mamie P. Newell, A. B.; Robt. V. Cozier, B. S.; Carrie A. McCausland, B. S.; Alice A. Evans, B. S. Honorary Degree: Rev. F. O. Hohman, D. D.

There were enrolled during the year three hundred and three students. Lillian L. Kern, a student, died during the year.

1890.

President, Rev. E. M. Holmes, A. M., B. D., 1890-92.

Graduates: Victor B. Berger, A. B.; W. O. Hamilton, A. B.; B. F. Miller, A. B.; H. A. Youtz, A. B.; Josephine McCleary, Ph. B.; Fannie A. Perkins, Ph. B.; O. P. Phillips, Ph. B.; R. E. Shaw, Ph. B.; Elizabeth Proudfoot, Ph. B.; L. A. Youtz, Ph. B.; W. N. Clayton, Ph. B.; Flora Johnson, B. S.

1891.

Graduates: Emma Baker, A. B.; Wm. Hughes, A. B.; O. F. Shaw, A. B.; J. M. Jamison, Ph. B.; O. W. Maxwell, Ph. B.; Kitty Wood, Ph. B.; Nettie Barngrover, B. S.

Number of students enrolled, three hundred and fifty-four.

Honorary Degrees: Rev. C. S. Ryman, D. D.; Rev. D. Heagle, D. D.; Rev. John Bowman, D. D.

1892.

Graduates: Ada J. Lauck, A. B.; Melvin E. Quint, A. B.; William J. Stratton, A. B.; Lester W. Haworth, Ph. B.; Edith McGee, Ph. B.; A. E. Slothower, Ph. B.; Saml. Hestwood, B. S.; Frank M. Jackson, B. S.; Walter Newcomb, B. S.; Lydia A. Wilkinson, Ph. B. Honorary Degree: Rev. W. E. Hamilton, D. D.

The Lowell Lyceum was formed in the place of the Philomathean Society.

1893.

President, Rev. Fletcher Brown, A. M., B. D., 1893-98.

Graduates: John P. Morley, A. B.; Joseph O. Watson, A. B.; Hattie B. Berry, Ph. B.; B. D. Hull, Ph. B.; Robt. O. Rogers, Ph. B.; Sherman Stahl, Ph. B.; Harry E. Hopper, B. S.; Alfred Knoll, B. S.

Number of students enrolled, four hundred and fifty four.

During the year there were two deaths among the students, Lou I. Stahl and Samuel A. Earhart. The Alpian Literary Society was organized.

1894.

Graduates: Chas. B. Cheency, A. B.; Ina M. McNeil, A. B.; Takeshi Ukai, A. B.; T. Lee Berry, Ph. B.; Chas. E. Bentley, Ph. B.; Lou Cheshire, Ph. B.; Edith Corkhill, Ph. B.; Conrad Hooker, Ph. B.; Elmer B. Marsh, Ph. B.; May

McGranahan, Ph. B.; T. B. Morris, Ph. B.; Edith Sheppard, Ph. B.; Lizzie V. Tryon, Ph. B.; Albert H. Wood, Ph. B.; F. T. Woodward, Ph. B.; J. R. Youtz, Ph. B.; Elmer E. Burns, B. S.; Agnes Buxton, B. S.; Ethel M. Gilbert, B. S.; Mary Linn, B. S.; Lizzie Linn, B. S.; Lou B. Mann, B. S.; Bradford Newcomb, B. S.; May Paul, B. S.; Mary C. Ramsey, B. S. Honorary Degree: Rev. W. C. Martin, D. D.

Number of students, five hundred and forty-five. Eva B. Richey, a student, Don A. McMahon, died.

The Gradatum Literary Society was organized.

1895.

Graduates: George C. Clammer, A. B.; Lena Hatfield, A. B.; Fletcher Homan, A. B.; Harry H. McNeil, A. B.; Ed. N. Calhoun, Ph. B.

Number of students, three hundred and ninety-eight. In the early part of the school year, G. C. Carpenter, Professor of Latin, died, after a service of twenty-five years in the faculty. He was a good teacher and a man of sterling qualities.

1896.

Graduates: Lora Allen, A. B.; Charles B. Guest, A. B.; Masonoske Mitani, A. B.; T. W. Mortimer, A. B.; Stella Wilson, B. S.; Bertha Burns, B. S.

Number of students enrolled, four hundred and eighty.

The Everett and Smithsonian Societies combined.

1897.

Graduates: Laura Bobenhouse, A. B.; Lulu Calhoun, A. B.; Fay Nixon, A. B.; Esther Youtz, A. B.; Pearl Cheshire, Ph. B.; Mona Claytoy, Ph. B.; Nettie Erricson, Ph. B.; D. C. Matson, Ph. B.; Paul Price, Ph. B. Honorary Degree: Rev. E. E. Lymer, D. D.

Number of students enrolled, five hundred and thirty-two. Rufus Stebbins died during the year.

1898.

Graduates: R. E. H. Forrester, A. B.; E. E. McFerrin, A. B.; Ed. Nolte, A. B.; Edw. J. Rogers, A. B.; Lena Wycoff, A. B.; Florence Perrine, A. B.; Fannie Clarke, Ph. B.; Sadie C. Moore, Ph. B.; Junia L. Todd, Ph. B.; Florian Von Eschen, Ph. B.

Number of students, five hundred and forty-five. Eva B. Richey, a student, died.

1899.

President, Rev. Joseph B. Harris.

Graduates: Moses H. Rambo, A. B.; Jennie Riggs, A. B.; Roxanna Stuart, A. B.; F. R. Sebolt, A. B.; F. P. Henderson, Ph. B.; Mertie Wilson, Ph. B.; J.

A. Branson, B. S.; S. M. Holaday, B. S.; Lois M. Todd, B. S.; J. E. Turner, B. S. Honorary Degree: Rev. W. S. Hooker, D. D.

Number of students enrolled, four hundred and thirty-two.

1900.

President, Charles Eldred Shelton, A. M., LL. D., 1900 to the present.

Graduates: Vinton J. Clark, A. B.; Daisy Dent, A. B.; J. Webster Hancox, A. B.; Alice Hancox, A. B.; Rosco B. Hughes, A. B.; B. W. McEldowney, A. B.; James O'May, A. B.; Louis J. Smith, A. B.; Caroline M. Rogers, Ph. B.; Maud M. Hoope, B. S.; Hugh S. Jackson, B. S.; Rosco E. Lauback, B. S.; D. B. S. Prather, B. S.; Satoru Tetsu Tamura, B. S.

There were five hundred and fifty-eight students enrolled during the year.

Fred Johnson, a student, died during the year.

Rev. P. V. D. Vedder, was financial agent.

1901.

Graduates: Ralph W. Core, A. B.; Fred G. Potter, A. B.; Charles C. Smith, A. B.; John W. Todd, A. B.; Guy J. Winslow, A. B.; Lloyd H. Wright, A. B.; C. A. Carlson, Ph. B.; Rex B. Kennedy, Ph. B.; A. Graham Reid, Ph. B.; Eva J. Stahl, Ph. B.; Mattie Morris, Ph. B.; Ernest J. Carman, B. S.; Wm. N. Craven, B. S.; Geo. W. Dean, B. S.; John Y. Honnold, B. S.; Ella J. Noel, B. S. Honorary Degree: W. T. Robinson, D. D.

Number of students enrolled, six hundred and twenty-nine.

L. B. Wickersham, financial agent, 1901-02.

Daniel Robinson, Major U. S. A., military professor, 1901-05.

1902.

Graduates: Grace Baker Bair, A. B.; Theodosia Hamilton, A. B.; E. C. Heaton, A. B.; Marion Cooke, A. B.; Hope Smith Knight, A. B.; Rae L. Dean, Ph. B.; L. S. Deitrich, Ph. B.; Florence Hamilton, Ph. B.; C. W. Hohanshelt, B. S.; Ed. W. Kees, B. S.; Geo. N. Knight, B. S.; J. A. King, B. S.; M. H. Clyde D. Proudfoot, Ph. B.; J. R. Dyer, B. S.; C. Bert Gose, B. S.; O. C. Howser, Ph. B.; E. C. Holaday, Ph. B.; A. B. Jeffrey, Ph. B.; H. R. Pascoe, Ph. B.; White, B. S.

There were eight hundred and thirty-six students enrolled.

Grace Erieson, a student, died.

Kallonian Literary Society formed and Smith-Everett changed to Everett.

1903.

Graduates: Chas. R. Bair, A. B.; J. A. Beebe, A. B.; Roy Everett, A. B.; F. E. Gunn, A. B.; Jennie Maxon, A. B.; D. D. Griffith, A. B.; Arthur Krell, A. B.; Asa Marman, A. B.; Claire Mitchell, A. B.; Robt. Picken, A. B.; E. B. Rogers, A. B.; Don L. Berry, Ph. B.; May Crandall, Ph. B.; Grace Crandall, Ph. B.; Bessie Ellison, Ph. B.; Lora Hagler, Ph. B.; Nina Hohanshelt, Ph. B.;

Anna Perry, Ph. B.; Myrtle Reid, Ph. B.; C. H. Riggs, Ph. B.; Loren Talbot, Ph. B.; Etta B. Turner, Ph. B.; Alma Wagner, Ph. B.; Edwin S. Youtz, Ph. B.; Katharine Zeller, Ph. B.; E. A. Jenner, B. S.; F. G. Kennedy, B. S.; James Rae, B. S.; E. R. Sullivan, B. S.; C. W. Beatty, B. S. Honorary Degrees: Rev. John T. McFarland, LL. D.; J. W. Hackley, D. D.

Number of students enrolled, seven hundred and seventy-two.

Rev. W. S. Hooker, financial agent, 1903-05.

1904.

Graduates: A. A. Fellstrom, A. B.; Hallie Guthrie, A. B.; Dwight Henderson, A. B.; Ruby Igo, A. B.; W. E. Lagerquist, A. B.; W. A. Morgan, A. B.; R. Burton Sheppard, A. B.; Mabel Stone, A. B.; Gertrude Brown, Ph. B.; Vivian Brackney, Ph. B.; J. N. Colver, Ph. B.; Elena Jeffrey, Ph. B.; Burt Kennedy, Ph. B.; E. E. Youtz, Ph. B.; Jannette Throckmorton, Ph. B.; Walter A. Linn, B. S. Honorary Degree: O. B. Waite, D. D.

There were seven hundred and seventy-two students enrolled during the year.

The Pierean Literary Society was organized.

1905.

Graduates: John E. Evans, A. B.; Mearl A. Gable, A. B.; Arthur A. Jeffrey, A. B.; Fred A. Mead, A. B.; Chas. W. Peer, A. B.; Roy W. Thomas, A. B.; R. W. Truscott, A. B.; Bruce Bartholomew, Ph. B.; Mary Ellison, Ph. B.; Gertrude L. Hancox, Ph. B.; Edna Lisle, Ph. B.; Lulu Hohanshelt, Ph. B.; Eric G. Osen, Ph. B.; Ernest C. Rea, Ph. B.; Mabel I. Rea, Ph. B.; Geo. F. English, Ph. B.; Alma A. Robbins, Ph. B.; W. H. Shelton, Ph. B.; Alice B. Story, Ph. B.; Wiltimina VanSyoc, Ph. B.; Mabel Brurink, B. S.; Gaylord R. Davis, B. S.; Hugh Linn, B. S.; L. C. McMahon, B. S.; R. B. Weaver, B. S.; H. P. Bennison, B. M.; Pearl Darnall, B. M.; Claire Spencer, B. M.; Nanna Thomas, B. M. Honorary Degrees: Hill M. Bell, LL. D.; John W. Hancher, LL. D.

There were seven hundred and ninety-two students enrolled. Amy Thompson, a student, died during the year.

1906.

Graduates: Dorcas Aten, A. B.; E. Ward Carpenter, A. B.; Verne D. Dusenberry, A. B.; Guy J. Fansher, A. B.; Jessie M. Fickle, A. B.; Grace L. Griffith, A. B.; Ada B. Lisle, A. B.; Bessie Matson, A. B.; Elsie Reynolds, A. B.; Florence Armstrong, Ph. B.; Mabel Brown, Ph. B.; Pearl V. Barker, Ph. B.; Fern W. Bowlin, Ph. B.; Ray P. Burke, Ph. B.; E. Lahuna Clinton, Ph. B.; Elizabeth Harris, Ph. B.; Pearl Hathaway, Ph. B.; Carolyn Higgs, Ph. B.; Cora Quayle, Ph. B.; Mary L. Kilburn, Ph. B.; Wm. H. Reynolds, Ph. B.; Ina May Robbins, Ph. B.; Jasper Weber, Ph. B.; Alvina Robinson, Ph. B.; Ray M. Shipman, Ph. B.; Lois M. Smith, Ph. B.; Blanche E. Spurgeon, Ph. B.; John F.

Arnold, B. S.; J. Harry Cramm, B. S.; Chester L. Gose, B. S.; Geo. W. Magel, B. S.; Geo. T. Moffitt, B. S.; R. A. Shaw, B. S.; E. H. Shuey, B. S.; C. B. Stevenson, B. S.; Roy Worth, B. S.; Persis Heaton, B. M.; Mary B. Whitted, B. M. Honorary Degrees: O. H. Baker, LL. D.; Rev. C. L. Bare, D. D.; A. F. Nightingale, LL. D.

There were nine hundred and fourteen students enrolled. The following students died during the year: Amy Thompson, Jno. A. Copeland, Murray Johnson.

“Pierean” Literary Society changed to “Hisperian.”

Rev. Fletcher Homan, A. B., D. B., financial secretary, 1906-1908.

1907.

Graduates: Ella Brown, A. B.; Addie A. Cornwall, A. B.; H. W. Flint, A. B.; J. F. Garnes, A. B.; Stella Mauk, A. B.; S. F. Shenton, A. B.; Alida Smith, A. B.; Bessie E. Baird, Ph. B.; Ray C. Baird, Ph. B.; Ruth E. Baker, Ph. B.; B. F. Buffington, Ph. B.; Laura E. Conrey, Ph. B.; Frances Craven, Ph. B.; E. H. Golish, Ph. B.; E. M. Hale, Ph. B.; Vera H. Ingram, Ph. B.; Eunora Maxon, Ph. B.; May Pardee, Ph. B.; J. C. Pryor, Ph. B.; Nell Rea, Ph. B.; H. W. White, Ph. B.; Alice M. Reynolds, Ph. B.; Ada Schimelfenig, Ph. B.; Carrie M. Starbuck, Ph. B.; Bruce Tallman, Ph. B.; C. W. Beard, B. S.; Frank Magel, B. S.; Olive Perkins, B. S.; J. E. Preston, B. S.; F. C. Stanley, B. S.; T. B. Throckmorton, B. S. Honorary Degrees: Rev. E. H. Todd, D. D.; Rev. I. B. Schreckergast, D. D.; Superintendent J. F. Riggs, LL. D.

There were nine hundred and twenty-nine students enrolled. Burdie Sargeant and Josephine Sawvel, students, died during the year.

Whole number of graduates up to and including 1907, four hundred and forty-four.

One of the most interesting and helpful adjuncts of Simpson College is the military department. In addition to imparting military instruction and drill, it gives to the young men a carriage which is essential to cultured manhood. This department was organized by Professor J. L. Tilton, in 1891, and the battalion was drilled by him for several years. In the year 1900, Major Daniel Robinson of the U. S. Army, was detailed as the first professor of military science and tactics in Simpson College, and at that time the Federal government furnished arms and other equipment for the use of the cadets. Major Robinson filled this position until the 28th of April, 1905, when the war department issued a special order, relieving him, by the appointment of First Lieutenant Emory S. West, of the Seventh Cavalry, to succeed Major Robinson, U. S. Army, retired.

Lieutenant West is a native of West Virginia, and was educated in the public and private schools of that state. When the Spanish-American war was declared, he was in college at Redfield, South Dakota, from which place he enlisted for service as a private in the U. S. Volunteers. He went to the Philippines with his regiment, where he remained nearly five years, returning as a First Lieutenant in the regular army. Since Lieutenant West has been on

duty at Simpson College, the military department has steadily increased in numbers and in popularity. The enrollment for the past year has averaged one hundred and sixty-nine. The college battalion is organized at the opening of the year. Undergraduate students are expected to drill during their freshman year, and thereafter until two full years of service have been completed. All male students of the academy, four years normal course, school of business, school of shorthand and typewriting, are expected to drill regularly. All members of the battalion are required to appear on drill and military ceremonies in the prescribed uniform and white gloves. The uniform is cadet gray, and patterned after the West Point fatigue uniform. The cadets are armed with the army magazine rifle. Details of this character under the regulation of the army are made for a period of three years. At the close of Lieutenant West's term, upon the unanimous request of the college authorities, he was directed to remain for another year.

The growth of the musical department in the last seventeen years has been most phenomenal. It is not a light under a bushel, but is seen and recognized far and near. Professor Barrows has proven himself a master in his profession. The history of this conservatory cannot be duplicated in the state, perhaps not in the west. Some of the graduates of this department are holding enviable positions in other conservatories. Music had been taught in connection with the college from its earliest history. In the fall of 1891, when Professor Barrows first came here, he had altogether forty pupils studying in the conservatory, and but one other teacher besides himself—Mrs. Conser, who taught both voice training and violin. There were but two pianos, both in the most dilapidated condition, one old square and one upright piano. The first week that Professor Barrows was here, he proposed to the executive board the buying of a grand piano for the chapel, telling them that he would be responsible for payments on it himself. They consented to his buying it, and that piano and two upright pianos were bought that year, and Professor Barrows raised the money himself, to pay for them, by giving piano recitals in the chapel, which fortunately were always very well attended. Since then pianos have been bought from time to time, until now the conservatory possesses twenty-seven pianos and one practice pipe organ.

In 1891 the conservatory did not own a single sheet of music; now it possesses a library of some five or six thousand pieces and studies, and embraces all the best works, either classical or modern.

In 1891, two rooms in the science hall sufficed for the needs of the conservatory; before the year was out however, it became necessary to allow Professor Barrows to use the college chapel as a teaching room, and as new pianos were being bought as the school grew, these pianos were housed in the ladies' hall. Afterward, with the growth of the musical faculty, it became necessary to use some of the rooms in the hall as teaching rooms.

In 1901, the present conservatory building was erected at the expense of some \$12,000. It contains twenty-two teaching and practice rooms, besides a large hall for recitals, a reading room, a library of sheet music and offices.

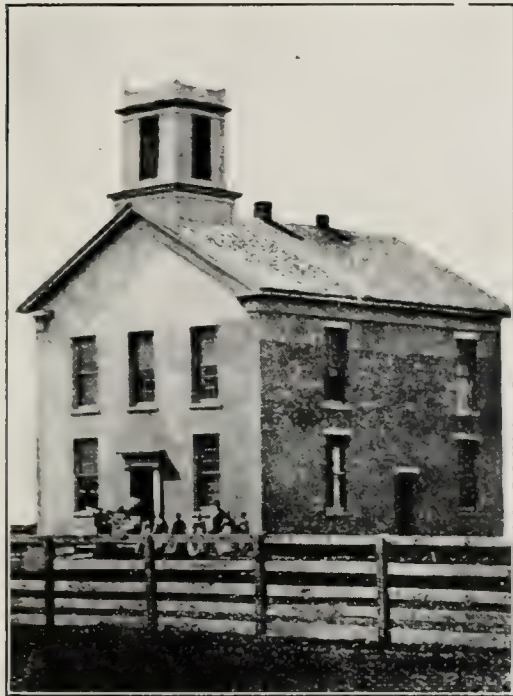
At present there are nine on the conservatory faculty, and during the past year three hundred and twelve students have been enrolled. This is the only musical school in the west which sends its faculty to Europe in turn for the purpose of study, and the reputation of the school is second to none in the west. The outlook for the future is at present more encouraging than ever before.

The college has a permanent endowment fund, the interest of which is used to pay current expenses. The last report of the treasurer shows that this fund amounts to \$144,024. The college hall accommodates the school of business, and the department of modern languages, and contains in addition the chapel and undergraduate society halls, and the armory of the military academy. This building was erected in 1867-8, at a cost of \$25,000. Science hall contains laboratories, museum, recitation rooms, and school of art. It was erected in 1889, at a cost of \$20,000. The administration building contains the college offices, the president's recitation room, the shorthand and typewriting department, the latin recitation room, and the parlors of the Christian Associations; and was erected in 1900, at a cost of \$6,500. Ladies' hall affords good facilities for supplying young ladies with rooms, and students of both sexes with board. It is a substantial brick building provided with large well lighted rooms, and heated by steam. The rooms are provided with carpets or rugs and heavy furniture. This hall was erected in 1890, at a cost of \$30,000. The gymnasias furnish accommodations for those who desire indoor physical training. Well equipped bath rooms are provided in the ladies' hall, and the men's gymnasium. The ladies' gymnasium was erected in 1893, at a cost of \$1,000. The men's gymnasium was erected in 1895, at a cost of \$2,000.

The Carnegie library building gives ample accommodation for library and departments of English and Oratory, and cost \$10,000. All of these buildings are heated from a central boiler and engine house. The institution maintains its own water system, independent of the city of Indianola. The heating plant was erected in 1901, and cost \$12,000. The Chemical Laboratory is supplied with apparatus for demonstration before the classes in the lecture room and for individual work on the part of the students. The Museum contains the following: collections of characteristic rocks and fossils arranged on the shelves in the order of the strata; a collection illustrating Dynamical and Structural Geology; a collection of the principal kinds of minerals; a zoological collection representing all the classes, from the lowest to the highest, including a collection of marine invertebrates, supplied by the United States Fish Commission, a botanical collection embracing a herbarium of the principal plants of this region and ferns from India; zoological and botanical charts.

PRIZES.

The Badley Contest was originated by Rev. B. H. Badley, of the class of 1870, who awarded a prize of \$20 to that member of the Junior class who should write and read the best essay on some subject in literature. Since the death of Dr. Badley, the prize has been renewed by Mr. John Schee of Indianola, and is known as the Badley-Schee prize. The theses are to be marked, 100 for thought, 100 for composition, and 50 for delivery.



OLD BLUEBIRD

The Romans oratorical prize, the gift of Hon. J. B. Romans of Denison, Iowa, is \$20 in gold awarded to that member of the College who shall write and deliver the best English oration. The maximum limit of this oration is 2000 words.

The Cary memorial prizes, the gift of Mr. George F. Parker of New York city, in memory of Miss Emma M. Cary, one of the first teachers of English in the institution, consisting of \$25, \$15, \$10, respectively, are awarded to those students who win first, second and third places in the writing of dramas.

From reports furnished by students the following estimate of the entire cost of a year in Simpson College may be relied on: economical, \$150; average \$250; liberal \$350.

The following publications may here be mentioned.

The Zenith is an annual published by the Junior class. It is now in its ninth year, and has a circulation of four hundred. The Editor in chief is William A. Burke, and Business Manager, George Wooten, for the year 1908.

The Simpsonian, a weekly paper, devoted to College interests is edited and published by the undergraduates. It was started in 1870. W. C. Smith was the first Editor in Chief. The present Editor is F. M. Yockey; Business Manager, John Horsley. The purpose of the Simpsonian is a college newspaper. Published by an association composed of all the paid up subscribers, during the spring term, the members of this association elect the Simpsonian staff. The present circulation is five hundred.

Dr. F. Brown, who was Vice President from 1887 to 1892 and President from 1892 to 1898, during his connection with the college installed a printing plant in the Science Hall at his own cost, and published a monthly periodical for eight years called the Educator. He considered this paper a valuable adjunct in his college work. When his relation with the college ceased, he removed the printing plant, and the Educator ceased to be published.

The Simpson college bulletin is the official organ of the faculty and Board of Trustees and appears four times a year.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

A Young Men's Christian Association and a Young Women's Christian Association are in active operation. The Young Women's Christian Association was organized in 1883. The meetings are held every Sunday morning at nine o'clock. The membership now is one hundred and seventy-five. The present officers are: President, Nan M. White; vice president, Margaret Schimelfenig; secretary, Ethel McFadon; and treasurer, Blanche Lauch. These Associations maintain a lecture course which brings some of the best talent of the country before the students and the people of Indianola.

ALUMNAL ASSOCIATION OF SIMPSON COLLEGE.

The members of class of 1870 met for the purpose of organizing an Alumnae association, June 14, 1870, and elected the following officers: President, L. B. Cary; vice president, Louie M. Anderson; secretary, Martha E. Posegate. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution of which Article 2d says:

"The object of this association is to encourage the attendance of students, to increase the endowment fund, to advance the standard of Higher Education, to propagate the principals of Christianity, and to elevate its members to a higher plane of intellectual and social culture." The present officers are: President, S. A. Krell; vice president, Gertrude Brown Smith; secretary, Alice Story; treasurer, Alice Berry; historian, Josephine McCleary; and endowment committee, Fletcher Homan, H. E. Hooper, and J. P. Morley. The advisability of endowing an Alumnaal chair was under discussion for several years, but not until 1883 was any definite action taken. At that time the President of the Association, F. B. Taylor, headed a subscription list with \$100. Other subscriptions were made until a considerable sum was secured. For a number of years a part of the salary of a Professor who was an Alumnus was paid by the Association. That method has been discontinued and the interest is added to the principal with a view of securing a sum sufficient to endow an Alumnaal chair. There is now about \$6,000 in the treasury.

The Des Moines Conference Educational Society is an organization in the Conference, which has for its object the stimulating and aiding in Higher education, but its efforts are chiefly directed in the interest of Simpson College. At the suggestion of this Society, the Board of trustees requests each Pastor in the Conference to take an annual collection for Simpson College to aid in meeting any deficiency that may occur in the current expenses. This collection aggregates annually from two to three thousand dollars.

FREE TUITION.

The following plans are offered for the ensuing year, by which worthy young people may be admitted for a longer or a shorter time, tuition free:

1. Each charge in the Des Moines Conference is entitled to one new student per term, tuition free, in any of the regular departments, School of Education (except in the special training schools), Academy, or College. The candidate should bring either a recommendation from the quarterly conference, or, in case of an emergency, from the pastor, certifying that he is worthy and needy. Only the registration fee of \$2.50 is required.

2. A scholarship for one year in the college of liberal arts is offered to each accredited high school within the bounds of the Des Moines Conference. The award is to that graduate who secures the highest rank during the last two years of his high school course. Only the registration fees are charged.

SIMPSON COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following perpetual scholarships have been issued and are effective: The Mary J. Sandy Scholarship, founded by Mary J. Sandy, Indianola, Iowa. The M. P. Hoffman and Wife Scholarship, founded by M. P. Hoffman and wife, Redding, Iowa. The George Paup Memorial Scholarship, founded by his sons, Wm. Leslie Paup, George Clark Paup, Horatio H. Paup, and Joe Harrison Paup, Harlan, Iowa. The C. B. and Louise Hollenbeck Scholarship, founded by C. B. and Louise Hollenbeck, Prescott, Iowa.

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS:—Faculty and Instructors.

1907-1908.

Charles Eldred Shelton, A. M., LL. D., President. Professor of History and Lecture on Education.

Rev. W. E. Hamilton, A. M., D. D. Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.

John L. Tilton, A. M. Director of Science Department, and Professor of Geology and Physics.

Joanna Baker, A. M. Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

W. B. Read, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

Elizabeth C. Bentley, A. M. Professor of English Language and Literature and Dean of Women.

Mary O. Hunting, A. M. Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

Marcia B. Lutz, A. B. Professor of German and French Language and Literature.

Edwin A. Jenner, A. M. Associate Professor of Sciences; Biology.

E. L. Miller, B. C. S. Principal of School of Business.

Frank E. Barrows. Director of Conservatory of Music and Instructor in Piano Forte and Pipe Organ.

Estella Trueblood. Principal of School of Shorthand and Typewriting, and Secretary of Faculty.

Adin C. Krebs. Director of School of Oratory.

C. J. Holmes, P. H. C. Instructor in Chemistry.

Emory S. West, First Lieutenant U. S. A. Instructor in Military Science and Tactics.

Avery Craven. Director of School of Art.

R. N. Post. Director of Physical Culture.

Some of the foregoing items were furnished by members of the faculty and others were gleaned from Simpson College Bulletin No. 5, 1907-8.

The following is the present Board of Trustees and Officers of Simpson College: Trustees: Presiding Elders, Wm. Stevenson, Atlantic; E. E. Ilginfritz, Boone; B. F. Miller, Chariton; A. E. Griffith, Council Bluffs; W. C. Hohenshelt, Creston; G. W. L. Brown, Des Moines; E. M. Holmes, Pastor, Indianola; W. H. Berry, C. R. Benedict, A. H. Collins, W. S. Hooker, J. H. Henderson, F. C. Sigler, E. W. Weeks, J. A. Brown, J. P. Morley, Wm. Buxton, Chas. E. Shelton, Fletcher Brown, Fletcher Homan, G. A. Worth, E. D. Samson, A. Dixon, W. B. Thompson, G. S. Allyn, L. M. Mann, H. E. Hopper, B. F. Clayton, W. M. Dudley, J. K. Elwell, E. A. Rea, Emory Miller, W. E. Hamilton.

Officers: B. F. Clayton, president; J. H. Henderson, secretary (Mr. Henderson has filled this office continuously since August, 1868); Miss Estella Trueblood, treasurer.

PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

There is one other organization in Simpson College that deserves mention. This is the Prohibition Society. Its place of meeting is Oratory Hall, and the

time is every other Tuesday evening from 7 to 8. It was organized in 1892 and now has twenty members. The object of this society is to foster prohibition sentiment and to keep the subject before the students. The members of this society believe that prohibition is the only safe and sure way to control the rum traffic and to prevent the spread of the evils of intemperance. Present officers: Hawley Tuttle, president; Henry Husted, vice president; Ethel Cloud, secretary; Christian Soelberg, treasurer; Grace Beam and Winnie Hickson, Program Committee.

C. L. S. C.

The first Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, organized in Indianola was in 1878, and consisted of the following ladies: Mesdames A. R. Worth, G. W. Seevers, Lucy Jay, E. B. Morrison, M. D. Collins, F. W. Vinson, C. M. Grumbling and Misses E. McDowell, Lizzie Clark, Jennie Clark, Emma Cooke and Elizabeth S. Cooke. President, Mrs. Seevers; secretary, Mrs. Morrison. Mrs. Worth completed the course in reading in four years and went to Chautauqua, New York, and received her diploma from the hand of Dr. Vincent, (now Bishop Vincent) the originator of the Chautauqua movement. Many Circles have since been organized in the town and a goodly number of members have received diplomas. The last Circle organized was that of 1899, and consisted of three members, two of whom, Mrs. C. M. White and Mrs. E. B. Hurford, completed the required reading in four years and received their diplomas.

CHAUTAUQUA ASSOCIATION.

The Indianola Chautauqua Association is the youngest educational Institution in Warren county, and seems to supply an almost universal demand for high class entertainment. But few towns in the State support and enjoy a Chautauqua the equal of the Indianola Chautauqua in Warren county, Iowa.

Organized in the summer of 1905, during the six years of its existence, the association has paid out approximately eighteen thousand dollars, out of which twelve thousand dollars has been paid for talent and six thousand dollars for all other expenses.

The programs have been held each year in a large auditorium tent with a seating capacity of approximately three thousand people, located in the ball-park on Simpson College campus. One-half of the net proceeds have been paid to Simpson College and during the six years, this fund has amounted to more than fifteen hundred dollars.

The Indianola Chautauqua is closely affiliated with the educational interests of Indianola and Warren county. In 1902, S. M. Holaday, an alumnus of Simpson College, class 1899, who was then county Superintendent of Schools for Warren county, organized the Warren County Summer School, a six weeks' session, to which was invited all teachers of the county and those expecting to teach or enter college. In connection with the summer school, a series of twelve free lectures were offered to the teachers and public, including such well known public speakers as Professor W. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin, who

was then President of the National Association for child study, Leon H. Vincent of Back Bay, Boston, Professor Adrian M. Newens, President Charles E. Shelton and others. These lectures were so well received by the teachers that Superintendent Holaday planned and carried out in 1903, the first session of the Indianola Chautauqua, which was held during the last ten days of the summer school. In this movement for a Summer Assembly, the first person spoken to by Mr. Holaday was Colonel B. F. Clayton, then Mayor of Indianola, who was enthusiastic over the idea and was found ready to lend his moral and financial support. The next man to become really in earnest over the proposition was the enterprising south side druggist, J. W. Slocum, a graduate of Simpson College Normal School, and one of the most enterprising young business men of Indianola. Several other citizens had the matter placed before them, who refused to push the Chautauqua, and had grave doubts of its success. During the first year, F. P. Henderson, an alumnus of Simpson College, class '99, and son of Judge John H. Henderson, was a fourth member of the organization. Since the first year, the entire responsibility of success and the financial obligation has been carried by S. M. Holaday, Colonel B. F. Clayton and J. W. Slocum.

The entire community and especially the college has been placed under lasting obligations to these gentlemen, for the excellent manner in which the Chautauqua has been managed. Besides advertising the college and the town in a good way, it has added to the revenue of the college more than \$1,500, without the college sharing one dollar in expense or risk—and to the people it has brought during each summer, a great array of entertainment in the form of choice humor, science, religion and music.

During the past six years there have appeared on the Indianola Chautauqua platform many of the shining lights—some of whom have already passed to their reward—among these might be mentioned Sam. P. Jones, Colonel H. W. J. Ham, and Bishop McCabe. Other prominent attractions were W. J. Bryan, Booker T. Washington, Wm. J. Dawson of London, Newell Dwight Hillis, Frank W. Gunsaulus, John Merritt Driver, Colonel Geo. W. Bain, Colonel G. A. Gearhart, Governor Büchtel of Colorado, Robert Stewart MacArthur, Dr. A. A. Willets, Hon. Don J. Beauchamp, Rev. W. A. Sunday, commonly known as “Billy” Sunday, the Base-ball Evangelist; D. W. Robertson, the greatest moving picture man in the U. S.; and numerous other speakers, entertainers and musicians.

That the Chautauqua has come to stay seems an assured fact. It is fast supplanting the cheap show, the fake street fair, and in their stead it has brought something not only highly entertaining and pleasing, but also educational and religious as well. Almost every man, woman and child in the entire community has attended all or some small part of each session. So long as the same high class entertainments are offered at so low a price, just so long will the Indianola Chautauqua continue to prosper and receive the splendid financial and moral support which it has received during the past six years.

The Chautauqua departments, such as Bible, S. S. Work, C. L. S. C., Chorus, Athletics, Science and History, have not been carried forward as they have in many such institutions. The principal reason for this seeming indifference to the usefulness and high quality of the department work comes from the fact that

we have no camping ground for the accommodation of the public, and no permanent buildings. The Chautauqua should add, as fast as possible and practical, the various Chautauqua departments. Campers give all time to the Chautauqua, and are thus ready for all department work, while business men and busy housewives can attend no more than two programs daily.

The time will come when some philanthropic person will come forward and donate all or a large part of the funds necessary to buy grounds and build a suitable auditorium—and build for himself a lasting monument in the hearts of a grateful people. It is the highest ambition of the present management that some day the Chautauqua will have a permanent home, where it may flourish and grow even beyond the high ideals of the promoters.

S. M. HOLADAY.

WATERWORKS.

In the summer of 1905, Morgan & Company contracted with the city to put in a waterworks plant for \$40,000. The tests of the plant were made on December, 26, 27 and 28, 1905. Morgan & Company turned over the plant to the city. An injunction suit followed which resulted in Morgan retaining the plant. It was found that the city could not issue \$40,000 bonds. Later Morgan & Company sold the plant to an Indianola company composed of J. M. Harlan, J. F. Samson, T. D. Swan, William Buxton, Jr., and J. L. Browne. This company was called the Public Water Power and Heating Company. In December, 1906, this company sold the plant to A. C. Landon of Clinton, Missouri, who later on sold the plant to the city of Indianola, in consideration of \$15,000. The Public Water Power and Heating Company obtained its water supply from South river, where the plant is erected about two miles southwest of Indianola, by building a dam across the channel. After some years the channel became obstructed, and freshets and overflows caused the cutting of a new channel commonly known as the Ruble "cut off." The main river current finally found its way through the new channel or Ruble "cut off." During this time the company then owning the water plant sought to dam the Ruble "cut off," and to that end in the summer of 1906, instituted condemnation proceeding (as provided by statute,) to appropriate a certain portion of the land of J. I. Ruble, bordering on the river, as a suitable place to locate the dam. September 4th, 1906, Mr. Ruble filed his petition in court seeking to set aside said condemnation proceedings as illegal and void, and alleging that the water company was not clothed with the right of eminent domain, and was powerless to thus subject the land of Ruble, and appropriate it for the purpose intended. The case was hotly contested, and it was not until the 5th day of March, 1907, that the court entered a ruling sustaining the contention of the Public Water Power and Heating Company. However, it was not long before a freshet came and carried away the dam, thus settling the whole case for the time being. A new dam was afterward constructed at a different point, thus throwing the current of the water back into the original channel. The difficulty all along has been with the quality of the water. It is valuable to suppress fires and sprinkle the streets, but is not considered good water. The following item is in the annual report of the city clerk for April 1st, 1908:

WATER FUND.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance on Hand April 1st, 1907	\$ 70.50
By Taxes From Treasurer	2,070.54
By Cash From Sale of Water	196.20
By Unpaid Warrants	2,169.79
	<hr/>
	\$4,507.03

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Hydrant Rental	\$1,197.39
To Fuel	748.49
To Hauling Fuel	157.28
To Salaries	520.00
To Labor	801.05
To Sundries	8.38
To Freight and Drayage	9.38
To Supplies	385.41
To Insurance	37.65
To Telephone and Tolls	13.65
To Old Warrants Paid	594.90
To Treasurer's Commission	23.02
	<hr/>
	\$4,496.60
Balance Cash on Hand April 1st, 1908	10.43
	<hr/>
	\$4,507.03

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Members of the fire companies are the people's friends. They respond promptly to the call of distress, whether it comes from the poor man's cottage or the rich man's mansion. The firemen are ready to expose themselves to any and all kinds of danger in order to save human life and property. No class of men so deserve the sympathy and encouragement of all the community as the members of the fire company. The city of Indianola has a volunteer fire company, composed of twenty-eight courageous men. The city owns about three thousand dollars' worth of fire appliances, including wagons, carts, hose, hooks, ladders and so forth. At this time the city council has under consideration the subject of making provision for the reasonable compensation of these self-sacrificing men, who compose the fire company. Two propositions are before the council: one, to make an annual allowance for the fire company, and the other to allow the members so much for each fire call. The following report of the city clerk shows the condition of the fire fund:

RECEIPTS.

By Balance on Hand April 1st, 1907	\$ 64.00
By Taxes From Treasurer	781.08
By Unpaid Warrants	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$847.08

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Salaries	\$ 31.00
To Supplies	36.20
To Labor	43.40
To Hauling Hose Carts to Fire	26.00
To Treasurer's Commission	1.34
	<hr/>
	\$137.94
Balance Cash on Hand April 1st, 1908	709.14
	<hr/>
	\$847.08

No city can afford to be parsimonious in dealing with its fire company.

WARREN COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Early in the history of the county an effort was made to organize a County Medical Society. The first organization was composed of the following members: C. W. Davis, M. A. DaShiell, J. D. McCleary, C. B. Lake, A. J. Applegate, J. I. Wakefield and S. P. McClure, which was effected in 1860. The officers elected were C. W. Davis, president; M. A. DaShiell, vice-president; J. D. McCleary, secretary; C. B. Lake, treasurer. It was not until April 24th, 1869, that meetings were held regularly. The present members are: M. L. Hooper, Regular, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa; William E. Sperow, Regular, University of Maryland, Baltimore; Richmond M. Fee, Regular, Certificate Issued by State Board of Examiners; E. Roy Limbocker, Drake University College of Medicine, (deceased a few days ago;) John D. McCleary, Regular, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk; Harkles C. Carless, Regular, Iowa College of Physicians and Surgeons, M. D.; Lyman Hall Regular, Drake University Medical School; Oliver P. Judkins, Regular, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk; Geo. E. Hatfield, Regular, State Board of Medical Examiners; W. M. Park, Regular, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk; Edward L. Baker, Regular, Louisville, (Ky.) Medical College; Franklin C. Hull, Regular, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk; E. Porterfield, Bellevue Hospital, Medical College, New York City; W. H. Merritt, Pleasantville.

Article Second of the constitution sets forth the design of this association as follows: "The objects of this society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge and the elevation of the profession and of personal character" There are a large number of physicians in the county who do not belong to this society, some of whom reside in Indianola, as follows:

Craig Worth, Regular, Medical Department of the University of Missouri; Horace C. McCleary, Regular, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois; L. H. Surber, Regular, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa; Rose Butterfield, Regular, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa.

Homeopathy has been represented in Indianola since 1902 by J. H. Alden, Medical Department State University of Iowa.

Osteopathy has been represented in Indianola since 1898, by J. E. and Dicy D. Owen, of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Missouri.

DENTISTRY.

Among the arts and sciences in which America leads the world, is dentistry. Frank Marshall White, in an article on Marvels of Modern Dentistry, in the June Cosmopolitan, says that for the last twenty years the leading dentists of almost every capital in the world have been Americans; that this country abounds in schools of dentistry that are not equaled in London, Paris or Berlin, and that their students come in part not only from all parts of Europe, but from all over the world. Mr. White's article describes the recent advances made in dentistry in this country, dwelling on the improved crown and bridge work, the wonderful corrections of oral malformation, the use of the X-ray in dentistry, and the most recent improvements in filling cavities. This last is especially interesting, as many sufferers will be overjoyed to learn that they can now have a gold filling adjusted to a cavity while they are walking around town and attending to their business.

In order to accomplish this marvel, the dentist takes an impression of the cavity in wax, makes a mold from the wax and pours melted gold into the mold. When the patient calls again the gold filling is cemented in the cavity in a moment and without pain.

Dentistry cannot be too highly appreciated. It is said that no man is any younger than his arteries, and it might be said with equal truth, that no man's health is any better than his teeth. Poor teeth mean poor digestion; poor digestion means poor nutrition, and poor nutrition leaves the whole body a prey to disease and decay.—Chicago Record Herald.

The following named dentists are practicing in Indianola: L. D. Carpenter, Dental Department of the University of the State of Iowa; C. L. Hunsicker, Dental Department of the University of the State of Iowa; William Story, Dental Department of the University of the State of Iowa; R. E. Scroggs, Dental Department of the University of the State of Iowa; L. A. Mullican, Dental Department Northwestern University.

INDIANOLA POST OFFICE.

On August the 4th, 1849, this office was established and kept three miles east of Indianola, until a building could be secured for it. The following postmasters have filled this office: Paris P. Henderson, August the 4th, 1849; Zebulum Hockett, 19th of March, 1850; Paris P. Henderson, 27th of October, 1851; Richard Grantham, 14th of December, 1853; Paris P. Henderson, 7th of March, 1854;

John H. Monahan, 26th of December, 1854; Thomas J. Atkeson, 19th of December, 1856; Luther B. Brisco, 22nd of July, 1855; J. H. Knox, 19th of March, 1861; Gorham A. Worth, 20th of September, 1862; John N. Andrew, 13th of February, 1868; J. H. Knox, 13th of March, 1875; T. D. Noble, 10th of April, 1879; W. W. Worth, 1883; Suel J. Spalding, 1887; T. T. Anderson, 1891; J. H. Watson, 1895; Evan B. Dowell, 1899, the present incumbent. The fifteen men who have filled this office have been faithful and efficient servants of the people. There has never been a breath of suspicion as to the competency or honesty of any one of them, but each of them has enjoyed the esteem of the patrons of the office. Sometimes there has been active candidating for the office; even at the present there are several worthy aspirants. The office is now paying a salary of about \$2,200 per annum.

RURAL MAIL.

Rural free delivery of the mail has added much to the desirability of farm life. Although it has been in operation but a few years, it has passed the experimental stage. Further, it furnishes employment to a goodly number of men and a few women. It brings the daily paper within twenty-four hours to very, very many farm homes. The first rural routes from Indianola numbers one, two and three, were established in October, 1900, and extend respectively, twenty-nine, twenty-nine and twenty-eight miles, reaching one hundred and twenty, one hundred and sixteen and one hundred and ten homes, serving a population of six hundred, five hundred and eighty, and five hundred and fifty people. On May the 1st, 1901, route four was established. On October the 1st, 1903, routes number five and six were established, changing the others somewhat. No county in the state is better supplied with mail facilities. The government has never done anything in all the past that has so delighted the farmers as establishing the rural free delivery. It has given new life to farm interests. The market reports are enjoyed by farmers beyond anything of which the townspeople can conceive, and the farmers' wives and daughters enjoy the current news with as much zest as the ladies of the city.

LIBRARY.

In the Organic Act of the Iowa territory, is a section appropriating out of any money in the treasury of the United States, \$5,000, to purchase a library to be kept at the seat of government. When Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, was appointed governor of Iowa territory, on his way to Iowa to take charge of his new office, he stopped at Cincinnati to purchase a library. Iowa has from that time to the present been noted for its libraries. Its people are a reading people and in point of general intelligence, Warren stands in the front rank of Iowa counties. Early in its history the subject of a public library was agitated in Indianola. Although the beginning was small and unpromising, yet the advocates of a public library persisted until they now have a comfortable building and a well selected lot of books. In 1879, a small association was formed, consisting of seventeen members, who have paid five dollars each for the purchase of one

hundred books. One of the members, Mrs. W. H. Schooley, took charge of the books. During the following year, a room was fitted up for a reading room, and Miss Addie Hayden was appointed librarian. Slowly but regularly from time to time, more books were purchased. After struggling along for two years, they were obliged to close for want of funds. W. H. Schooley, Ed. R. McKee and Professor C. M. Grumbling were the trustees. In 1883, the books were moved to the recorder's office for safe keeping. February 14th, 1884, the stockholders voted to donate the library to the city, provided: a tax was voted for its support. After some time the young people of Indianola formed an "Enterprise Club," for the benefit of the public library, working with great energy and in various ways, to secure money for the purchase of books and the maintenance of the library. In 1884, a library tax of one mill was carried by a good majority. This gave new life to the library, and its friends began to talk about the Indianola public library, and secured two large handsome rooms located in the central part of the city, neatly furnished by the "Enterprise Club," and city council. They started in these new rooms with five hundred and seventy-five books on hand, the old association turning all their books over to the city. A. P. VanTassel was chosen librarian. Dr. J. D. McCleary, Dr. Erwin and O. K. Butler were the trustees. September 10th, 1884, Miss Hannah Babb, the present incumbent, was chosen librarian. The annual report for 1886, shows nine hundred and forty-three books in the library. They steadily increased until ten years later there were two thousand, nine hundred and twenty-nine books in the library. The library was again moved into a commodious room over the Indianola Bank, February 1, 1894. In July, 1894, the city library passed from under the control of the city council to a board of nine trustees, appointed by the mayor. In 1896, the tax levy was increased from one to one and one-half mills. April 18th, 1899, a free circulating library was opened. It became necessary for Miss Babb to have an assistant, so on January 8th, 1900, Miss Maude Fenner was given that position. Largely through the instrumentality of Mayor W. H. Schooley, Mr. Carnegie was induced to give \$10,000 for the erection of a free public library building in Indianola, on condition that the city would agree to maintain a free public library at a cost of not less than \$1,000 a year. The conditions were complied with by a unanimous vote of the council, January 26th, 1903. February 9, 1903, the levy for its maintenance was increased to two mills, and a levy of three mills voted for purchasing a site. The present site was secured at a cost of \$3,550. The contract for the new building was let September 8th, 1903, and the building dedicated May 31, 1904. Subsequently, Mr. Carnegie made an additional gift of \$2,000 on condition that the city would give \$1,200 per annum for the maintenance of the library. This condition was met, and Mr. Carnegie's gift received. The number of volumes in the library now is five thousand and fifty-seven; this does not include twelve or thirteen hundred government documents. Miss Hannah Babb continues as librarian, and has for her assistant Miss Alice M. Dearth. The trustees are as follows: John Mayers, J. H. Whitney, George T. Perley, J. M. Anderson, J. L. Tilton, O. E. Smith, H. H. McNeil, C. L. Price and J. W. Hancox.

RULES: All residents over twelve years of age may draw books out for a week free, but are required to pay a two cent fine for each day over that time which they keep the book. Non-residents have the same privilege by making a deposit of \$3.00, which is returned on the surrender of the card. The present library hours are from 12 o'clock a. m., to 8 p. m. Miss Babb and her faithful assistant, Miss Dearth, are universally esteemed for their kindness and efficiency as librarians.

As soon as books were made men began to collect them into one place for the convenience of scholars and truth-seekers. Very early in the history of books there were some extensive libraries, many of which have been destroyed by the ruthless ways of war, as well as by accident. There is no estimating the loss mankind has sustained in the destruction of libraries. Not until quite recently have the masses understood the value of public reading rooms. Law-makers have responded to the demand and provided for their establishment and maintenance. Iowa is not behind in this enterprise, but has provided for the public library in cities and towns. A great many of the benevolent rich have bestowed some of their charities in this direction, and some of the rich who have accumulated wealth in the dubious ways of dishonesty, are feeling the burning of ill-gotten gains to such an extent that they are unloading by the gift of large sums for library purposes. Perhaps the library will do just as much good as if it was established at public expense, or in any other legal way. The value of a library depends upon the quality of the books it contains. Just here the delicate question opens up for discussion. It is next to impossible to keep the average library free from bad or useless books. The general testimony of librarians is, that the young people read more trivial than helpful books. How to control this is the great burning library question of today. It is possible for a town library to contain books that will make it more harmful to a community than a saloon would be. The librarian is a helpful factor in the usefulness of the library. There are schools for the education of librarians, but the villages cannot afford to employ an expert. The wages ought to be sufficient to induce a competent person to remain for a long term of years. Some of our cities by taxation and the gifts of the rich, are erecting and maintaining libraries. New York now has one of the finest libraries in the world. The building is three stories high, and has three hundred and thirty-six feet front and will contain more marble than any building in the United States. It will have space for 1,250,000 books. The Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries are all united in this magnificent building. Their combined endowment is about \$3,500,000, the interest of which will be sufficient to maintain it in the very grandest style. There are two main reading rooms and fifteen special ones which will amply accommodate the public.

CITY PARK.

The Indianola park consists of two blocks, lying north of Simpson College campus. Wm. Buxton, Sr., purchased the land, for which he paid \$5,000, and donated it to the city of Indianola. Mr. Buxton is a public spirited man, noted for his liberality. He could not have made a better use of \$5,000 than he has

done in giving this land to the city for park purposes. The city proceeded to employ a competent man to lay off the grounds and beautify them. For some cause but few trees have been planted, but the people look forward to a time when Indianola will have one of the most beautiful parks in this part of the state. The report of the city clerk made April 1st, 1908, shows the following condition of the park fund, which arises from taxation.

PARK FUND.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance on Hand April 1st, 1907	\$ 11.69
By Taxes From Treasurer	1,539.24
By Unpaid Warrants	390.98
	<hr/>
	\$1,941.91

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Warrants Issued	\$ 535.38
To Interest on Unpaid 1907 Warrants	46.91
To Unpaid Warrants	1,316.60
	<hr/>
	\$1,898.89
Balance Cash on Hand April 1st, 1908	43.02
	<hr/>
	\$1,941.91

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

About eighteen years ago the question of electric lighting was agitated in Indianola, and finally submitted to the voters on March 3rd, 1890, which resulted as follows: "For electric lighting," two hundred and ninety-nine; "against electric lighting," one hundred and twenty-eight; showing a clear majority of one hundred and seventy-one in favor of the city owning and operating an electric light plant. On the 29th of April, 1890, the city authorities entered into a contract with the United Edison Manufacturing Company for \$9,500, and a further contract for the power with the Pond Engineering Company for \$4,900. Bonds to the extent of \$18,000 were authorized May 12th, 1890, drawing five per cent interest, to be paid semi-annually. These bonds were dated June 2nd, 1890, and were for twenty years, with a ten year option. A new engine, two new dynamos and three boilers were installed in the plant, in December, 1900, at a cost of \$13,700. The present valuation of the plant is \$41,000. The plant is being operated by the city, and is on a paying basis. The work of the plant is satisfactory to the public and to the patrons. The streets are well lighted. There is no single item connected with the city business that is more satisfactory than the electric light plant. The following is a statement made by the clerk in her report:

RECEIPTS.

By Balance on Hand April 1st, 1907	\$ 4,508.02
By Cash From Current	10,637.47
By Cash From Sale of Supplies	4,042.47
By Value Supplies on Hand April 1st, 1908	1,737.71
By Accounts Due April 1, 1908	900.30
By Unpaid Warrants	45.00
	<hr/>
	\$21,870.97

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Expenses as Above Set Forth	\$13,820.44
To Transfer to Reserve Fund	770.61
To Accounts Due April 1st, 1907	750.93
To Value Supplies on Hand April 1st, 1907	1,475.84
To Old Warrants Paid	41.02
	<hr/>
	\$16,868.74
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,002.23

PANICS.

The great panics of the past occurred in 1842, 1857, 1873, 1893 and 1907. There is a great variety of opinion in regard to the cause of panics. That they have come and greatly disturbed business and brought financial ruin to many homes, all admit; but why, how and when we may expect them, are the questions that come home not only to every business man, but to every man and woman in all the land. One theory is that they come periodically, and they are confidently expected. This is a superstitious view of the subject. It forsakes reason and inquiry, and submits to uncontrollable fate. In regard to the panic of 1907, we are told that Wall street is responsible, that the stock gamblers in their manipulations of stock values, plunged the whole country into a serious panic, but any tyro knows that gambling neither increases nor diminishes the amount of money in circulation. Gambling is simply money changing hands without reasonable consideration. Another class charged the panic upon the "policies" of the president. The president was seeking to bring the rich men to account for violations of law, and these men retaliated by saying that the president's "policies" have disturbed the financial conditions of the country. If this was true, it would be no argument against the aforesaid "policies," but rather an argument in favor of them. Another class comes forward headed by the U. S. treasurer, charging the panic upon the common people, alleging that they had put their money into the famous "stocking leg;" when the facts are that the panic was fully inaugurated and began its work in New York before the common people of the country knew any thing about it. These various views, together with many others that have been promulgated, indicate the obstacles in the way

of a correct analysis of the subject. It has often been said by men versed in American finance, that a few capitalists, say half a dozen, can panic the country any day they so determine. There are some things calculated to lead to the conclusion that they did so last October. When the panic came and the whole country was alarmed, the daily papers heralded the news all over the country that J. Pierpont Morgan had come to the rescue with \$20,000,000, thus proclaiming him as a great philanthropist. Others came forward with smaller sums, but the question suggests itself, how came Mr. Morgan to have \$20,000,000 lying idle? It would seem that he and other capitalists had withdrawn large sums of money from circulation. For what purpose? Only one answer can be given. That of disturbing financial conditions, and when the disturbance had reached a point satisfactory to them, they began to return their money to circulation. It closed a good many manufacturing establishments, it put more than one railroad into the hands of a receiver, it reduced the price of stocks on the board of trade, thus furnishing excellent opportunities for investment. Coming home, the question may be asked: In what way did the panic affect Warren county? Last September Warren county farmers who were feeding hogs confidently expected to get \$6.50 per hundred weight, but the panic came, and the farmer who received \$4.10 per hundred weight for his hogs was fortunate. The farmer had horses for sale, expected to get \$150 per head, but the panic came and he received \$110 per head. The same was true with regard to the price of cattle and poultry, and almost everything else that Warren county farmers had to sell, except corn. There was an unusual scarcity of corn, which made it the more important for the farmer to sell his stock even at panic prices. The result did not end with the farmers; the merchant found himself and clerks idle; day laborers found themselves out of employment, and the whole country disturbed with the uncertainty of financial conditions. The banks in Chicago and New York refused to respond to the call for money made by their depositors all over the country. The local banks felt compelled to do the same by their depositors. If a man had money deposited in his local bank he could not get it. True this only continued for a short time, but long enough to convince the people of how easily the capitalists of the east can unsettle the whole country. This was a great time for capitalists who had drawn money out of circulation and put it into their own vaults. The following item appeared in the papers three months ago: "By the opening of the Birmingham division of the Illinois Central on April 19th, E. H. Harriman will be provided with a railroad link which will give him a route from the Pacific to the Atlantic." Other transactions might be recited to show that while the farmers of Warren county were suffering from the depreciated prices, the capitalists of the country were making their millions. The question might be asked: Why did not the government come to the rescue? The U. S. treasurer did deposit money in various banks, but that only aided the banker, and left the poor people who were suffering from the panic, unaided. As soon as the panic was proclaimed, men began to say that Congress, early in December, will provide a remedy. Congress met as usual, and there has been much talk about financial relief, and about a law to prevent a recurrence of October, 1907, but up to this day, (May 15th, 1908,) no congressional relief has come and no law has been

enacted to prevent panics in the future. This whole subject shows how important it is for the masses to study the financial problems and qualify themselves for the proper exercise of the right of suffrage. The panic of 1907 differs from all others in some regards: first, before its influence had reached the west, the daily papers were saying: "The worst is over, everything will be restored to normal conditions in a few days." Every effort possible was made to minify the panic and to make the public believe that its influence would soon be past. Now many of them are saying: "The panic after all was a good thing, it brought the people to their senses, curtailed extravagances, induced the masses to study and practice economy." But what of the farmer who suffered thirty-five per cent depreciation in the prices of his live stock last winter, what of the merchant whose goods lay upon the shelf all winter, what of the day laborer who was out of employment? If the panic was a useful lesson, it caused the classes referred to, to pay dearly for it. It is poor consolation to say to a man, your losses have taught you a valuable lesson, namely: retrenchment of expenses. Such reformatory essays and sermons ought to be given before the panic, because any fool knows that when his income is cut off, there is need of retrenchment in expenses.

MARKET.

Below is given a limited report of the Indianola market May 15, 1908.

Corn	65 cents per bushel
Oats	45 cents per bushel
Wheat	80 cents per bushel
Barley	55 cents per bushel
Rye	60 cents per bushel
Eggs	13 cents per dozen
Butter	20 cents per pound
Chickens	9 cents per pound
Turkeys	10 cents per pound
Spring Chickens	16 cents per pound
Labor	20 cents per hour
Mechanics	from 25 to 40 cents per hour
Man and Team	\$4.00 per day
Top prices for hogs	\$5.80 per hundred
Top prices for beef steers	\$6.50 per hundred
Top prices for cows and heifers	
.....	\$3.50 to \$5.00 per hundred
Top prices for draft horses	\$100 to \$130
Top prices for carriage pairs	\$225 to \$250
Top prices for mules	\$75 to \$140

FARM LANDS.

In 1895, good average farms in Warren county could be purchased for \$40 to \$50 per acre. Now they will bring from \$80 to \$125 per acre. Town property has advanced but little, if any. Taxes have been increased more than 50 per cent.



CHAPEL, SIMPSON COLLEGE

These great changes in values have brought about many changes in farm methods, in rents and farm improvements. Cheap money has made high land. Fifteen years ago, interest on money was from eight to ten per cent, now it is from five to six per cent. The number and amounts of mortgages have, in the last ten years increased rather than decreased, owing in part to low interest.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

First National Bank, Indianola Banking Company, Worth Savings Bank, Warren County State Bank.

GROCERIES.

Walter Peck, McGranahan & Lundy, Fenner & Son, F. M. Shawver, J. H. Peterman, Anderson & Perley, Hughes & Bro., J. H. Osborne, Henry Spray, T. J. Dyke.

DRY GOODS.

G. E. Johnson, E. W. Perry & Son, Meek, & Robertson Co., Anderson & Perley.

CLOTHING.

Sam Cheshire, John L. Powers & Co., R. L. Best & Co., F. S. Burberry.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Giebrich's Shoe Store, Trimble Shoe Company, Meek & Robertson Company, W. R. Warthen, G. E. Johnson, A. W. Barker.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.

E. Haldeman Co., Proudfoot, Dyke & Smith.

CONTRACTORS.

Ira Waechter, W. J. Beymer, Fred Jeys.

HOTELS.

Arlington Hotel, T. E. Horner, Prop.; Todhunter House, J. J. Todhunter, Prop.; Traveling Men's Home, Mrs. M. J. Pritchard; Cottage Home, Mrs. Ed. Miller.

HARNESS.

F. C. Young, G. C. Richards, C. C. Reynolds & Co., McCoy Hardware & Harness Co.

TAILORING.

Wm. Reiff, Peterson Bros.

DRY CLEANING HOUSE.

Star Dry Cleaning House, Alva Morningstar.

DRUGGISTS.

J. W. Slocum, D. W. Husted, Arthur Lee.

MEAT MARKETS.

Hoover's Meat Market, Excelsior Market—Robert Graham.

STATION AGENTS.

C. R. I., C. B. McLaughlin; C. B. & Q., G. A. Shields.

AUCTIONEERS.

A. R. Guy, Thomas Pennington.

CEMENT WORKS, BUILDING BLOCKS AND FENCE POSTS.

Silas Coryell.

PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING.

C. G. Davis, D. L. Hamilton, A. Moon, O'Neil McKay, Wm. Burnett, E. E. Todd.

CARRIAGE SHOPS.

C. F. Keables, Bert Hope.

ART STUDIOS.

Zarley's Art Studio, Nickol's Avenue Studio, Webb's Art Studio.

MILLINERY STORES.

Mrs. M. E. Marlatt, Ida C. McClelland Co., Mrs. D. M. Dashiell, Ragan Sisters.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lyric Theatre—Chris Shreiber, Crystal Theatre—Vatier Loring.

RESTAURANTS.

Sprague's, Hoyt's, E. V. Badley—Bakery, Swartzlander's Cafe.

VARIETY STORES.

Clore's Big Variety Store, Harvey's Department Store, W. W. Barker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. W. Barker, Jerry Douglas: Poultry and Eggs.

Deitrich & Schrier: Shoe Repair Shop.

John Wells: Second Hand Store.

Indianola Cigar Factory: A. Hansch.

Indianola Broom Factory: Ralph Hughes.

Chas. Braucht: Machine and General Repair Shop.

W. K. Crabbe: Tanks, Glass and Paints.

Talbott Bros.: Live Stock.

John M. Prather: Steam Laundry.

Olympia Candy Kitchen: Chas. Hickman.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND WALL PAPÉR.

Palace Book Store: E. P. Wright, Butler & Miller.

Haworth & Frank: Veterinarians.

Richard Crawford & Co.: Ice.

A. D. Field: Nursery-man.

ATTORNEYS.

W. H. Berry, Henderson & Henderson, O. C. Brown, A. V. Proudfoot, H. McNeil, H. H. McNeil, J. R. Howard, J. O. Watson, H. F. Burns, E. W. Hartman, S. H. Tidball, W. M. Wilson.

TINWORK AND PLUMBING.

Geo. T. Farley & Co., Champlin & Son.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENTS.

C. C. Reynolds & Co., W. N. Bartholomew, McCoy Hardware & Harness Co., Dan G. Peck.

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

C. W. Connoran, Butler & Miller, W. B. Spray.

BARBER SHOPS.

John S. McGuffin, Walter Murdock, Rowe & Robertson, Kress & Reese, F. R. Goode, Brown & McCullough.

BLACKSMITHING.

J. H. Schreiber, John Flesher, Julius Dennewill, Fred Hahn, C. F. Keables.

LIVERY.

Cline & Shaver, S. G. Keeney, Carl McNeil, Pierce Bros.' Feed Barn, Farmer's Feed Shed.

DRAY LINE AND STORAGE.

Brack Short, Frank Shaw.

REAL ESTATE.

G. W. Speer, Thos. Frazier, S. A. Silliman, Ogg & Jackson, W. H. Swank, J. L. Browne, Barns & Goodman, Harry E. Hopper—Canada Lands, F. E. Smith—Abstracts and Loans, Mel Parks—Insurance, G. Heiny—Insurance.

FEED STORES.

Jesse Bryson, J. M. Moore, J. H. Sweeney, F. C. Sigler.

LUMBER.

Harlan Lumber Company, F. C. Sigler.

COAL.

D. K. Jones, Misses Cocke, J. M. Moore, F. C. Sigler.

ALLEN TOWNSHIP.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justices of the Peace: F. E. Stephens and O. B. Ayres.

Township Trustees: E. E. Morgan, Carlisle; Thomas Ledlie, Carlisle; J. E. Grant, Carlisle.

Township Clerk: Ed. H. Young, Carlisle.

Township Assessor: A. B. Schooler.

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's report of the public schools for Allen township, for the year ending July 1, 1907.

CARLISLE GRADED SCHOOL.

Carlisle has two school buildings, valued at \$11,000, with five rooms. They employ one male teacher at a salary of \$65.00 per month, and five female teachers, at an average salary of \$34.60 per month. Carlisle has one hundred and thirty-one persons of school age. The average attendance is one hundred and sixty-one. The average cost of tuition per pupil, per month, \$1.20.

Allen township has, outside of Carlisle, two sub-districts, each one having a schoolhouse valued at \$775.00. During the year there were two male teachers employed at a salary of \$36.00 per month, each; and two female teachers, at a salary of \$33.33 per month, each. In the two sub-districts there are ninety nine

persons of school age. The average attendance is forty-six. The average cost of tuition per pupil per month, is \$1.52.

Allen township was named after Captain Allen, who commanded the troops at Fort Des Moines from 1843 to 1846. Captain Allen began the erection of the saw-mill two miles east of Carlisle, in 1843, and afterwards secured the assistance of J. D. Parmelee. This is another township in the "strip," settled while this part of the country was yet in the possession of the Indians. At an early date, there was a large amount of excellent timber in Allen township, and no richer land is to be found anywhere. It was first settled by an excellent class of people, many of whom had considerable means and were able to own large tracts of land and to make good improvements in an early day. There are two railroads in this township, the C. R. I. & P., running through the township north and south, and the Des Moines and Knoxville branch of the C. B. & Q. system, running through the eastern portion of the township, giving the people excellent railroad facilities. Carlisle is the only station on the C. R. I. & P., and Clarkson is the only station on the C. B. & Q. A large part of the eastern part of the township is bottom land, some of which occasionally overflows. William Runciman, John Wood, William Vance and William and Andrew Hastie were among the early settlers.

William Runciman represented Warren county in the Fifteenth General Assembly. In an early day a community of Scotch people settled in the western part of the township, which has added very much to the development of the county. They are an industrious, intelligent and prosperous class of people. The neighborhood is known as Scotch Ridge. There is not a rural community in the county that has exerted a more beneficial influence than Scotch Ridge.

CARLISLE.

Carlisle was laid out in 1851 by Jerry Church and Daniel Moore. Mr. Church had laid out a town about two miles northeast of Carlisle, in Polk county, and when the floods of 1851 came (for that year was noted for floods) Mr. Church found his town under water, and moved to the present site of Carlisle. Abraham Shoemaker was the first merchant in Carlisle. Albert Petrie was the first child born. Robert Nicholson was the first mayor. William Buxton's name is connected with the early history of Carlisle, and the first flouring mill was erected through his efforts. The first schoolhouse was built in 1858. Carlisle was incorporated in May, 1870. The following are the present city officers: B. B. Adkins, mayor; R. R. Wright, assessor; H. S. Owens, recorder; J. E. DeFord, treasurer; B. F. Sanders, Wesley Patterson, Eugene Keeney, W. R. Owens and J. F. Sanders, councilmen. E. J. Chambers, marshal and street commissioner.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS.

The Carlisle "Optimist," Stewart Fulmer, editor and publisher, just started. J. O. Utterson, contractor. B. F. Clough, blacksmith. H. D. Reynolds, blacksmith. B. F. Sanders and C. R. Park, general store. C. R. Ham, tailor. Mrs. M. A. Smith, dressmaker. W. J. Knotts, harness shop. J. E. DeFord, druggist.

J. N. McDowell, feed store. A. S. Goodwin, the Commercial Hotel. Mrs. F. E. Stephens, millinery. Lewis Mercer and George Lewis, cement and plaster work. P. T. Finch, livery barn. Myers & Bros., livery barn. Earl Patterson, hardware. Clements & Patterson, hardware store. G. F. Bedwell, baker. Harlan & Co., lumber dealers. Edd Young, undertaker. Lehman & Shutt, meat market. Adams & Sanders, groceries. W. F. Foulke, dry goods and groceries. Beauchamp & Morgan, dry goods and groceries. Lon Humphrey, barber shop. F. C. Hull, physician. W. E. Sperow, physician. W. L. McKissick & Co. began the erection of an extensive brick and tile plant on the 11th of March, and it is now nearing completion. About \$55,000.00 will be expended on this plant. A trolley line has been built through the main street of the town to the clay pit, about one and one-half miles distant. It is Mr. McKissick's plan to light the city from this plant. The dynamos will be installed in a short time. The plant is situated a few rods north of the Rock Island depot, and a spur allows the loading of brick and tile on the cars. Geo. Wright is postmaster, and E. J. Yakish railway station agent.

CHURCHES.

M. E. CHURCH.

The first quarterly conference for Hartford circuit, Des Moines district, Iowa Conference, was held at Hartford, December 2, 1854, and mention is made of a class at Carlisle. Carlisle became the head of the circuit in 1870. The Board of Trustees was incorporated June 17, 1871, by William Buxton, Elijah Jones, A. B. Shoemaker and J. L. Reed. During the pastorate of D. H. Randall, in 1867, the first M. E. church building was erected in Carlisle, at a cost of \$2,000, and was dedicated in 1868, by Dr. A. Burns. It seems probable that the first class was organized by Rev. Lawback. In an early day A. Badley and Ezra Rathbun ministered to this people. Mrs. A. Shoemaker, J. T. Wright and wife, William Buxton and wife, Mr. Bramhall and wife, and Mrs. Deets were the first members. Mrs. Mary McKissick is president of the Ladies' Aid Society, which has a membership of forty-three. C. Beauchamp is the superintendent of the Sunday school. The enrollment is one hundred and forty-three. The present membership of the church is one hundred and thirty. The benevolences of last year amounted to \$104. L. E. Prall contributes \$60 per annum for the support of a pastor in China and the W. F. M. S. contribute \$25.00 for the support of a Bible woman in China. The following pastors have served this church since Carlisle was made the head of the circuit: T. S. Berry, E. Kendall, W. C. Martin, J. W. Adair, S. Guyer, J. A. Smith, C. Ashton, F. Brown, W. E. Howe, M. R. Harned, W. C. Smith, H. E. Beeks, J. S. Young, Henry C. Preston, W. W. Williams, A. T. Curtis, F. G. Clark, J. I. Farley, Paul Gardener, C. B. Guest, A. H. Rusk.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church at Carlisle was organized in February 1858 with the following members: Malachi Adams, I. B. Chapman, Archibald Mount, James Mount, Daniel Stark, William Major, Henry Burgett, John Burgett, Ephraim Fisher, Thomas Alexander, Ollie Adkins, Nervine Chapman, Mary Pearson, Netty Hargis, Sarah Stark, Susan Major, Jane Burgett, Amy Durvel, Roumma Pearson, Eliza Hargis. B. B. Arnold was the first pastor. The church building was erected in 1865 at a cost of \$2000. Arthur Owens is the present Sunday school superintendent. This society has had no preaching for two years and further data was not obtainable.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at Carlisle was organized in 1868 with one hundred and ten members. The church building was erected in the same year at a cost of \$2100. Rev. Bly was the pastor. Mrs. Sarah Reed is the only surviving charter member of this society. A. W. Rice is the Sunday school superintendent. There is a Ladies' Aid Society and a Christian Endeavor Society maintained by this church. The present membership is one hundred. Robert Wade of Drake University preaches each alternate Sabbath.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The United Brethren church at Carlisle was organized in 1868 with the following charter members: J. W. Patterson and wife, Thomas Patterson and wife, A. Marshall and wife, James Sanders and wife, Joseph Sanders and wife, S. P. Thomas and wife, and Loren Thomas and wife. The church building was erected in 1872 at a cost of \$2400. Miss Minnie Patterson is the present Sunday school superintendent. The young people maintain a Christian Endeavor Society. The present membership of the church is seventy-two. Rev. Emmerson, pastor.

LODGES.

The Yoemen. This lodge owns no property. The following are the officers: B. F. Clough, foreman; H. L. Owens, master of ceremonies; L. L. Thomas, correspondent; T. L. Ledlie, chaplin; James Keeney, overseer; J. L. Webster, watchman; S. F. Cline, sentinel; E. P. Keeney, guard; Mrs. L. Beauchamp, Lady Rowena. The present membership is sixty-two.

Marble Lodge, No. 368, A. F. & A. M. This lodge was organized June 3, 1876. Present membership twenty-two. Meets the first Saturday on or before the full moon. F. C. Hall, W. M.; G. S. Utterson, Secretary.

IMPROVED ORDER OF REDMEN, BLACK HAWK TRIBE, NO. 103.

This lodge was organized March 20, 1902 with twenty-two charter members. It now has a membership of sixty-five. The present officers are: I. A. Ballard, Sachem; B. F. Clough, S. Sag.; Paul Nicholson, J. Sag.; Bert Pierce, K. of W.; Edd H. Young, C. of R.; H. J. Marsh, prophet.

CARLISLE LODGE NO. 131, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized April 12, 1861 with thirty-six charter members and now has seventy-eight members. A. J. Van Scoyk, N. G.; A. J. Humphrey, V. G.; W. F. Petrie, secretary; E. E. Fields, treasurer.

REBEKAH LODGE.

The Carlisle Rebekah Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., was organized October 20, 1898 with fourteen charter members, and now has thirty-five members.

G. A. R.

I. B. Sexton Post, No. 425 G. A. R., was organized March 31, 1887 with twenty-one charter members, and now has twenty.

M. W. A.

Maple Leaf Camp, No. 3216, was organized September 16, 1895 with seventeen charter members, and at the death of J. C. Foulke was changed to the J. C. Foulke Camp. The membership is now about ninety. Edd H. Young, V. C.; Edd Grant, advisor; H. L. Owens, clerk.

CLARKSON.

K. D. Omer is the railway station agent. W. H. Hartman conducts a general store. This village is on the Des Moines bottom, and is surrounded by as fine a farm region as can be found anywhere in the state of Iowa. A man who had traveled extensively in Europe gave it as his opinion that there is some of the most beautiful farm scenery in the western part of Allen township he ever beheld.

SCOTCH RIDGE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church is one of the most flourishing and efficient churches in this part of the state of Iowa. It is seldom that an entire neighborhood is brought so completely under the influence of one church as in this case. The community is made up of enterprising farmers, who are loyal to their church and to every other public interest. It is seldom that a country church can sustain a minister for so many years consecutively, as this church has done; and maintain a Sunday school and other church societies. The history of this church is a volume of praise, both to the church and to the faithful ministers who have served the church. After fifty-five years of active organized life, this church still abounds in zeal and good works; but few of the first generation remain, but the work goes on with increasing vigor and usefulness.

Scotch Ridge United Presbyterian church was organized August 3, 1853, with sixteen members as follows: Elders, Wm. Vance, J. McElroy, Andrew Hastie; Wm. Runciman, Elizabeth Runciman, Wm. Hastie, John Wood, Mary Wood, Mrs. Wm. Vance, Mrs. J. McElroy, Wm. McBride, Mr. Ray, Nancy Ray, Margaret Ray, Josiah Hanby and Elizabeth Hanby.

Pastors and term of service: T. P. Dysart, 1863-67; Joseph Boyd, 1869-77;

T. B. McKee, 1881-87; R. L. Welsh, 1890-93; J. E. Springer, 1900-02; J. D. Graham, 1904- The first church building was erected in 1857, at a cost of about \$1,000. This building having served its purpose gave way to a new and more commodious building in 1885, which cost \$4,000. The latter building still answers a good purpose.

SOCIETIES IN CHURCH.

This church has a first class Sunday school which is well attended, and bears good fruit. There is a Ladies' Missionary Society, a Young Women's Missionary Society, and a Junior Missionary Society all in active operation.

The current expenses for last year were \$800; \$650 was raised for benevolences, making a total of \$1,450.

The present membership is eighty-five.

The Scotch Ridge church owns a good parsonage with three acres of land worth \$1500. The parsonage is in Greenfield township, while the church is in Allen township.

The Indianola Avenue Women's Club, which is located at Scotch Ridge, was organized May, 1903, with twelve members. The following were the officers: Miss Agnes Ledlie, president; Miss Mary Schooler, vice president; Mrs. Will Cochran, secretary; Miss Alice Schooler, treasurer. It was a study club and first took up American Literature. They are now studying English History. The present officers are: Mrs. Russell Bancroft, president; Mrs. Will Boyd, vice president; Mrs. John McKee, secretary; Miss Fannie Ledlie, treasurer. The present membership is twenty.

BELMONT TOWNSHIP.

Belmont township is the same as township 75 north of range 22 west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justices of the Peace: M. H. Wilson, Pleasantville, A. W. Mosher, Milo. Township Trustees: M. C. G. Burns, Milo, L. Melick, Milo, F. H. Starr, Milo. Constable: Henry Parker, Milo. Township Clerk: O. T. Winning, Milo. Township Assessor: C. H. Mears.

Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund:

Food and clothing.....	\$ 63.72
House rent and fuel.....	81.15
Medical aid	10.75
	<hr/>
	\$ 155.62

Trustees Road Report.

Cash on hand January 1, 1907.....	1419.03
Received from County treasurer.....	1419.03
Received from town of Milo.....	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$1633.76

Paid for labor and material.....	\$1208.50
Balance on hand.....	425.26
	<hr/>
	\$1633.76

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's Report of the Public Schools of Belmont township for the year ending July 1, 1907:

Belmont township has eight independent rural school districts with a school building in each district, total value, \$5,095. An average of seven and a half months of school was taught in the districts. There were three male teachers employed at an average compensation of \$35.50 per month and fifteen female teachers employed at an average compensation of \$30.00 per month. There were three hundred and twelve persons of school age in the districts and an average attendance of one hundred and forty. The average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, \$1.72.

MILO GRADED SCHOOL.

Milo has one school building of five rooms valued at \$10,000. School was maintained nine months of the year. One male teacher was employed at a compensation of \$85.00 per month and five female teachers at an average compensation of \$43.50 per month. There were one hundred and eighty-three persons of school age in the district and an average attendance of one hundred and fifty-eight. Cost of tuition per month for each pupil, \$1.91.

Although Belmont township is one of the very best agricultural townships in the county, it was not settled as early as some others. Indeed, it has been difficult to ascertain, who were the first white settlers in the township. James Ball is said to be one of the first; yet, he did not come into the township until the early "fifties." After settlements began in Belmont, the population increased rapidly. Many of the early settlers, perhaps a majority of them, were from Belmont county, Ohio. From this circumstance the township took its name. From the first, the people of Belmont township have been noted for their religious zeal and enterprise. It contains more churches than any other township in the county outside of Indianola. Owing to changes that have taken place, some of the early churches have been abandoned, and others removed. The inhabitants of this township continue to take a deep interest in both churches and schools. The characteristics of the first settlers of a township usually remain and are transmitted for an indefinite period. The glow of religious fervor in Belmont township is perhaps as great today as it was forty years ago. The liberality of the people exhibited in the erection of churches and maintaining societies has been marvelous indeed. Their Christian liberality has by no means hindered their secular prosperity, for Belmont township is one of the most prosperous in the county. There is no coal mining in the township worthy of note, and no manufacturing. The people rely wholly upon agricultural pursuits. There is but one railroad in the township, the Indianola and Chariton Branch of the C. B. & Q. System; and this road passes along the western side of the township. The wagon roads in this township are better than in most of the other

townships of the county; owing to the fact, that there are no large streams, the smaller streams being easily bridged. There is very little timber, but the land lays unusually well.

From the best information obtainable, Daniel and Francis Monroe were the first settlers in Belmont township. Joseph Wilson, John Duncan, Morris Thompson, and a Mr. Chapin were among the first settlers, and took part in the early organization of the township, they having come from Belmont county, Ohio. Joseph Alexander and Jackson Allen were also early settlers. The first school was taught in Belmont schoolhouse at Hickory grove.

MILO.

Milo was laid out in 1878 by S. H. Mallory, who built the railway from Indianola to Chariton. When the railway was transferred to the C. B. & Q. Co., Mr. Mallory retained Milo. It is one of the most beautiful, attractive and prosperous villages in the county. At the last census, in 1905, Milo had a population of five hundred and sixty-seven. It is the only town in Belmont township. It absorbed the town of Hammondsburg in Otter township, and Schonburg in Belmont. Its business, schools, churches and newspapers are well sustained.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

O. S. Hatcher is Railway Agent; S. J. Millican, Postmaster. Rural routes No. 1 and 2 were established in 1902, and No. 3 in 1903.

Physicians: P. F. Price, Mark Hickman, J. G. Davis, Dr. Maulsby.

Veterinary: A. Goode.

Lumber: J. M. Harlan Lumber Company; Sigler Lumber Company.

Milo Mill: J. J. Steele & Son.

General Merchandise: A. E. Van Soye & Son, N. B. Jacobs & Son, R. B. McClelland & Son, J. M. Emmons.

Hardware and Furniture: E. B. Pritchett, Smith & Son.

Restaurants: A. J. Murdock, T. C. Hollingsworth, C. W. Hicks, Hotel.

Meat Market: J. B. Walker.

Harness: E. C. Polson.

Jewelry: J. T. Erwin.

Livery: N. N. Hicklin.

Implements: W. H. Spohn.

Fine Horses: F. O. Nutting & Son.

Milo Telephone Company: Independent Company, have one hundred and fifteen phones in town and four hundred and fifty in the country, and connects with the Hawkeye at Indianola.

Barbers: Frank Caldwell, Richard Smith.

Real Estate: G. W. Burgess & Son.

Milo Land Company composed of D. W. Summers, Lew Dunn, I. C. Walker, and C. C. Briggs.

Druggists: E. Fellows, Maulsby & Son.

Millinery: Mrs. Milton Smith.

Second Hand Store: A Bengel.

Blacksmith: D. D. Hunt.

Wagon maker: C. B. Hall.

Contractor: W. T. Motherhead.

There are two automobiles in Belmont township: one owned by J. Sandy and the other at the Livery of N. N. Hicklin.

Milo is an incorporated town. Present officers: C. C. Briggs, Mayor; Fred Smith, Clerk; J. N. Goode, Treasurer. Council: George Fridley, B. A. Manley, George Clever, J. H. Niles, J. M. Kimzey, and C. B. Millican. Pastors: R. J. Tennant, M. E. Church; W. R. Coventry, Presbyterian Church; N. G. Gordon, Pastor of two Christian Union Churches in the township.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after the town began to grow, the Methodist people organized a society, which has kept pace with the town and surrounding country. They have a neat frame church, valued at \$2,500; and a parsonage, valued at \$1,500; also the charge has a church at Green Plains, five miles south which is in a flourishing condition. The Sunday school at Green Plains is well patronized. The Milo charge now numbers two hundred members. The Sunday school of the two churches have an enrollment of one hundred and seventy-five. The benevolences of the two societies, Milo and Green Plain, are computed together, and reached a total last year of \$215. The amount raised for ministerial support was \$940. The following pastors have served the Milo charge. The dates given below indicate when the pastor began his services, he continues until his successor is appointed. 1879, M. R. Harned; 1880, B. B. Kennedy; 1883, S. Farlow; 1884, J. L. Johnson; 1886, C. D. Fawcett; 1887, D. S. Main; 1888, T. P. Newland; 1893, S. L. Culmer; 1895, A. L. Bates; 1898, C. C. Culmer; 1901, John Harned; 1903, Alfred Knoll; 1905, J. L. Johnson; 1907, R. J. Tennant.

The usual societies are organized and in active operation in this church.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MILO.

This church was organized February 24, 1891, with the following members: John Bryant, M. Tusing, Mrs. Annie Tusing, John Pennington, Robert McClelland, Mrs. Martha J. McClelland, William C. Wilson, Mrs. Hannah M. Wilson, Edwin M. Wilson, Walter Waugh, Mrs. Elma B. Waugh, Edwin Pennington, D. B. Paxton, Mrs. Mattie E. Paxton, H. F. Schrader, Mrs. Anna E. Schrader, George Nolte, Mrs. Augustie Nolte, Mrs. Debora Smith, Mrs. Ruth A. Emmons, J. S. Fry, Mrs. Maggie E. Fry, Mrs. Jane C. Hines, Robert W. Graham, Miss Lillian A. Curd, Mrs. Anna E. Tidball, Dr. A. M. Hooper, Mrs. E. B. Hooper, Mrs. Margaret Bryant, Mrs. Emma Hunt, Mrs. Mary A. Davey, Miss Mintie Emmons, Mrs. Sarah A. Nemeyer, Mrs. Cora P. Stewart, Mrs. Marilla Trotter, Frank O. Nutting, Mrs. Maggie J. Nutting, Miss Sarah Nutting, William P. Nutting, Mrs. Catherine Nutting, Herbert W. Nutting, Miss Nellie A. Nutting, Mrs. Isabella Amsberry, Miss Mary Williamson.

The church building was erected in the fall of 1891.

The following Pastors have served this church: J. A. Stewart, 1891; J. C. Gilkerson, 1892; J. M. Wiggins, 1896; H. S. Condit, 1903; J. A. McKay, 1905 to 1907; and the present Pastor, W. R. Coventry, came May 2, 1908.

The present membership is sixty-two. This church has an interesting Sunday school, an active Christian Endeavor, a Ladies Home Missionary Society, a Ladies Foreign Missionary Society, and a Ladies Aid Society.

As the above organization indicates, this is one of the most liberal and energetic churches in the county.

LODGES.

Milo Lodge No. 409, A. F. & A. M. was organized under a dispensation of December 21, 1881, with eighteen members. The present membership is twenty-nine. Present officers are: J. D. Smith, W. M.; William McNeil, S. W.; Fred Smith, J. W.; E. Richmond, secretary; R. B. McClelland, treasurer; H. N. Reed, S. D.; W. M. Farley, J. D.; Louis Daugherty, Tyler. This lodge meets every Wednesday on or before the full moon.

THE EASTERN STAR.

The Eastern Star was organized October 22, 1902, with twenty members. It now has a membership of twenty-eight. Present officers: Isabella Adamson, W. M.; H. M. Reed, W. P.; Fannie Daugherty, A. M.; J. N. Goode, secretary; Mary E. Adamson, treasurer.

ODD FELLOWS.

Milo Lodge No. 413, I. O. O. F. was organized October 21, 1880. It now has a membership of ninety-eight. The present officers are: E. J. Burgess, N. G.; J. E. Clayton, V. G.; W. A. Steele, Secretary; John Hook, Permanent Secretary; Asa Mosher, P. G.; Walter Kimzey, Warden.

ENCAMPMENT NO. 159.

Milo Encampment No. 159. Walter Kimzey, C. P.; A. W. Mosher, S. W.; D. F. Crabb, H. P.; M. D. Vernon, Secretary; J. W. Clark, Treasurer.

M. W. A.

This lodge was organized May 25, 1888, with sixteen members. It now has a membership of one hundred and twenty. Present officers are: G. W. Nolte, Counsel; J. E. Clayton, Clerk; J. H. Niles, V. C.; Henry Parker, Banker.

M. B. A.

Dewey Lodge No. 318, M. B. A. was organized April 5, 1897, with eleven members. The present membership is thirty-six. Present officers: George Nolte, President; Mrs. George Nolte, Vice President; Mrs. M. Wright, Chaplain; Henry Parker, Treasurer; Hamon Nolte, Cond.; A. Smith, Secretary.

This lodge meets the third Wednesday of each month.

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YOEMEN.

Brotherhood of American Yoemen Oaks Homestead No. 276 was organized February, 1901, with eleven members. Present membership thirty-six. Present officers: P. F. Price, Foreman; D. W. Summers, Correspondent; R. B. McClelland, M. of A.

MILO MOTOR.

The following items concerning the Motor and the early business of the town were furnished by J. C. Cook. The Milo Motor was established May 11, 1883, by R. T. Elson as editor and publisher, who conducted the paper for several years and then sold to Clint L. Price, who in time sold to J. D. Haworth. In 1902, W. Waugh became the editor and proprietor. He sold to W. E. Lucas, who sold to J. A. Bacon, who sold to G. L. Minkler & Son, 1907.

March, 1908, George Stafford, the present editor and publisher, bought the entire plant from Minkler & Son. Mr. Stafford is an experienced newspaper man; has not only made some important changes and increased the capacity of the plant, but, has put into the publication a new life, a snap and vigor which makes it one of the leading papers of the county. Mr. Stafford has been connected with the publishing business nearly all his life and is not only thoroughly experienced in newspaper work, but has a skillful knowledge of job work, and is fast building up a trade in that line that bids fair to tax the capacity of the plant.

From Volume 1, No. 2 of the Milo Motor, 1883, we take the following names of men doing business in Milo at that time.

General Merchandise: Burgess & Ficht, P. Smith & Co., Goode & Higbee, S. J. Spaulding.

Undertakers and Hardware: Squires & Son.

Blacksmith: Henry Giles.

Meat Market: W. R. Dennis.

Livery and Feed: J. F. Irwin.

Carpenter and Builder: H. F. Schrader, Henry Russell.

Wagon Maker: C. B. Hull, F. C. French.

Harness Maker: J. McConnell.

Barber and Jeweler: Isaac Bingley.

Plasterer: John Pennington.

Shoemaker: M. Tussing.

Physicians: W. D. Kelley, S. A. Cooper, T. McNaughton.

Bankers: Nathan Schee & Co.

Farm Implements: Valentine Warner.

There were doubtless other men in business in Milo at that time, but they were of the kind that did not advertise, so it is difficult to know much about them; and besides, the world is not much interested in persons who lack the enterprise

or disposition to help sustain, by their patronage, a home newspaper, and it is generally found that such persons do not add materially to the prosperity, development and growth of a town or community.

COUNTRY CHURCHES IN BELMONT TOWNSHIP.

Motor church was organized in 1869 with about twenty constituent members. The following pastors have served this church: Mary Trueblood, Anna Trueblood, Catherine Smith, Nathan Armstrong, Joseph Blackledge, Benjamin Neval, Benjamin Hiatt, Edgar Requa, Levi Marshall, James Picard, Florence Baker, William Figgie, and T. C. Perishu. The church building was erected in 1870, at a cost of about \$1200. This church answered the purposes for which it was erected for a full generation. The second church building was erected in 1907, at a cost of \$2500. The society owns a neat parsonage, with one and a half acres of ground worth about \$1800. This church has an excellent Sabbath school, a Missionary Society and a Christian Endeavor Society. The amount raised last year for incidental expenses, \$100; for benevolences, \$60. At present there are one hundred and fifty members.

PLAINVILLE CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH.

Plainville Christian Union Church. This society was organized in 1863. The following have served as pastors: Eli Oliver, J. V. B. Flack, Theo. Stone, Joshua Wilson, K. D. Wolf, Benjamin M. Hutchins, C. A. Fair, N. D. Gordon and F. Dowell. O. B. Walcott is superintendent of the Sunday school. There are forty scholars enrolled. Board of Trustees: J. E. Hollingsworth, J. N. Goode, and Roy Town. The church building was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$1500. The current expenses last year were \$200.

BELMONT ZION CHURCH.

Belmont Zion (Christian Union). This society was organized in 1889. The following have served as pastors: K. D. Wolf, B. M. Hutchins, C. S. Fair, A. F. Dorrell and N. D. Gordon. The Sunday-school superintendent, B. S. Reynolds. Sunday school enrollment sixty-five. President of the Board of Trustees, John Long. Current expenses last year, two hundred dollars.

ROSEMOUNT CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rosemount Catholic church has for many years been one of the most prosperous Catholic churches in the county. The organization was effected about thirty-seven years ago. The church building was erected in 1872, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. Later a school building was erected and a parish school has been maintained for several years. There are about forty families in the parish.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justice of the Peace: E. J. Yount, Spring Hill.

Township Trustees: J. C. Higen, Spring Hill; W. R. Dickson, Norwalk;
W. R. Hall, Indianola

Township Clerk: B. P. Schooler, Norwalk R. F. D. No. 2.

Township Assessor: W. H. Boyd.

Warrants drawn on the poor fund:

Food and clothing	\$ 14.83
Medical aid	37.50
Received for old road grader	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 52.33

Trustees' Road Report

Cash on hand January 1, 1907	\$ 158.26
Received from County Treasurer	1720.87
Received from old road grader	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$1884.13
Paid for labor and material	\$ 1525.25
Balance on hand	358.88
	<hr/>
	\$ 1884.13

The following is condensed from the county superintendent's report of the public schools for Greenfield township for the year ending July 1, 1907.

SPRING HILL GRADED SCHOOL.

Spring Hill has one schoolhouse of two rooms, valued at one thousand dollars. They are now building a house, which will cost over three thousand dollars. They employ one male teacher, at a salary of sixty dollars per month; and one female teacher, at a salary of thirty-five dollars per month. The school year consists of nine months. Spring Hill has ninety-three persons of school age. The average attendance is forty-five. The cost of tuition per pupil per month, two dollars and eleven cents.

Greenfield township has, outside of Spring Hill, eight sub-districts, with a schoolhouse in each, valued at five hundred and sixty-three dollars each. There was an average of eight months of school during the year. Sixteen female teachers were employed, at an average salary of thirty-five dollars and eighteen cents per month. There are two hundred and eighty-three persons of school age in the eight districts. The average attendance is one hundred and forty three. The average cost of tuition per pupil per month, two dollars and six cents.

Greenfield township is a part of the "Strip," lying between Polk county

and Middle river, although a small portion of the township lies south of Middle river. It is drained by North and Middle rivers. It is an excellent township, and has furnished some of the largest stock dealers in the county. The people of the township, from the early days of its history, have taken great interest in stock. The land generally lays well, is of good average fertility. There are large coal mining interests in this township, which have not been developed. In the early days, it contained much excellent timber, and this attracted settlers, because in those days, settlements had to be made in or near the timber. When farms had to be fenced with rails, timber was a greater object than it was after railroads came and shipped lumber into the country, and wire fences were introduced. Settlements began in Greenfield township as early as 1845. The elderly people take pleasure yet in recounting the fact that Jno Rufe and Noah Reeves were among the first settlers; that L. F. Bedwell and others came in 1846. The records show also that the first marriage was Daniel Howard to Miss Johnston; Samuel Crow solemnizing the same. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1851, and a sawmill about the same time on North river, operated by water power. Greenfield township contains, perhaps more bottom land than any other township in the county a great part of which overflows in time of high water. Its proximity to the city of Des Moines makes it a desirable place for farming and increases the value of the land. Fort Des Moines being located just across the county line from Greenfield township, furnishes an excellent market for the surplus raised by the farmers in this township. The Rock Island Railroad passes through the township from east to west, giving the people excellent railroad facilities. C. B. Jones, of Greenfield township, represented Warren county in the Sixth General Assembly. The patriotic spirit ran high in the time of the Civil War in this township, as will be seen by T. T. Anderson's article on, "Greenfield Township in the Civil War."

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP IN THE CIVIL WAR.

This division of Warren county is located along the middle north side of the county; the north line being within a few miles of the city of Des Moines. This township, like the others, did its whole duty in the Civil War, being represented in several regiments and giving its full quota. The wave of patriotism that swept over the north in 1861, struck Greenfield with full force for it was but a few miles from Des Moines and the enthusiasm from that city influenced the people for miles around.

The village of Greenbush, then a prominent center, was from that April day when Fort Sumter was fired on, until the close of the conflict a center at which the people of that community gathered to discuss the war and the exciting issues then pending. This village had a resident by the name of Peter Cherry, who was an expert at blowing the fife and it was not long until he had a martial band organized and ready for duty. Rev. Townsend, a Baptist preacher, who had served in the Mexican war drilled all the boys who desired to be instructed in military tactics, and that meant every boy and man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. During the spring and summer of 1861, all was excitement, business was almost suspended and the young men were rushing to the

front. Every boy in Greenfield township old enough to enlist was fearful lest the war would close before he could assist. It was not a question of men but a question of finding a company not yet filled. Some went to Des Moines, some to Indianola, both of which were war centers. It is somewhat difficult to give the names of those who enlisted from this part of Warren county, but I give the following as at least a partial list without name of regiments: Samuel F. Anderson, 3rd Infantry, killed at Shiloh April 6, 1862; J. T. Huffman, Wm. H. Swan, William Wright, Milton Cherry, John Clingersmith, David Howery, John Barlam, John Delbridge, T. T. Anderson, Johnson Barker, Badoc Perkins, Stephen B. Stark, Neil Perkins, David Cherry, Sylvester Campbell, Wm. Ash, Peter Cherry, Peter Hill, Hugh White, Findley Palmer, Jacob Cart, Alfred Francis, Jas. Howery, Jas. Little, Chancy M. Blaksly, Amos Biggs, Marion Ellis, Thos. Cartwright, Jas. McMurdo, Baxter, E. J. Franklin, Jonathan Reeves, Andrew Faust, Henry Hoover, Samuel Ferrel, Ferrel, John Ruggles, Geo. Ruggles, John Pilmer, David Cummins, Jasper Ashworth, Enoch Young, Wm. Ash, Jesse Black, David Lockridge, Jesse Surber, Rastes Surber, Joseph Lockridge, Abe Beltz, Joseph Higgins, L. K. Bishop, Hiram Bishop, Jacob Balabaugh, Tip Kirk, Jas. Utsler, Hugh B. Allison, Frank Cherry, Burr Biggs, Shade Herron, Oscar Swain, John Stevens, Peter Ash, Thos. Stodgill, Hebron Tilton, John Patterson, Wall Yount.

The foregoing list represents sixty-four soldiers, gathered from memory, and it will be a surprise if some have not been forgotten. The township was at that time very sparsely settled, and this number proves that the war spirit ran high. About one-fourth of the total number never returned indicating that Greenfield did its whole duty in preserving the Union. Some of those who returned are still living in the old township, but most of them have either crossed the silent river or live elsewhere.

T. T. ANDERSON.

Although Greenfield township is one of the large townships of the county and has had much to do with its development, yet it has but one village, Spring Hill, which was laid out in 1872 by Dr. Bevington and William Ashworth. When the railroads were built they played havoc with many villages by missing them. In this case the railroad missed Greenbush, a nice little village located on a beautiful site. Many of the first business houses in Spring Hill were moved there from Greenbush.

SPRING HILL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Postmaster: D. D. Hughes.

Railway Station Agent: D. M. Calahan.

General Store: R. Alexander, D. D. Hughes.

Blacksmiths: Geo. Hall, Elijah Pitecock.

Barber: Geo. Hoover.

Harness Maker: Edd. Parkins.

Physician: Lyman R. Hall.

Hotel: D. D. Hughes.

CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The following is the list of charter members: Jacob Lockridge and wife, B. Davidson and wife, Dr. Flinn and wife, John Foust and wife, G. H. Walter and wife, John Waymon and family, Joseph Lockridge, Aaron Lockridge and wife, George Dillard and wife, David Lockridge and wife, J. Wood and wife. The following pastors have served this church: F. E. Butterfield, Edgar Brandenburg, W. S. Johnston, Rev. Lemon, H. L. Ford, Leslie Wolf, D. B. Clark, W. T. Stevenson. This church was organized in 1899. The first church building was erected in 1899 at a cost of three thousand dollars. Current expenses three hundred dollars. Present membership eighty. G. H. Walter, clerk.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Spring Hill Baptist church was organized in 1872, and the first building was erected in 1873, during the pastorate of Rev. Funk. The constituent members of this church were as follows: P. P. Bishop and wife, Morris and Rachael Stogsdill, Mrs. Mary Stogsdill, Mrs. Hanah Peverley, Robert Comer and wife, James Lloyd and wife, and Mrs. Nicy Kipley the only one now living. The Baptist owned a two-fifth interest in the Protestant Methodist church, and purchased the remaining three-fifths about twenty years ago, since which time there has been no organization of the Protestant Methodist in Spring Hill. The present membership is twenty-five. The last pastor of this church was N. Ledson. Mrs. Edna Perkins is clerk. George C. Brand superintends the Sunday school. Mrs. Kate Garrett is the president and treasurer of the Ladies Aid Society. The Aid Society expects during this summer to pay the entire indebtedness of the church and to call a pastor. The church building was remodeled in 1899 at a cost of two thousand dollars.

METHODIST CHURCH OF SPRING HILL.

The charter members of this church were: A. C. Tigner, Mrs. A. C. Tigner, J. F. Lough, Mrs. J. F. Lough, Alice Caves, Mrs. L. Childs, Emma Barker, Martha Barker, Alice Barker, Mrs. Richard Barker, and Mrs. Asa Perley. This church was made the head of the circuit in 1891 and A. J. Barton was appointed pastor, in 1892 H. C. Preston, in 1894 A. C. Heckathorn, in 1895 J. I. Farley, in 1897 J. D. DeTarr, in 1900 C. W. Proctor, in 1903 W. R. Suman, in 1905 W. C. Smith, in 1907 B. R. VanDyke. The following are some of the early pastors who served this charge when it belonged to other circuits: E. Kendall, W. J. Beck, A. J. Barton, C. C. Maybee, M. R. Harned, W. Patterson, T. P. Newland and W. H. H. Smith. The first church building was erected in 1874 at a cost of two thousand two hundred and forty dollars. A new building was erected in 1900 at a cost of twenty-four hundred dollars. The society contributed

last year for pastoral support four hundred dollars. Incidental expenses two hundred dollars. Grant Joy superintends the Sunday school. Number of scholars enrolled one hundred twenty. Current expenses of school sixty dollars. Forrest Perkins is president of the Epworth League, which has a membership of fifty-six. Mrs. William Cochrane is president of the Ladies Aid Society to which all the ladies of the church belong. This society collected for all purposes last year two hundred dollars. Mrs. Van Dyke is president of the W. F. M. S., which has a membership of seventeen, and contributed eighty-six dollars to missions. The present membership of the church is one hundred thirty-nine.

LODGES.

I. O. O. F.

Spring Hill Lodge, No. 435, I. O. O. F. was organized November 29, 1881, with twenty charter members. Present officers: T. W. Sheriff, N. G.; Nelson Bedwell, V. G.; J. M. Wood, Secretary; I. L. Surber, Treasurer. This lodge meets each Saturday night, and owns property to the value of two thousand dollars.

A. F. & A. M.

Champion Lodge, No. 233, A. F. & A. M., was organized by dispensation from Grand Lodge of Iowa, March 9, 1868, at Ft. Plain, (now Greenbush) Iowa, with nine members, and received their charter under date of June 2, 1869. Present officers: G. W. Dillard, W. M.; J. C. Higen, S. W.; J. R. Lundy, J. W.; F. L. Adamson, Secretary; C. B. Davidson, Treasurer; E. V. Perkins, S. D.; Albert Beltz, J. D.; John Kime, Tyler. This lodge has twenty-two members, owns property to the value of one thousand dollars, and meets Wednesday night of each month on or before full moon.

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN.

Spring Hill Brotherhood of American Yeomen, was organized July 28, 1899, with thirteen charter members. The present membership is sixty. This lodge meets the first Monday night of each month. Present officers: M. M. Aubert, Foreman; D. D. Hughes, Correspondent.

Spring Hill was incorporated in 1903. Present officers: D. D. Hughes, Mayor; F. L. Adamson, Clerk; E. Piteock, Treasurer; Councilmen, A. Holland, James Lockridge, G. N. Lockwood and J. F. McGlothlin.

COUNTRY CHURCH.

The North River Christian Church was organized in 1849 and therefore was one of the first religious organizations in Warren county. The records show that there were sixteen constituent members. The organization was effected by Thomas Cason and William P. Cogar, the latter of which was the first pastor

and served three years. The church then called Thomas Cason who served for a number of years. The following pastors have ministered to this church: A. C. Stores, Elder Stull, S. O. Calvin, David Matson, Elder Lamb, J. O. Elwell, Albert Godley, O. E. Brown, J. R. Reed, Elder Black, Elder Fitzgerald and John H. Stover. The society worshiped in private homes and schoolhouses for eighteen years. The Board of Trustees then consisted of J. J. Bishop, Lazarus Whited, Adam Surber. In 1867 a church building was erected which cost about one thousand dollars. Since 1901 there have been no services held in this church. This is further evidence that the country church is passing away.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justice of the Peace: C. W. Faust, St. Charles.

Township Trustees: Carl Heilike, St. Charles; A. W. Johnston, St. Charles; David Shutt, St. Marys.

Constables: Geo. W. Nuzum, St. Marys; William Kimer, St. Charles.

Township Clerk: Mark Gillispie, St. Marys.

Township Assessor: W. J. McClavy.

No warrants drawn on the Poor Fund.

Trustees Road Report:

Cash on hand January 1, 1907.....	\$ 193.65
Received from County Treasurer	1219.25
Received from A. W. Johnston	2.25
Received from W. H. Shannon	4.69
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	\$1419.84
Paid for labor and material	\$1261.90
Balance on hand	157.94
	<hr/>
	\$1419.84

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's report of the Public Schools for Jackson township for the year ending July 1, 1907.

Jackson township has nine sub-districts, with a schoolhouse in each, total value \$7,200. This township maintains schools seven months in the year. Four male teachers were employed, at an average salary of \$35.47 per month; and fifteen females were employed as teachers, at an average salary of \$33.94 per month. There are in this township three hundred and four persons of school age. The average attendance was one hundred and forty-four. The average cost of tuition per pupil per month, \$2.15.

Jackson township is the same as township 75 north, range 25 west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa.

Jackson township is one of the western tier of townships. The land is generally rough and broken. There was but little native timber in this township.

Perhaps there was less inducement for the early pioneers to locate in this township than in any other in the county. But today it is as well improved as the average township, and the inhabitants are as prosperous as any in the county. They are mostly German and Irish, but are noted for their industry and economy. The Irish people have been an important factor in the development of this nation. Alexander Stewart, the greatest mercantile man in the world during the last century, was a native of Ireland, came to New York, went into business and prospered beyond other merchants in the city, until at his death he was one of the wealthiest men in the United States. Three of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were Irishmen, to-wit, George Taylor, Matthew Thornton and James Smith. The Irish have entered into every department of activity, from the great dry goods merchant down to the man who uses the shovel and the spade. The Germans also have taken an important part in the affairs of the American Republic. Carl Schurz was a born leader, a man of fine presence and possessed a strong well cultivated intellect. In the Civil war he joined the Union army and reached the rank of Major-General. In politics he made his way to the United States senate. Theodore Thomas, the great musical director, might have been one of the leading statesmen of this country if he had turned his attention in that direction. But why speak of the leaders of either the Irish or the German people? It is the sturdy farmer, the mechanic, the day laborer who has contributed so largely to the growth of the country. Whether Americans could or would have gone into Jackson township and brought it up to its present standard, is an unanswerable question. But it is certain that the Irish and Germans in Jackson township have prospered as well as the inhabitants of any other township in the county. They are therefore entitled to the commendation of all good citizens.

ST. MARYS.

St. Marys is the only village in this township. It was laid out by G. M. Durschell in 1868. The Catholic church was erected in 1870 during the pastorate of Father A. N. Sassel, at a cost of \$1,000. He was succeeded by Father J. Knapple in 1876. Subsequently Fathers J. B. Fendrack, John Stritzelberger, George Schumacker and Peter Stahl served this church. The present church building was erected during Father Stahl's administration, at a cost of \$6,560. Father Cook is the present pastor. There are forty-five families in the parish. A parochial school was inaugurated in 1885, and employed three sisters of charity as teachers, but at present is not in operation as many families have moved away and there are not enough children in the parish to justify continuing the school. Mark Gillespie was the first merchant, opening a store in 1871. Frank Hennis is the railway station agent, and deals in grain, coal, implements, flour, feed and salt. Theodore Lippold conducts a general store and is postmaster. Mark Gillespie is the proprietor of a grocery store. The Des Moines and Osceola branch of the C. B. & Q. system enters this township about the center of the north line, running south to near the center of the township, then west to the middle of the west line of the township, where it enters Madison county. St. Marys is the only station in the township.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township is the same as township 76 north of range 25 west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justice of the Peace: A. H. Perkins, Prole.

Township Trustees: Aaron Lockridge, Spring Hill; F. P. Hammond, Indianola; A. F. Newell, Conger.

Constable: M. L. Forbs, Prole.

Township Clerk: Martin Deheck, Prole.

Township Assessor: J. M. Archer.

Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund:

Food and clothing	\$ 261.90
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House rent and fuel	74.12
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\$336.02

Trustees Road Report.

Cash on hand January 1, 1907	\$ 3.77
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Received from County Treasurer	1645.81
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\$1649.58

Paid for labor and material	\$ 1518.79
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Balance on hand	130.79
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\$1649.58

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's report of the public schools for Jefferson township for the year ending July, 1907.

Jefferson township has nine independent rural school districts with a school-house in each, the total value of which is six thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The districts maintain an average of seven and a half months school per year. They employ eighteen females, at an average compensation of \$33.90 per month. There are three hundred and forty-eight persons of school age in the township. The average attendance is one hundred and ninety-seven. The average cost of tuition per pupil per month is \$1.72.

Jefferson township is in the western tier of townships and the second south of the Polk county line. For agricultural purposes it averages fairly well. Middle river passing through the center from east to west renders some of the land rough and broken. There is no coal in this township but considerable more timber than in some other portions of the county. There are many excellent stock farms in Jefferson township. It has more miles of railroad than any other township in the county. The Chicago Great Western passes through the township from north to south and on it are the stations of Churchville and Conger. The Des Moines and Osceola branch of the C. B. & Q. System mean-

ders through the township from north to south and has two stations—Prole and Wick. The C. R. I. & P. passes through the township from east to west and has on it the stations of Bevington and Lothrop; the latter of late has been abandoned and used only as a flag station. At the point where the C. R. I. & P. crosses the C. B. & Q. all trains stop. The waiting room is maintained but there is no station agent. No better railroad facilities could be desired than Jefferson township now enjoys.

The first settlers in Jefferson township were Ulysses Berger and family and John Wallace and family, arriving in 1846. William Ball was the first physician in the township, coming in 1848. The first steam saw-mill was owned by William Wallace, and located on the Clanton creek in 1857. The first child born in the township was Henry Johnson, June 20, 1847. The next was Jane Berger, August 16, 1847.

WICK.

Wick was located in 1883, about two years after the railroad was built. The present station agent is R. J. Bell. Gibson and Brothers keep the post-office and a general store. One rural free delivery route goes out from this office, and was established in 1907. George Conrad keeps a general store; T. G. Lewis blacksmith shop and implements.

The first preaching services were held in the homes of the people. The first M. E. class was organized in 1848. The Revs. Worley, Pring, Anderson, Lawback and Garbison were among the first preachers. The members of the first class were John Wallace, Julia Ann Wallace, Elizabeth Berger, Margaret Berger and Darius Berger.

The Wesley M. E. church of Wick was erected in 1871, during the pastorate of Michael Sheets, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars, and dedicated by Rev. J. W. Todd. John Wallace was the first class leader. The present trustees of the church are G. W. Day, C. W. Dunn, L. S. Maine, O. O. Trucher and J. F. Grissom. Class leader, L. S. Maine. This church was re-built in 1896 at a cost of one thousand dollars. J. H. Senseney preaching the re-opening sermon. William Mercér is the present pastor. The membership of this society is ninety. There is a flourishing Epworth League.

LODGE.

The M. W. A. Lodge was organized September 15, 1901, with twenty-two charter members. It now has a membership of sixty-three. Present officers: Carl Martens, counsel; L. S. Maine, V. C.; J. H. Hall, Banker; L. E. Day, Clerk.

Wick is on the Des Moines and Osceola branch of the C. B. & Q. Railroad system.

CONGER.

Conger is a station on the Chicago Great Western Railway, and was established in 1888. John F. Grissom erected the first store building in the same year. The present station agent is James Mullen. J. G. Blair, hotel keeper; J. G. Adams, general store. J. W. Nugum, postmaster.

BEVINGTON.

Bevington is located on the C. R. I. & P. Railway, on the county line, part of the village being in Madison and part in Warren county. It was laid out by Williamson and Bevington, in 1873. The present business in Warren county is a general store kept by J. H. McManus. E. P. Cody keeps a general store and meat market.

CHURCHVILLE.

Churchville was laid out by Michael Churchman, in 1854. The first building was erected for a hotel by Mr. Shoemaker, in 1856. R. E. Northup, station agent. Frank Hall, P. M. Kirby & Burke, general store.

CHURCHES.

The Catholic church was built in 1890 by Father Dunyan, at a cost of \$4,500. Father Condon is the present pastor. There are ninety families in the parish. A parochial school is carried on in connection with the church, which was built in 1903, at a cost of \$3,000. This school employs three sisters as teachers. The total value of church property, including the parochial school, is \$12,000.

The German Lutheran church was built in 1903 by the Rev. Jackson, at a cost of \$2,400. The present pastor is Rev. Smith. There are forty members. The trustees are Carl Martin and William Huss, with Guss Gearing as bondsman.

There is a new blacksmith shop just erected, and a new bank building to be erected during this year, by Lu Clem, proprietor.

PROLE.

Prole was located by Mrs. Harrison Keller, in 1884. J. E. Stiffler erected the first store building. W. J. Slinker, general store, hardware and implements. J. W. Wheeler, barber. C. W. Wheeler, livery barn. William Keller, contractor and builder. Charles Haner, blacksmith. Wesley Burkhead, stock buyer and shipper. J. W. Butler, station agent. W. J. Slinker, P. M. One rural route goes out from this office, established in 1905.

The Christian church was organized by W. S. Lemon, in 1903. The church building was erected and dedicated in 1904, at a cost of \$2,200. The first trustees were Fred Naubauer, J. H. Huss and J. W. Wheeler. The present membership is fifty-five. There is a Ladies' Aid Society in this church. William Keller is Sunday school superintendent. The last year this church paid for pastoral support \$312, for evangelist, \$60; incidental expenses, \$50; Sunday school expenses, \$32; missions and benevolences, \$50.

The Linn Grove M. E. church. This class was organized in 1853, with Whitney Allen as class leader. Samuel Crow and wife, William Allen and wife, and Sarah Allen were the constituent members. The first church building was erected in 1867, during the pastorate of D. B. Clary, and was rebuilt in 1892, during the pastorate of H. C. Preston, at a cost of \$500, and rebuilt again in 1903, during the pastorate of C. W. Proctor, at a cost of \$2,500. Rev. M. R. Harned is the present pastor. The present membership is ninety. The Sunday

school enrollment is one hundred and twenty. A. Beerbower, Sunday school superintendent; W. V. Elliott is president of the Epworth League, and class leader. Miss Lydia Essex is president of the Ladies' Aid Society. \$400 is being expended now on the church property. This society paid last year for pastoral support, \$150; for missions and benevolences, \$60; for incidental expenses, \$100; for Sunday school expenses, \$50.

The first postoffice in Jefferson township was near the present site of Prole, and was called Linn. L. S. Spencer was appointed postmaster in 1855, and held the office for eighteen years. When the C. R. I. & P. railway was built, this postoffice was discontinued. At first the mail was carried on horseback, the route being from Des Moines to Winterset. Later, a daily bus line was established, and gave the people of that vicinity good postal facilities.

Mr. Spencer, the above named postmaster, says of the pioneer days: "Religious services were held at private houses, if houses you might call them. The good, old-fashioned sermon was preached that men might become better, and love their neighbors as themselves. Those good old-fashioned tunes were sung: Old Hundred and Windham. The congregation seated themselves on slab benches instead of cushioned seats. After service, each one took his road across the prairie to his place of abode. These were the days of the pioneer, and days of enjoyment they were. The sick were looked after much more than at present. Men thought much more of their home and their word than at present. The first Sabbath school was organized in May, 1856. This organization has been kept up until the present."

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty township is the same as township 74, north of range 23, west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justices of the Peace: George Matson, Indianola; W. H. Funk, Lacona.

Township Trustees: E. R. Christman, Liberty Center; E. E. Frank, Liberty Center; S. Chipps, Liberty Center.

Constable: S. McKinney, Liberty Center.

Township Clerk: S. J. Shupe, Liberty Center.

Township Assessor: D. G. Kennedy.

Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund, none.

Trustees Road Report:

Cash on hand January 1, 1907	\$ 6.95
Received from County Treasurer	1,067.61
Received from L. Puderbaugh	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,077.56
Paid for Labor and Material	\$ 788.98
Balance on Hand	288.58
	<hr/>
	\$1,077.56

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's report of the public schools for Liberty township, for the year ending July 1, 1907.

Liberty township has eight independent rural school districts with a school-house in each district, total value, \$4,920. During the year there were employed four male teachers at an average salary of \$32.59 per month; and seven females at an average compensation of \$33.82 per month. There are in the independent districts a total of two hundred and eighty-five persons of school age. The average attendance was one hundred and fifty-three. The average cost of tuition per pupil per month was \$1.85.

LIBERTY CENTER GRADED SCHOOL.

Liberty Center has one school building of two rooms, valued at \$1,000. It maintains eight months school during the year. One male teacher was employed at \$50.00 per month; and one female teacher at \$30.00 per month. There are thirty-seven persons of school age in Liberty Center. The average attendance was thirty; and the average cost of tuition per pupil per month was \$2.13.

Liberty is in the south tier of townships, and lies on the Lucas county line. It is a township of excellent farming land. There are no coal mines in this township; much of the land lays well, and all of it is adapted to stock raising. There is no railroad in the township. It was not settled as early as some of the other townships in the county. Samuel James was probably the first settler, and came in the fall of 1850; soon after, Mark Williams came; Asa Mosher, J. P. Mosher and Robert Kester came in 1853. W. A. Story, James Coles, Joseph Hall and James Hall came in the early fifties.

Liberty Center postoffice was established in 1867, eight years before the town was laid out. Jeremiah Boston was the original proprietor of the town. The first schoolhouse in Liberty township was a log building, and stood near the south cemetery, not far from the present site of the Christian church. This schoolhouse was also used for church purposes. Susan B. Mosher taught the first term of school, in 1854. C. E. Ferguson is the postmaster. Stokesbury & Meeker have a general store. S. J. Shupe, hardware and groceries.

CHURCHES.

In the fall of 1856, Rev. J. W. Todd, John and George Conrad, conducted revival services which continued at intervals far into the summer of 1857. A Methodist church was organized with the following members: Enoch and Polly Matson, John and Rachel Matson, Benj. and Julianna Matson, William and Mahala Berry, Sarah Coles, Mary and Sarah Berry. Polly and Ellen Coles were the first probationers; Joseph Michael, the first class leader; and Jacob Garbison, the first local preacher. When the period for probation for new members had expired, the membership was increased to eighty, and it was decided to secure a building. Accordingly, in 1860, the original part of the building now occupied by S. J. Shupe's store was leased, and afterward purchased of Nathan Mosher, for a church. In 1870, during the pastorate of Rev. J. A. Smith,

the original part of the present church was erected at a cost of \$2,300, and dedicated in 1871 by Dr. Burns, president of Simpson college. In 1906, the present structure was erected at a cost of \$2,300, and all paid for, and dedicated October 21, 1906, by Rev. John F. St. Clair. The membership now numbers sixty.

FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Friends church was built in the fall of 1907, at a cost of \$3,000. There is no permanent organization as yet, but preaching and Sunday school are held in this church every Sunday. The people who erected this church made a remarkable record, in that every bill in connection with the enterprise was paid and money left in the treasury before the time of dedication.

There is a Christian church a mile and a half south, and a half a mile west of Liberty Center, from which no data has been received.

LODGES.

Sena Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M., was organized September 24, 1874, with fifteen charter members. The present membership is twenty-nine. The lodge owns a house and lot in Liberty Center, valued at \$1,000. Meetings are held on Thursday night on or before the full moon. Present officers are: W. M., C. C. Edgerton; S. W., G. E. Wilson; J. W., H. A. Bryan; Treasurer, S. Chips; S. D., W. W. Burrus; J. D., T. Williams; S. S., H. C. Bradford; J. S., E. R. Chrisman; Tyler, A. M. Flesher.

I. O. O. F.

Warren Lodge, 287, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 7, 1874, with five charter members. The present membership is fifty-three. The lodge owns a new two-story building, hall above, and a store room below, which cost about \$3,000, and is one of the best lodge rooms in the county outside of Indianola. They also own a cemetery of three acres, about a half mile west of Liberty Center. The meetings are held every Saturday night. Present officers: Ray Bassett, N. G.; John A. Murphy, V. G.; H. A. Bryan, Recording Secretary; J. A. Jacobs, Financial Secretary; G. E. Wilson, Treasurer. This is one of the most active I. O. O. F. lodges in this part of the state.

M. W. A.

Granes Camp, No. 7940, M. W. A., was organized April 13, 1900, with twenty nine charter members. The present membership is twenty-eight. This lodge meets the last Wednesday in each month. Present officers are: H. E. Meeker, Council; S. McKinney, Adviser; J. A. Murphy, Banker; S. J. Shupe, Clerk; Roy Bassett, Escort; F. G. Reese, Watchman; S. Gilliland, Sentry.

BROTHERHOOD AMERICAN YOEMEN.

Liberty Center Homestead, No. 177, Brotherhood American Yoemen, was organized April 4, 1900, with thirteen members. Present membership is forty-two. Present officers: J. N. Coles, Foreman; E. R. Blattenburg, Correspondent. This lodge meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month in the Odd Fellows' hall.

VERBENA REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 503.

Verbena Rebekah Lodge, No. 503, was organized April 26, 1906, with twenty-seven charter members. At present there are sixty-two members. Meets the first and third Tuesday in each month. The present officers are: Mrs. Linnie Thompson, N. G.; Mrs. Hettie Marsh, V. G.; Miss Katherine Tussing, Recording Secretary; Miss Ollie Peebler-Perm, Secretary; Mrs. Nellie Murphy, Treasurer; Miss Cora McLean, Chaplain; Miss Carrie Brebner, Warden.

Green Plain M. E. church has already been mentioned in connection with the Milo charge.

Liberty Center has but one physician, Dr. Ira Curtis Taylor, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HISTORICAL AND PIONEER SKETCH OF LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

The first white people to visit Liberty township were trappers and traders who came from 1843 to 1846, to trade with the Indians and become acquainted with the New Purchase, as the country was known, which had been purchased of the Indians, and which they were to occupy for three years, or until 1846.

These people made no permanent settlements until one Adam Sees, built a cabin and located with his family near a spring just south of Lawrenceburg, in 1847. Sees seems to have been a man who was "anything for the coon," for in 1848, James Bales came in and bought the cabin and right of location of Sees, and soon occupied the site as the second settler of Liberty township. Mr. Sees and his daughter, Eva, then went to Fairfield, where he entered the same piece of land in the name of his daughter, paying for the same with the purchase money obtained from Bales. Upon returning, he soon after dispossessed Bales without compensation, and while Bales was looking for a new location, stole and removed all the provisions Bales had in stock, consisting of "jerk" or dried venison, and the breasts of many prairie chickens, which were cured in the same manner. The trouble between Bales and Sees continued until it led to a personal encounter, for which they were arrested by P. P. Henderson, who was then sheriff, and taken before Squire Haworth. Both men plead guilty to assault and battery, and were fined one dollar each. Bales soon after located in Otter township. He was first to introduce hogs and sheep in Liberty township.

J. P. Mosher relates that he once went to purchase some sheep of Bales, and observed that each sheep had a stick tied to its tail. He asked Bales the purpose of the device, when he was told that it was to keep them from jumping over the fence. Mosher seemed to think the precaution was taken at the wrong end of the sheep, when Bales replied that: "Any fool ought to know that a sheep

always takes a few paces backward before he can jump a fence." The stick was to prevent the backward movement on the part of the sheep.

Mark Williams was the third settler and located north of the Sees place. The first recorded entry of land in Liberty township was that of John Williams, June 29, 1849, entry made after the land office was established at Chariton. Samuel James, Robert Kester and James Coles made settlements further south on Otter creek, and Asa Mosher settled near Liberty Center in 1853, being the seventh family to locate permanently in the township. Other early comers were James and Joseph Hall, Joseph Michael, Henry Shaver, James Williams and others. The township was organized and named Liberty, because many of the early settlers were abolitionists, and some had left their eastern homes because of the contention over the rights of the slave. James Coles, who named the township, was known to be very much opposed to the fugitive slave law and assisted more than one slave to escape into Canada. The sincerity of these people was demonstrated a few years later, when they gave up their sons to die for the Union.

The first death was Mary Ann Kester, wife of Robert Kester. She was the first to be buried in the south cemetery near the Christian church. John N. Coles taught the first school, and J. P. Mosher marked out the first public highway with a breaking plow and ox team; this was the old Chariton and Indianola state road. Josiah Hall was the first road supervisor. The roads at first were mere trails across the prairie. Joseph Michael was the first mechanic, having opened up a blacksmith shop near the present site of Green Plain schoolhouse.

The early settlers were patrons of the Parmelee mill, near Carlisle, and when corn was scarce, they were supplied by William Pierson, of Palmyra township, a kind old Quaker, who had known most of them in Ohio, and now opened his cribs to them in time of need, without compensation. During one period of high waters caused by the excessive spring rains, the settlers on Otter creek were without meal for six weeks, and lived mainly on "hominy" or boiled corn. Of course there was plenty of wild game. A mill was soon after contrived by James and Benjamin Coles, which proved to be a great convenience for the settlers.

Corn was first raised by "axing" it in the sod. As the prairie was turned over by the plow, it lay in long parallel furrows, and the planter followed every second or third furrow, splitting in with an ax and dropping from three to five grains of corn in hills about three feet apart. The corn was then considered planted and usually received no further attention until gathered.

The first mail was brought from Red Rock by private carriers and distributed among the settlers. The first merchandise was brought in by peddlers seeking to trade for furs and the skins of animals. Clothing was often made at home of flax or wool, as the home became the manufactory of every necessary article.

The first religious meeting was held in the cabin of Samuel James while some Friends or Quakers were visiting the family from the more easterly settlements.

The first church organization was the Methodist, organized by Reverends Todd and Conrad, at the log school house which stood near the present site of the Christian church. The third was the New Light, or Christian church, organized by Rev. J. Lamb of Carlisle, who built the present church, near the south cemetery.

Camp meetings were frequently held in groves and attended by people who came many miles and remained until the meetings closed. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Michael, James Hall and Mrs. Lyda Coles, who were great shouters, and who were zealous in church work, helped to give enthusiasm and fervency to these gatherings. They are remembered by many of the younger people. Mrs. Michael in particular, is remembered for her great vigor in dealing with sinners. On one occasion she found Mr. Alex. Bengé quietly leaning against a sapling in the rear of the camp, while others were at the "mourners' bench." After pounding him on the back to remind him that the judgment day is coming, she seized him by the shoulders and exclaimed: "Mr. Bengé, I am looking for sinners." Without the least concern, and in the most composed manner, pointing to a man across the camp, Bengé replied: "Well, Mrs. Michael, there is Goosie by that tree, he is the worst sinner I know anything about."

When the war for the preservation of the Union came on, Liberty township did her full duty in sending men to the front. Nearly every family was represented by enlistments for their country's service. The following are those who were either killed in battle or died in the service during the war: Joshua Coles, David Coles, Benjamin Coles, Barton Coles, Robert Blythe, William Clapp, Riley Hall, Silas Hall, George Hall, Isaac Wright, Bennett Gunsawles, A. J. Ruble, Abel Edwards, David Michael, Henry Michael, Barak Morris, Ruphus Massey, Thomas Rogers and George Shaver.

Besides this roll of the honored dead, many others enlisted and were honorably discharged. Some had received wounds in battle and otherwise displayed their valor upon the firing line in many a desperate battle. As the war progressed, a company of home guards consisting of most of the men and larger boys remaining at home, were organized with Henry Shaver, captain; S. K. Hall, first lieutenant; and J. P. Mosher, second lieutenant. This company drew their arms and were ordered to be ready to move at a moment's notice, but fortunately they were never called out.

Liberty township has been peculiarly free from bad men and desperate deeds of violence. But one murder case of any notoriety has occurred in the township.

GEORGE L. MATSON.

Joseph Michael referred to in the above article, lived to be nearly one hundred and two years old. His friends arranged an all day religious service on his one hundredth birthday anniversary, which was held in the park in Milo, August 19, 1905. John Goode preached from the text: "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." W. C. Martin preached from the text: "How old art thou." The congregation was large and attentive. Mr. Michael occupied a seat on the platform, and at the close of the last sermon, arose and made some very appropriate remarks, which thrilled the audience. Perhaps not one present had ever heard a centenarian speak in public before. It really seemed as a voice from the spirit-world.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Lincoln township contains about seventy-two square miles, nearly in the center of the county.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justices of the Peace: W. W. Marshall, Summerset; A. C. Hiatt, Ackworth.

Township Trustees: O. T. Smith, Ackworth; W. C. Pitman, Indianola; J. W. Hickman, Indianola.

Constable: Frank Laverty, Summerset.

Township Clerk: Ed. Conant, Indianola.

Township Assessor: C. E. Deets.

Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund:

Food and Clothing	\$ 51.00
House Rent and Fuel	60.00
Medical Aid	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$114.00

Trustees Road Report:

Cash on Hand January 1, 1907	84.08
Received From County Treasurer	2,875.07
	<hr/>
	\$2,959.15
Paid for Labor and Material	\$2,885.80
Balance on Hand	73.35
	<hr/>
	\$2,959.15

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's report of the public schools for Lincoln township for the year ending July 1, 1907.

Lincoln township has fourteen independent rural school districts with a schoolhouse in each, total value, \$7,550. One male teacher employed at a salary of \$30.33 per month, and twenty-five female teachers employed at an average salary of \$34.98 per month. There are four hundred and seventy-five persons of school age in the fourteen districts. The average attendance is two hundred and forty-six. The average cost of tuition per pupil per month is \$2.24.

Ackworth. Ackworth has one school building valued at \$600, and employs one male teacher at a salary of \$40.00 per month, for eight months in the year. It has forty persons of school age, and an average attendance of thirty. The average cost of tuition per pupil per month is \$1.33.

Summerset. Summerset has one schoolhouse valued at \$800, and maintains a school nine months in the year. One male teacher employed at a salary of \$40.00 per month, and one female employed at a salary of \$43.00 per month.

There are fifty-eight persons of school age in the district, and an average attendance of thirty-one. The average cost of tuition per pupil per month is \$1.86.

Lincoln township is the big township of the county, containing about seventy-two sections of land. One of the first settlements of the county was made at Ackworth, in what is now Lincoln township. The people began to pitch their tents in that vicinity as early as 1846. The first settlers were Quakers, a class of people that would be a good acquisition in any community. This township surrounds Washington township, which now constitutes Indianola. It has a great variety of farming land, originally contained a large quantity of forest timber, and today, furnishes the best quality of coal being mined in the county. It is drained by South and Middle rivers. As a farming district, it averages well with other parts of the county. Lincoln township exerts a large influence in the affairs of the county, owing to its size and its contiguity to the county seat. The early history of Lincoln township is a large part of the early history of Warren county. When it began to settle, the land was rapidly taken up. It contains many large and valuable farms, many small and desirable homes; especially in the vicinity of Indianola. In the neighborhood of Indianola, there are many splendid openings for small fruit and vegetable farming. Lincoln, being outside of Indianola, has had its full share of county honors. James Barnett served in the senate in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies. George E. Griffith represented the county in the Eleventh General Assembly, and also was senator in the Twelfth and Thirteenth General Assemblies. S. B. Lindsay represented the county in the Tenth General Assembly. James H. Millen represented the county in the Twentieth General Assembly. A. H. Swan represented the county in the Thirteenth General Assembly.

The first marriage in Lincoln township and in the county, was that of P. P. Henderson and Martha Haworth, on the 16th of December, 1847. He procured his license at Fort Des Moines. The first marriage license issued in this county was on the 30th of October, 1849, to Franklin Bengé and Arena Bales. Miss Martha Haworth taught the first school in Lincoln township.

SUMMERSET.

There was a mill and a store at this point in an early day, but the town was not laid out until 1872, after the Rock Island road was built. Coal was mined at this point as early as 1870. For many years the mill did a good business, but is now numbered with the things of the past.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS.

Postmaster: LeMar Adams.

Railway Station Agent: W. H. Neades.

General Store: J. T. Hemphill.

Contractor: A. H. Dye.

Blacksmith: R. S. Utterson.

Hotel: J. A. Cowey.

Stock Buyer: W. A. Hanby.

The following coal mines have been operated in the vicinity of Summerset : Joseph Neades, John Davis, Eli Overton, Shackley & Lawrence.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church of Summerset was organized November 16, 1878, with the following constituent members : J. B. Hicks, Ruth A. Hicks, Able Edwards, Eliza Edwards, James Loyd, Susan M. Loyd, John Loyd, LeMar Adams, Jennie E. Adams, Mary Welch, Angie Turnipseed, Phebe Holberry. The following pastors have served this charge : Thomas Miller, one year ; F. R. Still, one year ; W. A. Cain, five years ; T. S. Bovell, five years ; F. M. Gaines, one year ; J. E. Trelvor, three years ; F. M. Tull, three months ; W. A. Terry, two years ; Henry Froning, three years ; E. P. Bartlett, two years. The present pastor is C. T. Illsley. The first church building was erected in 1882, at a cost of \$1,400. A Sunday school, Ladies' Aid Society and a Baptist Young People's Union are maintained in this church. The current expenses were \$300. Present membership, sixty.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

B. F. Wadsworth and wife, I. L. Surber and wife and Mrs. Peter Thompson were constituent members of this society which was organized about forty years ago. The present church building was erected in 1881, at a cost of \$1,800. Since the erection of the church, students of Simpson college have supplied this appointment with preaching. John M. Hillis is the present pastor and receives \$150 per annum for his services. The present membership is forty-five. The Sunday school is superintended by Edgar Thompson, and has an enrollment of eighty-five. The Ladies' Aid Society has fifteen members ; Mrs. May Kennedy, president. The collection for benevolences last year was \$60.

ACKWORTH.

Ackworth was laid out by J. M. and J. H. Hayworth in an early day. An academy building was erected in 1869, and opened in 1870, by the Friends church. The town was named in 1874, and incorporated June 1, 1881. The city officers are : J. W. Short, mayor ; J. T. Vincent, treasurer ; Elmer Ginder, clerk ; William Williams, Fred Sexton, Clarence Fowler, William Keller, Thomas Putnam and William Howe, councilmen.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Lumber and Grain : Hugh Williams & Son.

Postmaster : J. T. Vincent.

General Store : J. T. Vincent.

One rural route was established in June, 1903.

CHURCHES.

The Free Methodist church was erected about fifteen years ago. The constituent members were: Frank Roberts, Unice Roberts, J. H. Farley, L. J. Farley, Milton Minor, Margaret Minor, and Nettie Farley. The present membership is twenty-two. This church maintains a good Sunday School, Ladies Home and Foreign Missionary Society. The church building cost \$1,100. The pastors who have served this church are: J. Q. and Ettie Murray, W. E. Bogar, W. C. Houts, William Van Horn, J. B. Newell, W. E. D. Harper, J. H. and Phoebe Grovier, Luke Scriptur, W. C. Karns, Albert Helsel.

ACKWORTH FRIENDS CHURCH.

This church was organized in June, 1852, and called South River, forming with Middle River, the "Three River Monthly Meeting." There were about forty members in the organization. In the early times they did not have regular pastors. D. B. Cook is the present pastor; Rhodema Newlin was the first pastor; between these about twenty others have ministered to the church. The first church building was erected during the early "fifties." The second was the academy building, erected in 1869, and cost \$7,000; remodeled and refurnished for church purposes in 1908 at a cost of \$2,800. The Bible School was organized soon after the meeting was established. The present enrollment, including Home Department and Cradle Roll, is one hundred and fifty. The church maintains a W. F. M. S., also a Christian Endeavor Society. Amounts raised last year: Ministerial support, \$225; incidentals, \$80; Sunday school, \$33; missionary \$28. E. M. Heffley, Sunday school superintendent; Eliza Hiatt, president of W. F. M. S.; Clay Clark, president of Christian Endeavor.

As early as 1852 this church began to look after educational interests, which resulted in the establishment of the Ackworth academy, the influence of which has extended far beyond the community.

COUNTRY CHURCHES.

Farmers church is five miles northeast of Indianola. This society was organized almost forty years ago. It has been served by the pastors of the Carlisle circuit. The present church building was erected in 1894, at a cost of \$1,500. This church maintains an excellent Sunday school. The present pastor is W. B. Reed. The current expenses last year were \$353. The present membership is ninety-three.

The Center Chapel M. E. church, four and one-half miles west of Indianola, was organized in 1894, during the pastorate of H. C. Preston, and erected a church building at a cost of \$2,000. J. C. Morton is the Sunday school superintendent; present enrollment, sixty; current expenses, \$24. Mrs. McAdoo is the president of the Ladies' Aid Society; this society collected from all sources last year, \$150. The present membership of the church is forty-nine. This church is served by the pastors of the Spring Hill circuit. B. R. Van Dyke is the present pastor.

LINN TOWNSHIP.

The boundaries of Linn township are the same as township 77, north of range 25, west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justices of the Peace: Perry Turner, Orillia; Frank Snyder, Norwalk.

Township Trustees: Hoyt Gates, Norwalk; A. M. Miller, Orillia; E. L. Willett, Norwalk.

Constables: Dan Cupp, Cumming; Walter Vancil, Norwalk.

Township Clerk: H. G. Wykoff, Norwalk.

Township Assessor: W. T. Nickle.

Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund: Food and clothing, \$48.75.

Trustees Road Report:

Cash on hand January 1, 1907	\$ 19.31
Received From County Treasurer	1,738.54
Received From Poll Tax	16.85
	<hr/>
	\$1,774.70
Paid for Labor and Material	\$1,450.62
Balance on Hand	324.08
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	\$1,774.70

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's report of the public schools of Linn township for the year ending July 1, 1907:

Linn township has eight independent rural school districts and eight school buildings valued at \$5,400. It maintained school eight months of the year and employed twelve female teachers at an average compensation of \$34.08 per month. There are two hundred and nineteen persons of school age in the districts, and an average attendance of one hundred and ten. Cost of tuition per month for each pupil, \$3.13.

NORWALK GRADED SCHOOL.

Norwalk has one school building valued at \$5,000, and employs three teachers; one male teacher at a salary of \$55.00 per month, and two female teachers at an average salary of \$46.94 per month. There are seventy-six persons of school age in the district, and an average attendance of sixty-eight. Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, \$1.94.

MT. PLEASANT.

Mt. Pleasant has one school building of two rooms valued at \$3,000, and maintains school nine months of the year. It employs one male teacher at a compensation of \$48.00 per month, and one female teacher at a salary of \$35

per month. There are sixty-three persons of school age in the district, and an average attendance of forty-four. Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, \$1.88.

Linn township is the northwestern township of the county, and occupies the divide between the Raccoon and Middle rivers. The soil is of the richest quality to be found anywhere in Iowa. There is but little timber in this township and no stone. There are no coal mines, but for agricultural purposes there is no better township in central Iowa. The Chicago Great Western Railway passes through this township from north to south. There are three stations on this road in the township, namely: Orillia, Cumming and Lida. The latter is not being used at present. The Des Moines and Osceola branch of the C. B. & Q. system curves into Linn township at Norwalk. The farms in Linn township are well improved, and as valuable as any in the county. Common farms in this township, range in price from \$100 to \$200 per acre. Two of Linn township's honored citizens served in the legislature; John Kern being a member of the senate in the Ninth General Assembly, and served also in the extra session of that body. George Wright represented Warren county in the Seventeenth General Assembly. Both of these gentlemen were highly esteemed by their fellow citizens, and rendered acceptable services as legislators.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Samuel Crow located on North river in Linn township, in February, 1846; and William Crow was born there May 6, 1846.

The first postoffice was called "Pyra," and was established on the present site of Norwalk, in 1856; W. S. Glaze was postmaster.

The town of Norwalk was laid out by George M. Swan, and the name of the postoffice changed from Pyra to Norwalk.

The first house on the present site of the town was built by Samuel Snyder, in 1852.

Dr. E. H. Carter was the first physician. A. N. Goode was the first merchant.

Jesse Black erected the first steam saw mill in the township on North river in 1857.

Norwalk is now one of the most attractive villages in the county. Its inhabitants are a wide-awake, intelligent, progressive class of citizens.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF NORWALK.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Harness: A. E. Easter.

General Store and Implements: C. F. Crow.

Drug Company: Dr. C. A. Willet and R. E. Beery.

Norwalk Bank: Simon Cassidy, president; J. S. Cassidy, cashier.

E. M. Beery: Postmaster.

There are three rural routes connected with this office: the first was established in 1901; the second in 1903; and the third in 1906.

The Norwalk Free Press is owned and published by S. C. Cooley and V. R. Huff.

William Dorsey: Station Agent.

Mrs. Phoebe Corbet: Hotel.

Bakery and Restaurant: W. R. Black.

Meat Market: Amon E. Young.

Barber Shop: Clyde James.

Lumber Yard, Builder and Contractor: C. F. Snyder.

Elevator and Feed Mill: J. M. Allison.

Dr. Welty located in Norwalk in 1876.

D. K. Brown has an apiary of two hundred colonies with probable production of \$1,200 worth of honey.

Blacksmith: J. W. Kleinendorst.

Livery Barn: Bridgeman & Anderson.

Miss Josie Snyder: Millinery.

Auctioneer: Orin Crow.

Carriage and Repair Shop: F. E. Munsel.

Norwalk is an incorporated town. D. W. Yount, mayor; W. M. Dorsey, clerk; I. I. Goode, treasurer.

LODGES.

M. W. A.

This lodge was organized in 1891, with thirteen members. It now has a membership of ninety-seven. Present officers: J. W. Goode, Counsel; C. B. Kern, V. C.; J. W. Cassidy, Banker; I. A. Lierlie, Clerk. Meets the last Wednesday of each month.

YOEMEN.

This lodge was reorganized in 1903 with twenty-five charter members. Present officers: Mrs. Annie McWilliams, Foreman; Carrie White, Correspondent. It now has a membership of seventy-three.

CHURCHES.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church of Norwalk, was organized in 1866, with a class of twenty members. The church building was erected in 1872, during the pastorate of Elder Gaston, and dedicated by Elder Neil Cheatham. Elder Wessel Stevenson is the present pastor. Present membership, one hundred and twenty-five. Raised last year for pastoral support, \$800. This church has a Ladies' Aid Society of thirty members; Mrs. Stepheny, president. W. F. Dessenberg is the Sunday school superintendent. The school has an enrollment of one hundred and twenty. The annual incidental expenses of the church is \$100. A C. W. B. M. of eighteen members. Miss Maude Thomas, president. This society gave to missions last year \$100.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1856 with the following members: Benoni Black, Mary Black, Peter Black, Thomas M. Wilson, Eliza Wilson, Jane Onstott, Jesse Huff, Mary Huff, George Blosser, Dorcas Blosser, John Kern, and Miriam Kern. The first church was built during the pastorate of D. B. Clary, in 1868, at a cost of \$3,600; and dedicated in 1869 by Rev. A. C. Williams. The present church building was erected in 1896, at a cost of \$7,000, during the pastorate of A. A. Thompson. Present membership, one hundred and fifty. Raised for pastoral support last year, \$650; missions and other benevolences, \$300. The Sunday school has an enrollment of one hundred and fifteen; C. B. Kern, Sunday school superintendent. Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Allen, president. Epworth League, Lester Cooley, president. W. F. M. S., Mrs. M. R. Harned, president. Board of Trustees, D. W. Yount, president. Present Pastor, M. R. Harned.

Norwalk circuit has long been considered one of the most desirable charges in the Des Moines conference; and some of the ablest pastors in the conference have served this charge.

WOMAN'S CLUB.

A Reading Circle was organized in 1894, with twelve members. In 1897, the circle was reorganized and named the Norwalk Woman's Club. Its object is purely literary, at present pursuing the Bay View course of study. Present membership, seventeen. Present officers: Mrs. Margaret Dixon, president; Mrs. Birdie Guthrie, vice-president; Mrs. Minnie Cassidy, secretary; Mrs. Emma Arnold, treasurer.

CUMMING.

II. M. Thatcher: Station Agent.

General Stock Merchandise: John Malone.

Druggist and Physician: Dr. Cochran.

General Stock and Merchandise: Cale & Misner.

Cummings Bank: Simon Cassidy, president; William Glynn, cashier.

Blacksmith: Cupp & Harless.

Barber: C. L. Huston.

Blacksmith: Thomas Tryer.

Harness Shop: D. K. Wagner.

Feed Mill: Haynes Bros.

Meat Market: John Fagon.

Implements: J. J. Cahill.

General Store: J. Gillespie.

Contractor: John Van Hinning.

Lumber Yard: L. Olive.

Postmaster: John Malone. One rural route established in 1903.

LODGES.

M. W. A.

This lodge was organized December 28, 1896, with thirteen charter members. Present membership, one hundred and three. Officers: George Aller, Con.; T. J. Frazier, Adviser; D. W. Harless, Clerk; Frank Patterson, Watchman; T. F. Doheny, Banker; Dr. Cochran, Physician.

CHURCHES.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was built by Father O. O'Roronick in 1893, at a cost of \$4,000, with sixty families in the parish. Present pastor, Father Gleason of Valley Junction.

FRIENDS' CHURCH.

This church was built in 1880, at a cost of \$1,400, and the society organized with about sixty charter members. The parsonage is on the same lot with the church, and occupied by the present pastor, E. Loft. C. L. Jenks is the Sunday school superintendent. The enrollment is forty. Pastoral support last year, \$300. Present membership, sixty-five.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The church building was erected in 1892, during the pastorate of Fred L. Stevenson, and cost \$1,700. Lawrence Iverson, Class Leader. Mrs. Fagan, Steward. Rev. M. R. Harned, Present Pastor. Paid last year for pastoral support, \$100; and for benevolences, \$50.

Cumming, located on the Chicago Great Western Railway, was laid out by Frazier Callison in 1888.

The first house was built by George Bowers. A. E. Cross was the first merchant.

ORILLIA.

Orillia, a station on the Chicago Great Western Railway, was laid out in 1887, on land belonging to James McLain, who was one of the early settlers of Linn township, locating there in 1852, on government land.

Station Agent: J. Rockefeller.

General Store and Implements: J. Rockefeller.

Postmaster: J. Rockefeller. One rural route established in 1902.

J. L. Miller: Stock Dealer. Ships about fifty car loads of cattle per year.

M. E. CHURCH.

The Orillia M. E. church was formerly called Pleasant Ridge, and was organized in 1873 with John Thompson and wife, Hiram Baker and wife, M. A. Bently and wife, Philip Hull and family, Mr. Clark and wife, J. W. McClain and wife as original members. During the pastorate of J. A. Smith the first church building was erected, and dedicated by Bishop E. G. Andrews. The building cost \$1,500. There is a Ladies' Aid Society and a Sunday school connected with the church. Current expenses last year, \$60; benevolences, \$75; ministerial support, \$200. The church is being repaired at the present time, and will shortly be reopened. Present pastor, J. D. O'Dell. A large number of pastors have served this society, among whom have been some of the ablest in the Des Moines conference.

OTTER TOWNSHIP.

Otter township is the same as township 75, north of range 23, west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Township Trustees: Jos. Chumbley, Indianola; Sherman Guy, Milo; William Clark, Indianola.

Township Clerk: Fred O. Nutting, Indianola.

Township Assessor: Elbert Woods.

Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund, none.

Trustees Road Report:

Cash on Hand January 1st, 1907	\$.54
Received From County Treasurer	1,082.89
	<hr/>
	\$1,083.43
Paid for Labor and Material	\$1,074.79
Balance on Hand	8.64
	<hr/>
	\$1,083.43

The following is condensed from the county superintendent's report of the public schools for Otter township, for the year ending July 1st, 1907.

Otter township has eight independent rural school districts and eight school buildings valued at \$5,250. School was maintained on an average of seven and one-half months during the year. One male teacher was employed at a compensation of \$37.90 per month, and seventeen female teachers were employed at an average compensation of \$31.20 per month. There were two hundred and twenty-one persons of school age in the district, and an average attendance of one hundred and fourteen. Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, \$2.53.

Otter township received its name from that very interesting little animal—

the otter. To the people of today, it seems almost incredible that the otter was an inhabitant of this part of the country. But the old settlers aver that there is no mistake, that the little animal really occupied a place in Otter township in considerable numbers. As a fur producer it has no superior in this region. The otter is very choice in its food, subsisting almost entirely on fish. It catches a fish, brings it to land, takes the fish between its forepaws, begins at the head and proceeds to devour toward the tail, rarely, if ever, eating the tail. The reason that present day people are somewhat skeptical in reference to the otter ever having been a resident of this part is, feeding as it does upon fish, it usually burrows in the vicinity of large streams. Perhaps there was a sufficient amount of fish in Otter creek and South river to justify a colony of them to make Otter township its headquarters. The Otter spends a considerable part of its time in play. Selecting a suitable place—a steep hill-side, it slides down and walks back and slides down again, and thus continues the sport. Ages before the Canadian young people engaged in tobogganing, the otter had enjoyed the sport in all continents, for it is a world-wide settler. It is well that its name should be preserved in the name of one of Warren county's townships. The names of towns and places are not only significant and serve to designate and give individuality, but often are historical and perpetuate a historical item in a way that cannot otherwise be done. So Otter township will ever bring to mind the wild, timorous, little animal, so rich in fur-bearing as to be sought by people of all regions.

Otter township is drained by Otter creek, which runs through the entire township from south to north, and by South river flowing through its northern portion. There is some rough land in this township, but the most of it lays well. It contains many choice farms. Originally there were considerable quantities of native timber in this township, but the woodman's axe has not left much of it. No coal mines have been developed in this township. The Indianola and Chariton railway branch curves into this township for a short distance. There are no villages in the township. In an early day Hammondsburg, in this township, bid fair to be a prosperous town, but when the railroad was built and Milo located, a large part of Hammondsburg was moved to the Milo site. A small portion of Milo is in Otter, so that the people of this township have the advantages of the town of Milo. The northwest corner of Otter is within a mile of Indianola, and Ackworth station is within two miles of the township, thus transportation facilities for the people of this region are fairly good. Levi Hollingsworth, the Baleses, R. M. Hightower and Alfred Clark were the first settlers in Otter township. R. M. Hightower came in the spring of 1846, and lived for more than a generation on the same farm. According to his statement, there were but three families in the county south of the "strip" when he settled in Otter township; these three families lived north of Sandyville. Mr. Hightower voted at the first election held in the county at the Ginder schoolhouse east of Ackworth. He helped to organize the township, and did his part in the development of the county. Alfred Clark came about the same time and settled in section 11, and entered his land when it came into market, and

still resides upon it. Ellen Graham Richardson, a daughter of James and Mary Graham, was born in this township, in 1849. There were several other births in the township earlier than hers.

The Christian Union church in Hammondsburg, was organized October 10, 1889, with twenty members. The church building was erected in 1874, repaired in 1890 at a cost of \$400. There is a Sunday school in connection with this church. The current expenses of the church are about \$150. At present there are seventy members. The following pastors have served this church: C. G. Hollingsworth, one year; Joseph Griffin, one year; K. D. Wolf, one year; W. D. Pond, four years; C. S. Fair, seven years; Andrew Dorrel, three years; N. D. Gordon, one year.

There is a Methodist Episcopal church, called Brown's Chapel, located on section 19, in this township. At present there is a membership of eighty-five. This church sustains an interesting Sunday school; W. F. Butler, superintendent.

PALMYRA TOWNSHIP.

Palmyra township is immediately south of Richland and Allen townships.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justice of the Peace: H. E. Woods, Palmyra.

Township Trustees: Richard Butcher, Indianola; E. E. Gardner, Indianola; T. J. Nicholls, Palmyra.

Township Clerk: J. A. Morris, Carlisle.

Township Assessor: William Dillon.

Warrants Drawn on the Poor Fund:

Food and Clothing	\$192.89
House Rent and Fuel	9.00
Medical Aid	10.00
Burial Expenses	11.50
	<hr/>
	\$223.39

Trustees Road Report:

Cash on Hand January 1st, 1907	\$ 129.57
Received From County Treasurer	886.73
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	\$1,016.30
Paid for Labor and Material	\$ 839.22
Balance on Hand	177.08
	<hr/>
	\$1,016.30

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's report of the public schools for Palmyra township, for the year ending July 1, 1907.

Palmyra township has six independent rural school districts with a school house in each district, the total value of which is \$3,400. School was maintained seven and one-half months during the year. There were eleven females employed at an average compensation of \$33.50 per month. There are one hundred and ninety-seven persons of school age in the districts. The average attendance during the year is one hundred and ten. The average cost of tuition per month for each pupil is \$2.05.

PALMYRA INDEPENDENT DISTRICT.

Palmyra has one school building of two rooms valued at \$1,400, and maintains school nine months of the year. It employs one male teacher as a compensation of \$46.00 per month, and one female teacher at a compensation of \$40.00 per month. There are sixty persons of school age in the district; average attendance, forty-three. Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, \$1.80.

Palmyra township in boundary, is one of the most irregular in the county. The townships in the north half of the county, excepting the two western, are all irregular in boundary. A student looking on the map can conceive of no reason why the boundaries have been fixed as they are. Perhaps the first settlers who determined these boundaries, had good and sufficient reasons for the same, which have not been handed down to the present generation. Palmyra township contains as many good farms and as little waste land as any township in the county. It has long been noted for its excellent farm improvements, and for the fine herds of blooded cattle, owned by the farmers. Some of these herds are not only equal to any in the state, but to any in the west. The farms are generally well improved and are in an excellent state of cultivation. The history of Palmyra township begins with the history of the county. Part of it was in the "strip" about which so much has already been said. It was settled by white men while this part of the country was still in the hands of the Indians. William Mason located in this township in 1845, and it is generally conceded that he plowed the first furrow in Warren county. The Myricks, Henry James, Obadiah Higby and the Farleys were among the early settlers. Matt Farley was born near Palmyra, November 10, 1846, and was one of the first white children born in the county. There is no railroad in this township, and but one village, Palmyra. The town of Palmyra was laid out by John Farley and J. F. Moorman.

Directory: H. E. Woods, variety store; W. R. Schooler, general store; G. C. Gillette, blacksmith; J. E. Reed and J. D. Blake, physicians; James Myrick, harness shop; Silas Igo, auctioneer. The people of Palmyra get their mail on a route from Carlisle. The township is without a postoffice.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the spring of 1852, John Kitchell organized a class of Methodists, composed of the following members: John Kitchell, Esther Kitchell, Lucy Ann Kitchell, Sylvester Farley, Elizabeth Farley, Jane Farley, Lucinda Paul, Eri W. Fonts, Filethe Fonts, Phebe Fonts, Smith Parker, Mary Parker and Lucinda Lundy. John Kitchell, class leader. Eri Fonts, steward. The religious services

were held in the schoolhouse. The first board of trustees were: E. W. Fonts, John Kitchell, Sylvester Farley, John Morris and Michael Laverty. E. L. Briggs was the first pastor. In a short time there were added to this class seventeen members. The first church building was commenced in 1855, and completed in the early part of 1856. In fourteen years it became necessary to have a church of larger dimensions. In 1870 the present church building was erected with a seating capacity of 500. For many years it was the largest church in Warren county.

FRIENDS' CHURCH.

The first Friends' church in Palmyra township was organized about the year 1849; one among the first religious organizations in the county. The constituent members were: Thomas Rees and family, Robert Rees and family, Solomon Kight and family, A. Johnson and family, Charles Hinshaw and family. Rhodema Newlin and husband were pastors of this church in an early day. The first church building was erected in 1849. It was a log building, erected by the members of the church and the neighbors, and was used for both school and church purposes. Later a frame building was erected and paid for by subscriptions, and this building was also used for both school and church purposes. Later, another church building has been erected by a branch of the Friends' church, known as the Progressives.

Philo G. C. Merrill of Palmyra township, was a member of the senate in the Tenth General Assembly, and John H. Miller, who still resides in the township, represented Warren county in the Twenty-sixth General Assembly.

LODGE.

The Palmyra Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F., was organized in October, 1867, with fourteen charter members. Present officers: Walter Tallboy, N. G.; Samuel Garrett, V. G.; D. A. Craig, Treasurer; G. Epps, Secretary; J. W. Bruce, Warden. Present membership, twenty-nine.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Richland township is the northeast township in the county, and is bounded on the north by the Des Moines river; on the west by Allen and Palmyra townships; on the south by Union township; and on the east by Marion county.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justices of the Peace: W. H. Robertson, Carlisle; Earnest Shepherd, Hartford.

Township Trustees: A. Myrick, Ford; Geo. Patterson, Carlisle; Sanford Wilson, Hartford.

Constable: E. W. Canady, Carlisle.

Township Clerk: Ed Owens, Hartford.

Township Assessor: W. W. Guinn.

Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund.

Food for clothing	\$122.40
Medical Aid	206.25
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	\$328.65

Trustees Road Report.

Cash on hand January 1, 1907	\$.39
Received from County Treasurer	863.02
Received from A. W. Freel	2.25
	<hr/>
	\$865.66
Paid for labor and material	\$812.42
Balance on hand	53.24
	<hr/>
	\$865.66

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's Report of the Public Schools for Richland township for the year ending July 1, 1907.

HARTFORD GRADED SCHOOL.

The independent district of Hartford has one school building of two rooms, valued at \$1,100. It maintains a school for eight months of the year. There was one male teacher employed, at a salary of \$40 per month; and one female teacher, at a salary of \$32.50 per month. There are sixty-seven persons of school age in the district. The average attendance for the year forty-six; average cost of tuition per pupil per month \$1.57.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP SUB-DISTRICTS.

Richland township has nine sub-districts with a schoolhouse in each, the total value, \$2,675. The schools taught in the year average eight months. There were four male teachers employed, at an average salary of \$32.55 per month; and fourteen female teachers, at an average salary of \$31.24 per month. There are two hundred and eighteen persons of school age in the township sub-districts. The average attendance, one hundred and five; average cost of tuition per pupil per month, \$2.87.

Richland township is one of the smaller townships in the county, containing less than thirty-six sections. It is the northeast township of the county, the first settled, contained probably more timber than any other township in the county. Indeed, if the timber had been properly husbanded, it would have been sufficient to supply the wants of the entire county. It was in this township that the Government saw-mill was erected by Captain Allen and John D. Parmelee, and here the first destruction of Warren county timber began that was so ruthlessly carried forward until the native timber has almost entirely disappeared. There were groves of magnificent walnut trees. Some of them were made into rails, and some sawed into boards, and the large limbs were left to rot or be burned on the ground. Many of those trees would today be worth \$100 each possibly more, but they are gone. On the hills there were beautiful oak trees.

the value of which now could hardly be estimated, but they too have gone the way of all the earth. Richland township was a part of the "strip," and enjoyed the distinction of belonging to Polk county for about seven years. Every student of the past of Warren county can but regret the careless manner in which the large groves of excellent timber in Richland township were disposed of and the little profit that was derived from them. As has been elsewhere mentioned, John D. Parmelee was the first permanent settler in the county, and in this township took up his abode in 1843, and remained until 1860 when he went farther west. The first settlement in Richland township dates back to the days of the Indians. Several men were able to get across the line and make claims before the Indians retired, although such enterprises were strictly forbidden by the government. Others slipped across the line and selected their claims and were ready to rush in and take possession as soon as the day for the Indians' departure had arrived. Uriah Dodson was among the enterprising settlers who came in 1845 to take a claim. This was about six weeks before the time for the departure of the Indians. He forded the Middle river near the Parmelee mill and reached the top of the bluff where he could get a good view of the surrounding country, and expressed himself well satisfied and that he would set his stake there and claim it for his future residence. Moving a little farther on he saw smoke rising from a log cabin, which was already occupied by George Leslie, who had been building bridges for the government, and like Parmelee, had got in on a permit before the expiration of the Indians' time. It was near the mill site where William Mason broke the first prairie land in Warren county on the claim of Mr. Parmelee. Amos and William Freel were early settlers, also Newton Guthrie. J. D. Hartman and many others came in as early as 1846. It is now believed that L. N. Fouts taught the first school in Richland township, in a log cabin. Newton Guthrie and J. D. Parmelee were the first to enter their lands as soon as opportunity was given in 1848. Richland township has furnished more legislators than any other township in the county. William M. Marshman was senator in the Eleventh General Assembly. Mark A. DaSheill was senator in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth General Assemblies, and represented Warren county in the Twelfth General Assembly while a resident of Hartford. C. L. Anderson represented Warren county in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second General Assemblies. Newton Guthrie represented Warren county in the Ninth General Assembly, and also in the Extra Session.

HARTFORD.

John D. Hartman (the father of Indianola's present mayor) laid out the town of Hartford in 1849. The postoffice was established in 1859, Dr. J. Huff being the first postmaster. The first house was built in 1850.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS.

M. M. Barr, general store. L. B. Nunnally, general store. W. Cheeney, hardware. A. Badgley, jewelry. Findlay Shepperd, postmaster. F. Nichols,

barber shop. Carl Noe, blacksmith. E. C. Sturman, physician. The first Sunday school was organized at Hartford in 1849 with Daniel Smith as superintendent.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist church was organized April, 1853. The following list of charter members shows that Charles McKay was among them: E. D. Taylor, A. J. Duncan, O. C. Hancock, James Duncan, Charles McKay, S. V. R. James, J. H. Terwilleger, Margaret Duncan, Louisa Jane Duncan, Susan Taylor, Margaret Hartman, Julia A. Hancock. This society was organized by B. B. Arnold, moderator, and H. Wyatt, clerk. B. B. Arnold was the first pastor. The first church building was erected in 1858. The building was sold about a year ago. But ten members remain.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church was organized in a schoolhouse in 1854 with the following members: Uriah Dodson and wife, James Talbott and wife, Amos Mattock and wife, Clark Badgley and wife, Henry Stonebunner and wife, Martha Carey and Mrs. Ray. The first pastor was James Hill, and the next P. T. Russell. A schoolhouse was built east of Hartford, known as Brown's schoolhouse, to which the Christian church gave \$100 and was allowed to use the schoolhouse for church purposes. The Christian church at Swan met with them, making a strong society. In 1868 the present church building was erected in Hartford at a cost of \$1500. S. J. Mathewson is pastor. Present membership one hundred. This church has a flourishing Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

William Henry Kelly, pastor. Present membership one hundred. Congregational expenses \$750. Benevolences raised last year, \$80. The Sunday school has an enrollment of seventy members, and the Ladies Industrial Society fifty, and the Junior Endeavor Society twenty members. This has long been recognized as an influential and prosperous church.

M. E. CHURCH.

Hartford was the head of the first Methodist Episcopal circuit established in this part of the country. John W. Teas was appointed pastor of the Three Rivers Mission in 1849, and took up his head-quarters at Hartford. His circuit embraced Warren and Madison counties and a part of Polk county, and was called the Three Rivers Mission. A parsonage was built at Hartford and occupied for several years by Methodist preachers. A small church building was erected and served a good purpose for many years.

LODGES.

YOEMEN.

Three Rivers Homestead No. 323, was organized August 3, 1899 with twenty-four charter members. G. E. Shupe, Foreman. F. E. Morris, M. of A. Mary Cutlip, Correspondent. It now has thirty members.

I. O. O. F.

Hartford Lodge No. 507, I. O. O. F. was organized in 1856, and was re-chartered in October, 1894 with five members. It now has a membership of forty. W. H. Cain, N. G. Homer Hull, V. G. I. G. Badgley, Sec. A. L. Putnam, Treasurer.

G. A. R.

This post was organized in 1883 with forty-three charter members. Henry Cain, Commander. Ira Parker, Adjutant. S. M. Quinn, Quartermaster. J. H. Miller, Chaplain. Geo. Haworth, S. V. Com. Present membership twelve.

A. F. & A. M.

Hartford Lodge 83, A. F. & A. M. Present officers, Guy Coon, W. M. John Beitzel, S. W. J. A. Morris, J. W. J. F. Sherman, Sec. A. L. Putnam, Treasurer. Present membership sixty-five. Meets on Saturday night on or before the full moon.

FORD.

Perry Furrow, general store. Mart Ray, railway station agent. Perry Furrow, postmaster. Ford is located on the Des Moines and Knoxville branch of the C. B. & Q. railway system, which road crosses the township from west to east.

SQUAW TOWNSHIP.

Squaw township is the same as township 74 north of range 24 west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justice of the Peace: W. C. Conrad, New Virginia.

Township Trustees: John A. Murphy, Indianola; W. G. Davidson, New Virginia; George McIntosh, New Virginia.

Constable: John W. Sams, New Virginia.

Township Clerk: George M. Van Patten, New Virginia.

Township Assessor: George Hagen.

Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund:

Food and clothing	\$ 29.85
Medical aid	29.00
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	\$ 58.85

Trustees Road Report:

Cash on hand January 1, 1907	\$ 9.70
Received from County Treasurer	860.69
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	\$870.39
Paid for labor and material	\$816.18
Balance on hand	54.21
	<hr/>
	\$870.39

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's Report of the Public Schools for Squaw township for the year ending July 1, 1907.

Squaw township has nine sub-districts with a schoolhouse in each, valued at \$4,300. It maintains an average of seven months school in the year. There were employed five male teachers, at an average salary of \$35.57 per month; and fifteen female teachers, at an average salary of \$30.85 per month. There are two hundred seventy-five persons of school age in the township. The average attendance is one hundred and sixty-one. The average cost of tuition per pupil per month \$1.94.

Squaw township brings us again into Indian vocabulary. The word squaw signifies female or woman among the tribes of the Algonkin family, and is the dearest of all words to the Indian braves. Squaw township was a favorite haunt of the Indians. After they evacuated this part of the country, groups of them returned to Squaw township to look at the scenes with which they were familiar in former days. The Indian is a sentimentalist, he delights in reminiscences and possesses a most excellent memory. The principal stream in Squaw township is called Squaw Creek, and there is another creek in the township, namely Papoose Creek. That brings forward the Indian again. Papoose signifies baby, and there are no babies in all the world more attractive than Indian babies. To see a score of squaws marching in single file each with a papoose in a haversack on her shoulders, is a sight worth remembering. The bright-eyed squaw with her long black hair, carrying a delightful little papoose, is really worth remembering. In an early day, before the railways were built, there was a stage line from Indianola to Osceola. The half-way station between these two points was in Squaw township near where the village of Medora is now situated. That half-way station was a point of considerable interest in those days. Stage horses were changed at that point, and dinners were served, and an air of business prevailed all around. This station with all that was connected with it was abandoned when the railways came. There is no railroad in Squaw township: to those who love the bustle and stir of the railway station, it makes Squaw town-

ship undesirable; but to the farmer who loves rural life and cares nothing for the hum-drum of business, Squaw township is a desirable locality. The land is somewhat broken, but in the township there are many good farms. It is well adapted to stock raising, which is largely the proper method of farming in Warren county. The old idea that corn is the only profitable crop is or ought to be obsolete. Corn requires too much labor. Each ear must be husked by human hands, for human skill has never been able to invent a successful corn-husking machine.

J. Hackney was the first settler in Squaw township. He settled on section 10 in 1848, and made considerable improvements, but later sold his improvements and sought a newer country. After 1852, the township settled rapidly. There is but one village in this township, Medora, which was laid out and named by Charity D. Rice in 1870. There are two general stores in the village, the one kept by Burgess and Son, and the other by H. H. Himstreet. C. C. Taggart and Fred Foster, blacksmiths.

CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

There is a Presbyterian church building at present unoccupied.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The Methodist Episcopal church has a membership of eighty-six. Harry Lyon is the Superintendent of the Sunday school. Mrs. Joe Burgess is the president of the Epworth League.

COUNTRY CHURCHES.

The Medford M. E. church maintains a Sunday school, superintended by Mary Davidson, and also an Epworth League.

Plainview M. E. church has a membership of forty one. Mrs. John Murphy is Sunday school superintendent.

The Mt. Tabor M. E. church was organized March 1855, with a membership of twenty-eight. The following have served this church as pastors: Wm. Butts, Wm. Pring, John Reynolds, Henry Hadley, George and John Conrad, Enoch Woods, Archibald Murphy, D. B. Clary, D. Thompson, John Hestwood, Michael Sheets, Joseph Knots, Joshua Smith, George Clammer, M. R. Harnard, Adam Kern, Arthur Barton, W. C. Smith, E. Voorhees, M. R. Stryker, H. C. Preston, C. A. Fassett, J. D. DeTarr.

The first church building was erected in 1874 and dedicated on the fourth day of July, and cost nineteen hundred dollars. The society has a membership of thirty-six. It maintains a Sunday school, Epworth League and Ladies' Aid Society.

LODGES.

I. O. O. F.

Medora Lodge No. 681, I. O. O. F., was organized October 17, 1901, with five charter members. It now has a membership of thirty-five. Alexander Sanders, N. G.; C. Deskins, V. G.; J. W. Matthews, Secretary; J. P. Burgess, Financial Secretary.

YOEMEN.

Medora Homestead No. 676, was organized May 8, 1901, with nineteen charter members. It now has a membership of fifteen. C. C. Taggart, Foreman; H. H. Himstreet, Correspondent.

M. W. A.

Medora Camp No. 9343, M. W. A. was organized March 7, 1901, with twelve charter members. Its present membership is thirty-five. C. C. Edgerton, adviser; Alex. Williamson, clerk.

COOL.

J. L. Graham conducts a general store, J. H. Moore, physician.

The Christian Union church was organized November 11, 1893, with the following members: Elizabeth Morris, Maude Butler, Sarah Goodrich, Rebecca Coatney, Lizzie Hess, Ella R. King, Anna R. New, Lizzie Disney, L. A. Disney, Lucy New, Etta New, W. B. Disney. The following pastors have served this church: Rev. Quick, Joe, Griffin, Charlie Hollingsworth, Nathan Eveland, N. D. Gordon, C. W. Reed. The present membership is fifty-six. Horace Wallace is Sunday school superintendent. The church building was erected in 1894 at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union township is bounded on the north by Richland and Palmyra townships, on the east by the county line, on the south by Belmont township and on the west by Lincoln township.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Township Trustees: J. E. Frank, Sandyville, J. W. Batten, Pleasantville, C. O. Stacy, Sandyville.

Justice of the Peace: V. N. Carpenter, Sandyville.

Constable: J. B. Putnam, Ackworth.

Township Clerk: C. W. Sandy, Sandyville.

Township Assessor: A. E. Frank.

Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund.

Medical aid	\$ 15.25
Trustees Road Report.	
Cash on hand January 1, 1907	\$ 476.51
Received from County Treasurer	1018.95
	<hr/>
	\$1495.46
Paid for labor and material	\$ 916.19
Balance on hand	579.27
	<hr/>
	\$1495.46

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's report of the Public Schools for Union township for the year ending July 1, 1907.

Union township has five independent rural school districts and five school-houses valued at twenty-six hundred dollars. An average of seven months of school was maintained in the township for the year. One male teacher was employed at a salary of \$43.20 per month. Ten female teachers were employed at an average salary of \$31.14 per month. There are one hundred and sixty-three persons of school age in the district; average attendance during the year seventy-six. Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, \$2.34.

SANDYVILLE—INDEPENDENT DISTRICT.

Sandyville has one schoolhouse of two rooms, valued at fifteen hundred dollars. It maintained school eight months during the year and employed one male teacher at a salary of \$43.00 per month and two female teachers at an average salary of \$32.73 per month. There are thirty-nine persons of school age in the district; average attendance, twenty-nine. Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, \$2.47.

Union township was settled in the early history of Warren county by a very enterprising class of farmers, who came from Ohio and Indiana. It is an excellent township of land. There is a divide that is not excelled for beauty in the country. The north part of the township is drained by South river; and the south part by Coal creek and other tributaries of White Breast. The natural appearance of the land in its virgin state was very attractive. The soil is good; the water is good, and the topography of the country is not excelled anywhere in the county. There is but one village, Sandyville, in this township; and it is not as prosperous as it once was, because there is no railroad in the township; and after railroads were established, the villages that were considerable distance from a railroad ceased to improve. When farmers go to town, they want to go to a railroad point. The settlers early gave attention to schools and churches. There is no place in this part of Iowa where the farming community have more generally prospered than in Union township. They have given attention to both grain raising and stockraising. All of the first settlers who remained on their farms became prosperous, well to do, happy and contented. The township being one of the east tier of townships in the county, many of the inhabitants go to Pleasantville and Knoxville to trade.

W. G. Sandy and J. M. Blanchard were the first settlers in Union township. They entered their land in 1848 when the land was first put on the market. D. A. Felter and Philip Lambert were also early settlers.

Sandyville was laid out by W. J. Sandy in 1851. J. W. Sherman erected the first house. In 1855 the first store was opened by James Stafford and J. Moorman.

Directory. E. S. Heiney, general store; Hicks & Sutton, general store; Will Greene, barber; J. A. Greene, restaurant; Joseph Knox, blacksmith; M. D. Riddle, physician.

The postoffice was abolished about a year ago and the people receive their mail on a rural route from Ackworth.

Sandyville was incorporated in 1905. The present city officers are, Joseph Knox, Mayor; Dr. M. D. Riddle, Clerk; Charles Carpenter, Treasurer; Elmer McRae, Marshal; James Brown, Bert Stone, E. Stanley, Elias Hicks, Henry Bassett and James Greene, Councilmen.

CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN.

The Christian church was organized over fifty years ago. A very comfortable church building has been erected, which was destroyed by the cyclone of July 4, 1876. The society was reorganized about 1890. The present building was erected in 1892 at a cost of \$1,600. The present membership is seventy-five. A flourishing Sunday school and a Ladies Aid Society are well maintained.

METHODIST.

The first society of Methodists was organized in 1867 consisting of seven members. In 1873 they purchased a small church building of the "Seven Day Adventists" in which they worshiped until 1898, when the old building was wrecked and the present structure erected at a cost of \$1,200. A Sunday school and Epworth League are maintained. R. G. Vanatta is the present pastor.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Otterbien United Brethren Church. Early in 1850, regular preaching was established in the home of T. J. Sinnard; later a log schoolhouse was erected in the community in which religious services were held. A society of United Brethren was organized by Rev. Corbin, which was finally disbanded because of deaths and removals, but was reorganized in 1878, by Rev. J. H. Young. The constituent members were, S. A. Gose and wife, D. C. Pearson and wife, Richard Pearson and wife, Aaron Reeves and wife, Samuel Hagan and Alice Pearson. The present membership is twenty-five. A large number of pastors have served this society, some for a shorter, some for a longer period. In 1884, the society erected a commodious church on the corner of S. A. Gose's farm in section 2 in

Union township. At present the society is supplied with regular preaching once in two weeks. Mrs. Henry Thompson is the superintendent of an excellent all-the-year-around Sunday school.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in an early day. The church building was erected in 1855 at a cost of \$1,500. A. F. Ferguson is the present pastor. A good Sunday school is superintended by John Glasgow. The church maintains a prosperous Missionary Society. Some of the leading men of the denomination have been connected with this society.

LODGES.

A. F. & A. M.

Sandyville Lodge No. 190, A. F. & A. M. was organized in the year 1872, with seven charter members. It now has a membership of twenty-two. The meetings are on Saturday night on or after full moon.

I. O. O. F.

I. O. O. F. No. 298 of Sandyville was organized in 1874, with fifteen members. It now has a membership of sixty-four, with the following officers: J. W. Parker, N. G.; William Pervill, V. G.; J. F. Baugh, Secretary; E. S. Heiney, Treasurer. Meetings are held Thursday night of each week.

REBEKAH.

Rebekah Lodge No. 357 of Sandyville, was organized in 1903, with fourteen members. There is now a membership of thirty-five, with the following officers: Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, N. G.; Mrs. Putnam, V. G.; Mrs. Goss, Secretary; Mrs. Greene, Treasurer. Meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

VIRGINIA TOWNSHIP.

Virginia township is the same as township 74 north of range 25 west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa.

Virginia is the southwest township of the county and the last one settled. The early settlers in central Iowa clustered around Fort Des Moines and pushed out from that point. Naturally the north part of Warren county was settled first. Richland township was settled by J. D. Parmelee in 1843, hence we see that the northeast township in the county was the first settled and the southwest the last. The township was named Virginia because a large portion of the early settlers came from Virginia. George Richards took up his residence in Virginia township in May, 1853, but it seems quite certain that William Conner settled in

the township in 1852, and built a cabin. Abraham Felton was an early settler. Thomas Proudfoot and his sons, together with the Reeds and Knottses were early settlers. One reason for the delay in settling this township was the scarcity of timber. South river is the largest stream in the township. The land is partly rough, yet some of it lays well. It is adapted to hay and bluegrass, consequently the farmers from the beginning have engaged in stock raising. There is one railroad in the township, the Des Moines and Osceola branch of the C. B. & Q. system, a road for tortuosity not equaled in the state. It enters the township on the west, south of the center, meanders to the north until it reaches the center of the township and then turns south. The people of this township have prospered about as well as those of the other townships. The early settlers were a good class of people and gave much attention to moral and intellectual improvement. Many of the young people have sought and obtained a college education. The present prices of land vary from \$50 to \$100 per acre. But one citizen of this township, Samuel Irwin, has represented Warren county in the Legislature, he being a member of the Sixteenth General Assembly. The citizens have not been noted for office-seeking but have given attention to business, to the development of the country, to the intellectual and religious culture of the people. The first child born in the township was Hester Felton, daughter of Abraham Felton. Her birth dates June, 1855. The first school was taught by Samantha Sigler in 1857. Joel Mason was the first merchant and erected the first store building. There is one town in this township, New Virginia, which was laid out in the spring of 1856. John Felton, F. H. Reed, Absalom Knotts and Joseph Knotts were the original proprietors. It is now one of the most prosperous towns in the county.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

- Justice of the Peace: L. E. Shane, New Virginia.
- Township Trustees: W. G. Taylor, New Virginia; J. F. Hylton, New Virginia; A. E. Sayre, New Virginia.
- Township Clerk: Theodore Irwin, New Virginia.
- Township Assessor: W. H. Keiser.
- Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund. None.
- Trustees Road Report:

Cash on hand January 1, 1907	\$ 303.24
Received from the County Treasurer	1140.32
Received from poll tax	5.31
	<hr/>
	\$1448.87
Paid for labor and material	\$ 945.29
Balance on hand	503.58
	<hr/>
	\$1448.87

The following is a condensed report of the public schools of Virginia township, taken from the County Superintendent's Report for the year ending July

1, 1907. Virginia has eight independent rural school districts and eight school buildings valued at \$3,850. Thirteen female teachers were employed at an average compensation of \$31.90 per month. An average of seven and three-fourth months of school was held in the districts. There were one hundred and eighty-two persons of school age in the districts with an average attendance of one hundred and nine. Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, \$2.52.

NEW VIRGINIA GRADED SCHOOL.

New Virginia has one school building of three rooms valued at \$6,500. Nine months of school was maintained during the year. One male teacher was employed at a compensation of \$70 per month and two female teachers at an average compensation of \$38.75. There were one hundred and forty-seven persons of school age in the district with an average attendance of ninety-three. Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, \$1.58.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS.

General store, M. M. Van Scoy and A. J. Coltrane; hardware and implements, H. C. Van Scoy; farm machinery, H. M. Mullen; dry goods, groceries and novelties, R. K. McGee; variety store, O. W. Woods; lumber, Leacham Brothers; hardware and implements, W. R. Mitchel; livery barn and feed store, S. D. McClintock; blacksmithing, G. W. Frazier; harness shop, J. R. Stroam; real estate and insurance, W. J. Davidson; painters, L. D. Van Scoy and John Hamilton; P. M. Fee and C. H. Mitchel, physicians; J. A. Ackerman, veterinary; Cottage hotel, Mrs. M. C. Ralston; Hotel Purdue, John Purdue; harness shop, J. Kramer; feed, flour and coal, Zachariah Felton; restaurant, W. D. Vertdz; stock buyers, Coltrane & Freeman, also Thomas Queen; auctioneer, L. E. Frederick; poultry and eggs, John Felton; jewelry, A. L. Freeborn; furniture and undertaking, G. W. Moore; millinery and dressmaking, Mrs. Bolyard and Miss Stickle; O. Stansel, barber shop; drug store, J. H. Wilson; meat market, E. G. Porter & Son; brickyard, with annual output of 100,000 bricks, Kramer; blacksmithing, LeRoy and Harsh; drug store, Edd Coy. The "New Virginian," a weekly paper, was established in 1895, by L. E. Shane, editor and publisher; present subscription five hundred. J. W. Harsh was the first postmaster in New Virginia. J. T. Strock is the present postmaster. There are five rural routes going out from this office. Two were established in 1902 and three in 1903. New Virginia is the most important town on the Des Moines and Osceola branch in Warren county. S. A. Powers is the railway station agent.

New Virginia was incorporated in 1901. The first mayor was H. C. Van Scoy, and J. F. Fulmer was clerk. The present mayor is L. E. Shane, and J. I. Mills, clerk.

CHURCHES.

In June, 1855, Jesse Sherwood, a pioneer Methodist preacher, held a service under a tree in the door yard of John Felton, at the close of which he organized

a society consisting of John Felton and wife, William Reed and wife, Absalom Sayres and wife, Julia Knotts, Matilda Strock and Nancy Felton. After this there were regular preaching services in the neighborhood. The first M. E. church building was erected in New Virginia during the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Knotts in 1863, at a cost of \$2500. The first parsonage was erected in 1875, during the pastorate of Geo. Clammer. In 1903, during the pastorate of J. L. Boyd, a new brick church was erected at a cost of \$8000, and dedicated by L. B. Wickersham. In 1906, during the pastorate of L. B. Carpenter, a new parsonage was erected costing \$2200. A plat of two acres of land is owned by the society and occupied by the church and parsonage. The present membership of the church is two hundred and twenty. A. J. Irwin is Sunday school superintendent. The school has an enrollment of one hundred and fifty. Fred Foreman is president of the Epworth League. Mrs. W. G. Frazier is president of the Ladies Aid Society. This church pays annually \$700 for pastoral support, \$240 for benevolences, \$50 for Sunday school expenses and \$200 for incidental expenses. The following pastors have served this charge: A. Lawback, J. R. Cary, Samuel Jones, Joseph Knotts, John Hestwood, John Daley, M. Sheets, A. J. Smith, George Clammer, A. Murphy, M. R. Harned, W. C. Smith, H. C. Preston, Elliot Voorhees, M. S. Stryker, B. A. Fassett, A. E. Slothower, J. D. DeTarr, J. I. Farley, J. C. Hall, C. H. Flesher, J. L. Boyd, A. E. Foutch and L. B. Carpenter.

The Christian church was organized in 1894 with twenty-five members, and erected a church building at a cost of \$1000 during the pastorate of H. F. Morrison. E. E. Stringfellow is the present pastor, and the society now numbers one hundred and eight. Miss Gertie Wilson is the Sunday school superintendent, and the school has an enrollment of seventy. Mrs. L. A. Stansel is the president of the Ladies Aid Society. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is presided over by Miss Gertie Wilson, and the junior society is superintended by Miss Linnie Moore. This church pays \$300 annually for pastoral support, Sunday school expenses \$30, benevolences \$50, incidental expenses \$25.

The German Baptist Dunkard Brethren was organized in 1870 with the following members: Joseph Schutt, Sallie Black, John Field and wife, T. J. Thomas and wife, Eliza Keffer and William Goosbeck. For fifteen years the society held its services in the schoolhouses. In 1891 the present church building was erected at a cost of \$1000. The present pastor is Sadie Gibbons. The present membership twenty-eight. Isaac Thomas, a local minister of New Virginia, is the leading member of this church especially in financial support.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in New Virginia in 1904 with thirty-five members. Fred Foreman president.

LODGES.

A. F. & A. M.

Neophyte Lodge No. 301 was organized June 1871 with I. F. Honnold, N. E. Wilson, D. F. Schultz and others. Present officers, J. H. Fulmer, W. M., H. C. Van Scoy, secretary. This lodge meets every Saturday night on or before the full moon.

Eastern Star was organized October 28, 1897 with Mrs. Ray P. Dean, W. M., and Mrs. E. E. Jones, A. M., and eighteen charter members. The present officers are, Mrs. S. E. Coltrane, W. M., and Theo. Irwin, secretary.

The New Virginia Lodge No. 564, I. O. O. F., was organized October 19, 1893, with nine charter members. Smith Heaton was the first N. G. This lodge meets on Wednesday night of each week. The present officers are, A. J. Proctor, N. G., L. E. Shane, secretary. It now has a membership of fifty.

The Rebekah Lodge was organized in 1905 with fourteen charter members. Mrs. Mary Coltrane, N. G.

B. A. Y. The New Virginia Homestead Lodge, No. 139, B. A. Y., was organized in 1898 with twenty charter members. The present membership is forty-four. This lodge meets the first and third Saturday nights in each month. Mrs. C. C. Ray, H. F., and L. E. Shane, correspondent.

M. W. A. Bethany Camp, No. 3291, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month. L. D. Foreman, V. C., and George Braucht, clerk.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

In 1894 the Samuel Irwin W. R. C. was organized with twenty-seven members. Mrs. Minnie Sayre, president; Mrs. Mamie Anderson, secretary; present officers, Mrs. L. E. Frederick, president; Mrs. Effie Huckaby, secretary.

The following thrilling incident was published in the Indianola Herald:

LITTLE BREECHES.

A true history of the incident which caused John Hay to write the poem, as told by Solomon Van Scoy, father of the boy who was taken care of by Angels.

There has been so many versions published as to the origin of the poem "Little Breeches" especially since the death of Secretary Hay that we concluded to have our old friend Solomon Van Scoy, the one person of all others knowing all about the incident, tell it in his own way, which he does without us changing a word of his manuscript.

For the information of readers outside of Warren county, we will say that New Virginia is located in the southwest part of the county, about twenty miles from Indianola, and in 1864 was surrounded with but few settlements. The night was intensely dark, and it has always been a mystery as to how Marcus, the four year old child, got into the field and to the cabin, one hundred and forty rods distant from where he was thrown out of the wagon, and how he got into that cabin

when it required the strength and mind of a man to open the door. But Hay explains by saying "Angels," and there the matter rests. It is stated on authority that Rev. Heacock was preaching on the special providences of God, when the incident was told by him in the hearing of John Hay. The following is the letter:

New Virginia, Ia., July 17th, 1905.

(T. T. Anderson.)—Old Friend: Your letter of the 13th received. Will say I was present when "Little Breeches" took his fast ride in March, 1864. There was being held a ministerial association at New Virginia, and at the time, Robt. Clelland, a big hearted man, and a good friend of ours, lived in New Virginia and taught our school. He and his good wife invited Father and Mother Proudfoot and my wife and self to take supper with them. We accepted and went, so I did not unhitch my team from the wagon, but hitched them to the board fence in front of Clelland's house with the hitch reins and intended to stay for preaching; but about meeting time we saw a dark cloud fast coming over from the west, and decided to start for home. I went out and unhitched the team, but while I was unhitching, "Little Breeches" came out and crawled into the wagon and sat down on some hay. By this time, it was getting dark and raining a little. So just as I got the team unhitched, something scared them, and they made a quick turn and I made a grab for the lines, but missed them, then, as the team came around on the turn, I made another grab for the reins, but they were too quick for me. As the wagon passed me I caught the boy by the arm but failed to get him out. The whole thing occurred very quick. Then I ran to the schoolhouse and gave the alarm. Preacher Heacock was just giving out the hymn; the meeting closed in a hurry—no time for doxology or benediction. We soon had all the lanterns in the town and torches, and the preachers and all took a hand in the hunt for "Little Breeches." About a half mile southeast of town we found the team and wagon, with one horse on his back in a deep ditch, the other horse standing on the bank and one front wheel of the wagon down in the ditch. We found the boy's hat about one rod or more in front of the wagon. About one hundred rods farther on, and thirty or forty rods off the road, in a field, stood a log cabin in which Jesse Read had a lot of ewes and lambs to be sheltered from the storm. We traveled around over the prairie in groups in the search, and a few of us went to this old cabin to get boards to make torches; and Jeff Thompson, a young man, climbed up on the house to the gable end and began tearing off boards. Jeff said, "He is here; I hear him call, 'Pa.' " But we all thought he was mistaken. But he said "Pa" again in a low tone. Then we made a rush for the door which was almost closed, and hard to open, but Jesse Read pushed it open and the little fellow was standing on one of the old sleepers that had been left in the cabin, with the ewes and lambs bleating all about him, for the house was about full of them. Jesse Read mounted a horse and took the boy; and in a few minutes had him back to Bob Clelland's and in his Ma's arms. Elder Winings was with us at the house and sang out in the darkness and rain: "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow." Others also joined in the song. It was a touching scene never to be forgotten.

Preacher Heacock told the incident in a sermon in Illinois and Ex-secretary John Hay heard him and wrote the poem, "Little Breeches." The boy's name is

Marcus James Van Scoy, and he was between four and five years old at the time he got his fast ride that dark rainy night. A few years after I kept a flock of sheep and Marcus herded them on the prairie, and I have seen him driving them in with a helpless lamb under each arm. Your obedient servant,

SOL. VAN SCOY.

“LITTLE BREECHES.”

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show;
But I've got a midlin' tight grip, sir,
On the handful o' things I know,
I don't pan out on the prophets,
And free-will and that sort of thing:
But I b'lieve in God and the angels
Ever since one night last spring.
I come into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe come along—
No four-year-old in the country
Could beat him for pretty and strong,
Peart and chippy, and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight—
And I learnt him to chaw tobacker
Just to keep his milk teeth white.
The snow come down like a blanket,
As I passed by Taggert's store,
I went in fer a jug of molasses
And left the team at the door.
They scared at something and started—
I heard one little squall,
And hell-to-split over the prairie
Went team, Little Breeches and all.
Hell-to-split over the prairie;
I was almost frozen with skeer:
But we roused up some torches,
And searched for 'em far and near,
At last we struck horses and wagon,
Snowed under a soft, white mound,
Upset, dead beat—but of little Gabe
No hide nor hair was found.
An' here all hope soured on me,
Or my little fellow-critter's aid—
I jest flopped down on my marrow-bones,
Crutch deep in the snow and prayed.
By this the torches was played out,
And me and Isrul Parr

Went off for some wood to a sheepfold
 That he said was somewhar thar.
 We found it at last, and a little shed
 Where they shut up the lambs at night,
 We looked in and seen them huddles thar,
 So warm, and sleepy, and white,
 And thar sot Little Breeches and chirped,
 As pert as ever you see,
 "I want a chaw of terbacker,
 And that's what's the matter of me."
 How did he git thar? Angels.
 He could never have walked in that storm,
 They jest stooped down and toted him
 To where it was safe and warm,
 And I think that savin' a little child,
 And fotchng him to his own,
 Is a durn sight better business
 Than loafin' around the throne.

—JOHN HAY.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington township embraces the city of Indianola.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justices of the Peace: E. W. Hartman, Indianola. J. R. Howard,
 Indianola.

Constable: T. N. McKenry, Indianola.

Township Assessor: W. K. Crabbe, Indianola.

Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund:

L. E. Hiatt, Committee on Poor	\$ 11.30
Food and Clothing	323.60
House Rent and Fuel	396.55
Medical Aid	112.35
Burial Expense	55.00
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	\$898.80

Washington township was the largest in the county, containing seventy-two sections. Sometime ago, it was divided and the city of Indianola was made to constitute Washington township, and the remainder was named Lincoln township.

WHITE BREAST TOWNSHIP.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Justice of the Peace: W. F. Clevenger, Lacona.

Township Trustees: C. S. Cochran, Lacona; R. A. Goode, Lacona; J. J. Kessler, Lacona.

Township Clerk: R. E. Rogers, Lacona.

Township Assessor: E. E. Johnson.

Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund:

Food and Clothing	\$138.35
House Rent and Fuel	73.84
Medical Aid	5.50
Burial Expense	
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	\$217.69

Trustees Road Report:

Cash on Hand January 1st, 1907	\$ 147.17
Received from County Treasurer	1,125.44
Other Sources	6.35
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	\$1,278.96
Paid for Labor and Material	\$1,209.70
Balance on Hand	69.26
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	\$1,278.96

White Breast township, the southeast township of the county, is drained by White Breast creek. The surface is usually rough and broken; but most of the land is susceptible of cultivation. Indeed, some of the farms in White Breast township are equal to any in the county.

There is considerable coal in this township. The quality is equal to, if not superior, to any in the county. The vein is about two feet thick. An experienced Welsh miner said: "The coal deposits in this part of Iowa are in pockets, or oblong channels, and are usually found near the larger streams. Going out on the divides between the streams, there is seldom, if ever, any coal found, especially none of the first vein; and the first vein in Warren county is seldom more than two feet thick. Approaching the divides, that is moving away from the streams, it gradually becomes thinner until it is finally exhausted. It is the opinion of experienced coal men, that there are other and better veins of coal lying below the first vein, which is the one that is being worked at present."

The chief business of the inhabitants of White Breast township is agriculture, stock raising, grain raising and fruit growing.

Martin and William Willis were the first settlers in White Breast township, arriving in 1846. Henry H. Willis was the first child born in White Breast township, and the fourth born in the county. His birth was March 4,

1847. John W. Oxenrider taught the first school in the township in a log cabin, prior to 1855. The first schoolhouse was erected on the southeast corner of section 28, in 1855, and Mr. Oxenrider was the first teacher to occupy the new schoolhouse. Anderson Willis, who still resides at Lacona, came to the township with his parents in 1846, when but two years of age.

The township was organized in 1851.

The first election was held at the home of John Willis, who was elected justice of the peace; William Willis, clerk; Henry Willis, constable; James Purcell, Joseph Howard and Anderson Willis, trustees.

William Winning, Buck Townsend and a Mr. Henton were among the first settlers.

Rev. Joseph Howard, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, preached the first sermon in the township in the home of Martin Willis, in 1847. Mr. Howard remained for some time in White Breast township, and then went to Marion county.

The first death in the township was the above named William Winning, which occurred in 1846. The next were A. Ulch and Mrs. William Willis.

The Indianola and Chariton branch of the C. B. & Q. system runs nearly through the center, from north to south, of White Breast township, giving the people excellent railroad facilities. This township has been recognized, in that two of its worthy citizens have been chosen to represent Warren county in the legislature, to-wit: John M. Lee was a member of the Fourteenth General Assembly, and William J. Cochran of the Eighteenth.

Lacona, the only railroad station in the township, was laid out by Willis Clevenger and Samuel Myers in 1856.

At the last state census in 1905, it had a population of five hundred and fifty.

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's report of the public schools of White Breast township for the year ending July 1st, 1907.

LACONA GRADED SCHOOL.

Lacona has one school building of four rooms, erected at a cost of three thousand dollars. They employ one male teacher at a salary of \$75.00 per month; and three female teachers at an average salary of \$38.88 per month. The school year consists of nine school months. There are in this district one hundred and fifty-five persons of school age. The average attendance is one hundred and seventeen. The average cost of tuition per month is \$1.47.

White Breast township, outside of Lacona, has nine sub-districts. Each district has a schoolhouse, erected at an average cost of \$544.44. The average number of months taught, seven. One male teacher is employed at a salary of \$33.33 per month; twenty female teachers at an average salary of \$28.32 per month. There are two hundred and fifty-one persons of school age. The average attendance is one hundred and sixteen. The average cost of tuition per month for each pupil is \$1.90.

Lacona was incorporated December 5, 1881.

The following are the municipal officers: A. F. Clevenger, mayor; G. F. Kilden, clerk; W. J. Shupe, treasurer; Otis Cooke, marshal; W. J. Thorn, assessor. Councilmen: Sam Oxenrider, Joe Mills, Charlie Fantz, Elmer Rodgers and D. W. Stanley.

CHURCHES.

The Lacona M. E. church was organized April 13, 1884, by M. A. Castle, an evangelist, with the following members: Robert B. Burnett, class leader; Levi Fisher, steward; Mary Fisher, Ed. Baldwin, Elizabeth Baldwin, S. D. Kirkhart, Amanda Kirkhart, P. P. Steaman, Hattie Steaman, Mary E. Williams, Joseph Purcell, Emily Hayes, Cora Gibbons, Mary Purcell and Phoy Bartman.

The present church building was erected in 1889, and dedicated May 25, 1890; probable cost, \$4,000. Present membership, one hundred and seventy-seven. The following pastors have served this church: S. N. Matheny, 1884; Daniel Lamont and Elmer E. Willey, 1885; Jesse P. Evans and Ed. W. Bartholomew, 1886; Alfred Knoll, 1887; W. B. Cox and Alfred L. Bates, 1888; A. E. Slothower, 1889; Carl Brown, 1890; George H. Bennett, 1891 and 1892; Theo. P. Newland, 1893 and 1894; G. W. McCracken, 1895 and 1896; C. Alfred Carlson, 1897; Roscoe B. Hughes, 1898; Thomas G. Aten, 1899; Samuel Krell, 1900 and 1901; Jas. F. Bingaman, 1902; Frank B. Dunn, 1903; C. C. Wilkins, 1904; A. D. Davis, 1905 and 1906; Louis Smith, 1907.

The Sunday school is in excellent condition, and has an enrollment of one hundred and fifty; W. H. Funk, superintendent. The Epworth League has a membership of thirty; Verna Shupe, president. The Junior League has a membership of twenty; Alice Landis, superintendent. The Ladies' Aid Society has a membership of fifteen; Mrs. J. W. Shupe, president. The current expenses of this church last year were \$800, and \$100 contributed to benevolences.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Was organized May 6, 1888, and their building dedicated December 16, 1888; M. L. Rose, pastor. C. H. Angle and wife, Dr. J. S. Starr, George Hayes and wife, James Lyons and wife and Evaline Starr were among those who organized this church. The parsonage was erected in 1904, at a cost of \$850.00. This church has in active operation a Christian Endeavor Society and a Junior Endeavor Society, and a Ladies' Aid Society. The Bible School is in a prosperous condition, and has a membership of one hundred and thirty.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Under the ministry of Rev. A. McCartney, a United Presbyterian church was organized in Lacona in 1867. This society prospered until it had fifty-one members—erected a neat frame church building, and purchased ten acres of ground for a parsonage, all of which was paid for. Subsequently, because of deaths and removals, the society was so weakened that the members remaining decided to abandon further services, and sold their property.

LACONA BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Hotel: A. J. Rogers, Proprietor.

General Stores: J. A. Payne, E. S. Baker, C. Konrad & Son, Wm. Kessler.

Meat Market: Scott Moon.

Restaurants: Dunshee & Son, F. E. Lott.

Blacksmiths: C. Konrad & Son, Frank Fahrer.

Livery Barns: Halton Bros., J. G. Gray, C. A. Coles.

Jewelry: R. S. Landes.

Railroad Station Agent: J. B. Alter.

Furniture: G. H. Ackors.

Hardware: Shupe Bros., C. L. V. Shupe.

Harness and Buggies: Lewis Hoffman.

Lumber: Stewart & Co., Keve Lumber Co.

Barber Shops: J. C. Jenkins, C. O. Shupe.

J. C. Jenkins, C. O. Shupe.

Elevator: Wm. McKinley.

Lacona Ledger: Mrs. Lottie M. Rodgers, Editor.

Poultry and Eggs: E. S. Chittenden.

Contractors: Parkins & Lyons, C. C. Clevenger & D. M. Cornell, R. E. Fogle & N. G. Coles.

Horse Buyers: T. H. Murray, Low Goode, Fletcher & Bassett.

Physicians: G. E. Hatfield, W. D. Stumbaugh, Jacob Starr.

Veterinary: H. L. Stewart.

Postmaster: Wm. Thorn.

There are five rural free delivery routes from Lacona, numbers one, two, three and four were established May 1st, 1902; and number five was established January 1, 1906.

J. A. Cleveland, of Lacona, was the first owner of an automobile in Warren county. Four other parties in Lacona now own and use automobiles.

LODGES.

Inter-Ocean Lodge No. 152, A. F. & A. M., was granted a charter June 7, 1860. The name was at that time Newburn Lodge, and the lodge was located at Newburn, being moved to Lacona in 1880, and the name changed in 1882. The present officers are: G. E. Hatfield, W. M.; H. K. Bliss, S. W.; L. A. Byers, J. W.; G. F. Tildon, S. D.; Robert McGee, J. D.; H. M. Wilson, Secretary; R. E. Rogers, Treasurer; C. S. Scott, Tyler; S. F. Moon, S. S.; C. H. Oxenrider, J. S. The present membership is forty, and the lodge meets Tuesday evening on or before the full moon.

I. O. O. F.

Lacona Lodge No. 530. A charter was granted in October, 1891, to R. T. Elson, J. B. Alter, A. J. Higbee, F. D. Goode and C. W. Stanley. The lodge now numbers about seventy members, owns property worth about \$1,500. The present officers are: Loraine Goode, N. G.; Sanford Shields, V. G.; W. F. Clevenger, Secretary; C. W. Stanley, Treasurer.

G. A. R.

G. A. R. Lacona Post No. 309. Was organized sometime about 1888. The present membership is only about sixteen. The present officers are: W. F. Clevenger, Commander; Wm. Humphreys, Adjutant; Simon Beaty, J. V. C.; C. S. Lott, Officer of the Day; A. J. Rodgers, Quartermaster; W. A. Willis, Chaplain.

YOEMEN.

Lacona Homestead No. 114, was organized October 22nd, 1902, with about thirty members. Present officers are: Wm. Oxenrider, Foreman; John Bassett, M. of S.; Carrie Williams, Correspondent; T. M. League, M. of A.; Mrs. John Shupe, Chaplain. Present membership, about sixty-five.

EASTERN STAR.

Olive Chapter No. 269 Order of the Eastern Star, was granted a charter January 9, 1900. The present officers are: Mrs. Carrie Funk, W. M.; H. M. Wilson, W. P.; Mrs. Eva Shupe, A. M.; Mrs. Sadie Goode, Secretary; Mrs. N. B. Gray, Treasurer; Miss Belva Oxenrider, Conductress; Miss Lela Fogle, Assistant Conductress. Meets Tuesday after the full moon.

REBEKAH.

Rebekah Lodge No. 277, was organized in 1896. It now has sixty-four members. Present officers: Julia Shupe, N. G.; Mary Fantz, V. G.; Mrs. C. W. Stanley, Secretary; Mrs. Eva Shupe, Treasurer.

M. W. A.

Lacona Camp, No. 6166, M. W. A., at Lacona, was organized in 1899, with eleven members. The present membership is eighty-three. This lodge meets the second and fourth Saturday evening in each month. The present officers are: V. C., J. J. Kessler; W. A., W. W. Sones; Clerk, L. L. Williams; Banker, R. E. Rodgers; Escort, W. A. Oxenrider; Watchman, A. K. Jones; Sentry, H. R. Kessler; Managers, Harry Bliss, H. M. Wilson and W. J. Shupe.

The following interesting article appeared in the Lacona Ledger:

WHITE BREAST IN 1843.

Interesting sketch of old times by W. A. Willis.

“My father, William Willis, and his brother, Martin Willis, were the first settlers in White Breast township; having made a temporary settlement in the year 1843. They were here again in 1844, and again in 1845, making them possibly the first white men in the county, although Mr. Parmelee is acknowledged to be the first; he also made temporary settlement in the county in 1843.

They removed with their families from Davis county, Iowa, in the year 1846, before I was quite two years old, fifty-three years ago this spring; my uncle and grand-father arriving soon after this, making the first settlement in 1846, in this, White Breast township.

The nearest neighbor we had was on the Des Moines river ten or twelve miles east of where Knoxville is now located. There were also a few settlers in the neighborhood of where Hartford is now located, but neither settlement knew anything of the location of the other, we were, therefore, of no benefit to each other in the way of neighborhood.

During the summer of our first settlement Nicholas Helms came from the settlement Bellfountain, in the east part of Marion county, settling in Dallas township, two miles from our settlement, he believing that he was the only white settler that far west of the Des Moines river. One day soon after, while in pursuit of a deer, he heard persons chopping in the timber west of him, he followed in the direction of the sound, and soon came to where my grand-father and sons were clearing a field. He rejoiced to find he was in a neighborhood, and a warm friendship was kindled from that day, that continued as long as they lived.

The first contracting parties for matrimony were Uncle Fielden Willis to Miss Lucinda Helms, daughter of the above named Helms, which took place the next year, 1847, the license being procured at Oskaloosa, if I am not mistaken. During this year my brother Henry H. Willis, was born on March 4th, being the first child born in the township, and about the fourth in the county. During these years of early settlement, I remember of my father occasionally going with a team of oxen to Missouri to mill, a distance of over one hundred miles.

But during the winter of 1847 and 1848, which was the winter that all of us old settlers remember as the deep snow winter, we grated corn for bread and made hominy during the winter. The snow was nearly four feet deep on the level. I remember during the winter of deep snow that the wolves became so hungry they would catch a pig when my father would be throwing clubs at them. The wild turkeys would come from the timber and eat with the hogs as regularly as we fed. I remember on one occasion my father killed a large gobbler with a club, but it was too lean to eat. I also remember during the deep snow of a man who was caught in the storm in the vicinity of where Afton is now located, and undertook to get back, and if possible find a settlement. He finally came to White Breast creek somewhere in the neighborhood of where Lucas now is, and he traveled down the stream on the ice, trusting to find a cabin, and after four days and nights he heard Eli Myers driving his cattle. He had made, he thought, about the last human effort, pushing his way in the snow. Mr. Myers took him into his cabin and found that he was badly frozen. He said he killed a turkey with his cane during his wanderings and ate it raw. Mr. Myers kept him a few days and then brought him to the home of my grandfather; Uncle Greenbery Willis took him to the next settlement east of Knoxville. I think his home was in Illinois.

The settlers were never too busy to go from three to ten miles to help raise a cabin. A general good feeling existed. There was seldom a lawsuit those days, but if there was one every man went. On one occasion, a certain man swore out a warrant for the arrest of one Isaac Myers, now an honored citizen of Lacona, for assault and battery. It became the duty of father, he being constable, to arrest Isaac, so he repaired to where he was at work in a field, and as they journeyed toward Squire John Willis, two miles east of Lacona, they met the

late E. G. Bartlett. Father deputized Bartlett to assist and told him that he thought he could see it in Isaac's eye that he intended to try to make his escape when he reached the timber. Bartlett also thought he could see that he intended to make an effort to escape, so when they arrived at the timber they peeled bark and tied Isaac's hands behind his back, and tied bark to each arm, and each one holding the bark on either side—my father being on a horse and Bartlett on foot—and in this way they delivered him to his majesty, Squire Willis' court. Every man in the county was already on hand when they arrived. The Squire made an examination of the papers, and said he found no cause for action, and would therefore release the prisoner. I think it was Bartlett who cut the bonds that bound the prisoner. Thus you see in those days they enjoyed sport more than to fine a man for small and trivial offenses.

I remember at another time my father and mother went to Uncle John's to spend the evening, and put us children to bed with orders to go to sleep. During their absence two of our cows got into the cabin and chewed the blankets and quilts that covered us. Not being satisfied with what they had done they got the lid off of a box of clothing, chewing everything that came in their way. Among other things they got hold of a cotton handkerchief that had two twenty dollar gold pieces in it. It was too many for them. They spoiled the handkerchief, but when they struck the gold they spit it out, and from that time to the present I have been in favor of a gold standard.

I will add further that Indians were numerous up and down the stream of White Breast and ever and anon could be seen the blue smoke as it went curling heavenward from their wigwams, or could be heard the war cry of some Camanche brave, or with bow and arrow he would put a stop to the speed of an antelope or deer that was seen scurrying across the hill tops.

I served in the army under Colonel P. P. Henderson, one of the earliest settlers of the county, and am one of four out of fourteen who survived the tortures of a rebel prison. But those days have long since gone. Instead of the smoke and din of battle, we now have the noise and hustle of commerce; instead of the smoke of the wigwams, we see the villages blooming as the rose; and instead of the deer and antelope, we see the cattle on a thousand hills. Let us all be glad for the extremely favorable conditions of today."

WHITE OAK TOWNSHIP.

White Oak township is the same as township 75, north of range 24, west of the 5th P. M. of Iowa.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Township Trustees: C. W. Cox, Indianola; Samuel Speer, Indianola.

Township Clerk: W. O. Friar, Indianola.

Township Assessor: Frank E. Willsey.

Warrants drawn on the Poor Fund: None.

Trustees Road Report:

Cash on Hand January 1st, 1907	\$ 13.41
Received from County Treasurer	906.59
	<hr/>
	\$920.00
Paid for Labor and Material	\$919.42
Balance on Hand .....	.58
	<hr/>
	\$920.00

The following is condensed from the County Superintendent's report of the public schools for White Oak township for the year ending July 1, 1907:

White Oak township has six sub-districts with a schoolhouse in each district, total value, \$5,900. School was maintained during eight months of the year. Two male teachers were employed at an average compensation of \$38.99 per month, and nine female teachers were employed at an average compensation of \$37.63 per month. There were one hundred and eighty-seven persons of school age in the districts, and an average attendance of one hundred and nine. Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, \$2.02.

White Oak township stands by itself in this: it has no village within its borders, and but one church. The people generally have done their trading at Indianola. While this is not the best township in the county, it is by no means the poorest. There are many excellent farms, and judging from the appearance of the farms, the people are as prosperous as any in the county. The land averages well in fertility and is adapted to both grains and grasses. It is believed by some experts that there are large coal interests in this township, but they have never been developed. The township is almost entirely drained by South river. The bottom lands on South river, like those on Middle river and North river, are generally low and are subject to overflows. Throughout the township the land is generally undulating and in some places quite hilly, but averages well. In an early day a part of this township was called "Hoosier Row," owing to the fact that many of the settlers came from the "Hoosier" state. But a more enterprising and public spirited class of people cannot be found in central Iowa, than the inhabitants of White Oak township. It is a little strange that there was no sufficiently ambitious man among the early settlers to engage in town making; but it seems the people were contented to go to the county seat or to other points to do their trading. There are some very large land owners in the township, among them is Harrison Ogle and T. K. Long. The farmers of White Oak township have given large attention to raising fine horses and blooded cattle. They early learned that the prosperous farmer must keep a large part of his land in grass. Some of the leading men of Warren county today, are natives of this township. It is quite noticeable that not only in Warren county, but throughout the state of Iowa, the farmers who have stayed by their farms and used ordinary diligence and industry, have accumulated a competence. The old adage, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," is as applicable today as it ever was; that other saying, "Three moves are equal

to a burnout," contains a practical lesson. Some years crops are poor; other years they are bountiful. The rainy seasons are interspersed with dry seasons. The man who expects continued ideal weather is bound to be disappointed; to take the average season in Warren county, the soil responds to the husbandman's touch in such a measure as to insure prosperity. From the first settlement in White Oak township, the inhabitants have been noted for their high regard of law and good order. Crime and contention have not flourished in this community. No perplexing lawsuits have agitated the people, but good citizenship has been the ideal to which the rising generations have been pointed; and these qualities of character have contributed to the well being of society in all the past history of this people. All lovers of rural life will find White Oak township a desirable place to live, especially is this true since the introduction of the telephone and the free delivery of mails. The northeast corner of this township is within one mile of Indianola, and the west line is within three miles of a railroad; hence, the township is not inconveniently situated so far as a trading point is concerned. James Langley, Andrew Reed, Daniel Braucht and John A. Jamison were among the first settlers in this township. In 1851, the Randolphs, the McClures and the Parks came. The first school was taught in the winter of 1852-53, in a log cabin, by Elijah Bilbo. Mr. Bilbo is now residing in Indianola, a frail, but cheerful old man, waiting patiently for the final summons.

THE PLEASANT HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1852. The Randolphs, the McClures and the Bilbos and others took part in the organization. At first they worshiped in private houses, and later in a schoolhouse. The first pastor was E. L. Briggs, who made his headquarters at Indianola. At an early date this became a very prosperous and interesting society. The society continued to worship in the schoolhouse until 1871, when a church building was erected at a cost of \$2,000 during the pastorate of Michael Sheets. The appointment was sometimes in one circuit and sometimes in another. For the last fifteen years it has been in Spring Hill circuit.

In 1901 the church was rebuilt at a cost of \$2,000. It is a very neat and comfortable building, and answers the purposes for which it was erected. W. O. Friar is the Sunday school superintendent. The Sunday school enrollment is seventy. The current expenses of the Sunday school, \$30. The Epworth League has an enrollment of twenty-three, with Miss Nellie Sayre, president. Mrs. Emma Hutt is president of the Ladies' Aid Society. During the year past this society has raised over \$150. The present membership of the church is ninety-five. The incidental expenses of this church for the last year were \$127. The benevolent collections amounted to \$150. Paid on pastor's salary last year, \$195. The present pastor is Benjamin R. Van Dyke.

JOHN W. KERN.

In the spring of 1854, while pioneer customs were still lingering, and the large majority of the prairie lands lay undisturbed by the white man's plow,

Dr. Jacob H. Kern, of Alto, Indiana, cast his lot with the early settlers of White Oak township, many of whom had known the doctor in Alto, where he had been their family physician. For ten years he farmed and practiced medicine. The people were glad to have their old doctor among them. His distinguished son, who is now (July, 1908,) the candidate for vice president on the democratic ticket—the running mate of W. J. Bryan, was then five years old. He attended the public schools during the winter seasons, such as other boys did. Several of his schoolmates still reside in the county, and well remember their school association with young Kern. He was a slender figure with a large head. A glance at him was sufficient to impress one with the positiveness of his character. He was noted for his excellent memory. At fourteen he had a reputation for spelling and declaiming. The readiness with which he committed poems caused his school fellows to stand in awe before him. However, there was nothing in his boy-life that brought out any special prophecies of his future greatness. Mr. Kern is now regarded as a very learned man in the law, but whatever his scholarship, the foundations of his education were laid among the “Hoosiers” in White Oak township. Dr. Kern was the best educated man in the community; he took newspapers and magazines, and had the largest library among the settlers, and both he and his wife up to the time of her death, gave John the best instruction they were capable of, and omitted no opportunity to push him forward and show him off to the best advantage. They believed in John, and did not underestimate his possibilities. They expected him to become all that he is. John W. Kern’s contact with the sturdy pioneers, and with nature herself, and with the processes of planting civilization, were superb environments for the development of the choicest qualities of an American citizen. During the doctor’s residence in Iowa, the mother of the now noted John W. Kern, died and was buried in what the people call “Hewitt’s graveyard.” Since John W. reached his majority, he has twice visited his mother’s grave. Those who accompanied him the last time to the tomb say his remarks were touching and beautiful. The man who stands at his mother’s tomb twenty-five years after her demise and weeps, is human, and in that act gives the best possible proof of the presence of divinity in humanity.

GREAT CHANGES.

Changes are constantly taking place in all parts of the country, in all things material. Many of these changes come so gradually that they are scarcely perceivable. It is only by taking a period in the past, say ten, twenty or forty years ago, instituting a comparison between that period and the present, that one can fully appreciate the changes that have taken place. Mention has already been made in this history of the changed methods of farming. The chief business of the farmer a few years ago, was to raise and market grain. When the first railroads were built through Warren county, at every station, elevators were erected, and grain buyers were on hand to purchase and ship corn and small grains. Today, at most of these stations, the elevator has been torn away or stands unoccupied. Farmers have learned by experience, that stock raising is much more profitable than grain raising; and that the grain makes a heavy

draft upon the land. Farms that are undulating, if cultivated every year, will soon be cut up with ditches and the soil will wash away. The late meeting of the governors at the call of President Roosevelt, to consider the conservation of the natural resources of the country, probably, did not overlook the drain made upon the soil by constant cultivation. Anyway it is one of the most important subjects for both public and private consideration before the American people. In this new state of Iowa, many farms are almost worthless, because the soil has been permitted to wash away. The entire inhabitants of this and other countries must look to the farming class for bread and meat. The soil ought to be improved day by day, rather than impoverished. Upon the whole, the farmers are the most prosperous class of laborers in this country; but this prosperity cannot continue if the soil is allowed to lose its life-giving properties.

The prosperity of the farmers is seen most clearly in their dress. A generation ago, the farmer wore a heavy brogan shoe and a light loose garment called the "warmus," which answered the purpose of a coat. In the winter season he wore heavy boots with his pant legs inside the boots. Today, the average farmer is well dressed, not only neatly, but comfortably dressed, and makes a good appearance anywhere. In the first settling of Warren county, the very year that it was organized, the California gold mines were discovered, and all eyes turned in that direction. Multitudes of gold seekers began to press their way across the plains, then called the "American desert," in search of the shining dust. They are called today the "Forty-niners." It was a great help to Warren county and other portions of Iowa and the west. These tourists with their large teams of horses and oxen, made a market for corn and hay, vegetables and meats, a market that came to the very door of the farmer in many instances. In due time that craze for gold subsided, and that means of travel by teams was displaced by the great passenger trains, making the trip now in four days that required in 1849, three to four months. The question might be asked what has taken the place of this travel by teams? Now, every community throughout this part of the country furnishes more or less tourists for California, and for other parts of the south and west. These tourists, however, are not hunting for gold as the "Forty-niners" were, but are seeking milder climate for the winter, seeking the land of sunshine and flowers, instead of the cold, gloomy December of the north. In other words, the latter class of tourists are out to spend money for comfort and pleasure, rather than seeking fortune by the untold sacrifices of 1849. The changed conditions in our civilization may be seen in the fact that in '49 the Iowa farmers were reaping the harvest; while today, it is the people of California and other parts of the southwest who are the beneficiaries. Indeed the tourist crop is the most profitable harvest reaped in southern California. If it were not for the tourist, there would be a general collapse all over the southwest. They have come to be as dependent upon the tourist crop as the people of Switzerland. There is another class of tourists beside the pleasure seekers, that is the health seekers. A few years ago, invalids were not seeking relief by a change of climate; but today they are going into the south and west in great multitudes. Whether they are benefited sufficiently to justify the outlay is not the question. The hope stimulated by the search justifies all the expense and effort.

In many points in the south and west, the inhabitants look askance at the incoming invalid, and especially those who are afflicted with the "white plague." All this tourist travel is benefiting somebody, and injuring but few, if any. The railroads profit by it, the hotels and boarding houses and business in general. Those who have the money can do no better than to spend it in travel. It is true that touring like everything else, goes in tidal waves. If the Jones go to Long Beach, that will influence the Smiths and Browns, and they in turn will influence others, until a large number are on the way to the land of sunshine and flowers.

In all the villages there are many retired farmers. Of late years, when a farmer finds his physical strength failing, he sells or rents his farm or turns it over to his sons, and moves to town. In many cases, he does not find town life as satisfactory as he anticipated. He finds that it costs a great deal more to live than he expected; the things that he forecasted would afford him most pleasure and occupy his time and attention, soon lose their attractions, and he becomes dissatisfied. In the town there is no substitute for the interest awakened by growing crops, and herds and flocks of domestic animals. Town life compared to farm life is dull and uninteresting. The farmer finds that his current expenses are larger than he expected them to be, and he begins to economize in every possible direction. He can generally be counted on to oppose any improvement that will increase taxes. Very few farmers having lived in town two or three years, would vote for the installation of an electric light plant, water works or sewerage, or anything else that would increase taxes. If the farmer has sold his farm and loans his money, he soon ascertains that his taxes in town are more than double what they were when he resided on his farm. Take this illustration. The farmer and his wife are beginning to feel the burden of age. They decide to leave the farm and move to Indianola. They have an average farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and are able to buy a humble home in town. If they sell the farm and loan the money, they will find that it will take one-third of their income to pay taxes. If they rent the farm it will require more than one-third of the rent to pay their taxes and to make the necessary repairs. Is it strange that the old man complains of high taxes? Iowa people are reckless in voting upon themselves taxes. The reasonable limit was long since passed on the line of tax-voting. Leaving the farm and moving to town in a large majority of cases, does not contribute to the contentment of declining years.

Formerly the country church was the center of interest in rural neighborhoods. Not only religious services and Sunday School were held in the country church, but often lyceums and political meetings and other public gatherings. Today, in many places, the country church is neglected, is not held in the esteem that it once was, and in too many places it is entirely abandoned. It is true there are communities where the country church is splendidly maintained, and continues to fill the old time requirements.

The country school in many places is losing its interest. The farmers' sons and daughters are turning to the town schools where there are greater social privileges and better facilities. It was hoped by many that the rural free delivery and telephone would make country life more attractive, and revive the country church and schools; but all this remains to be wrought out and settled in the future.

A great change has come over the streams of Iowa, from the Des Moines river down to the small creek. They have not that steady flow that characterized them in the early settlement of the country. They are either frightfully high or distressingly low. In time of rain, the water rushes into the streams and the flood appears. When the rain ceases, it has soon gone out of the streams and they are dry sand bars. In '49, Middle river was an excellent mill stream. Its water power was of incalculable value, but not so now. In the wet season it overflows its bottoms and carries destruction in its course in a manner unknown in the early days. The cause of this may be found: first, the forests have been largely destroyed, the soil has been packed by tramping, the flat lands have been tilled and ditched, until in the rainy season, the water soon finds its way to the stream and brings on the flood to be followed by a dried up stream-bed.

TEMPERANCE.

The use of intoxicating liquors has more to do with the social conditions of the American people than any other one thing. The people of Europe can use strong drinks without going to the excess that characterizes the drinking people of America. Up to this time, the philosophers have been unable to give a satisfactory explanation of this phenomena. There is nothing that so hinders physical development, so impairs the intellect and threatens human life as the excessive use of strong drinks. Indeed, it is wise to say that any use of strong drinks as a beverage is excessive. The human body and the human mind are better off without the use of alcoholic drinks. In the first settling of Iowa, intoxicating liquors were bought and sold as freely as corn or potatoes. The man with a barrel of whiskey could be found in every village, and at almost every cross roads. It was not long, however, until the more thoughtful people began to realize the ruinous effects of drunkenness in the new state of Iowa.

About 1850, temperance societies were formed in many places and the subject of prohibition became a topic of conversation among all classes. There were men of intellectual power arrayed on both sides of the question. The doctrine of "personal liberty" was promulgated, at that time, with as much zeal and earnestness as it ever has been since. Prohibitionists contended that alcohol ought to be put out of the reach of the people. It was not long, however, until the subject was into politics; and there it has remained until this day. If it could have been eliminated from politics, and the people acted on the subject of prohibition, independent of all political affiliations, the question would have been settled permanently long, long ago. In 1855, a wave of prohibition swept the country. All of the New England states except Massachusetts, and the states of New York, Delaware, Michigan, Indiana and Iowa adopted prohibition in some form or other. The subject was in politics, and it was not long until the states mentioned began to relent, one after another, until Maine stood alone as a prohibition state. The foreign voters claimed that they had been accustomed, in their native country, to use the lighter beverages, such as wine, beer and ale, and that they must have these drinks; that it was not only necessary to satisfy their appetite, but it was necessary to promote their health; and so they threatened the

party in power with their votes. Iowa's prohibitory law of 1855, only needed enforcement to free the state from the sale and use of intoxicating drinks; but in order to pacify the foreign voters, the clause known as the "wine and beer clause," was inserted into the prohibitory chapter. That was the camel thrusting his nose into the tent. The flood gates were opened, and under this clause, which its advocates claimed was so innocent, saloons sprang up all over the state, ostensibly to sell wine and beer; but somehow, stronger forms of alcohol found their way into the saloons, and over the counter to the patrons. A man who was then in the prime of life, a close observer of social conditions, gave it as his opinion, that under the "wine and beer clause," drunkenness in Iowa became more rampant than it ever had been in all the past history of the state.

Today the country is again experiencing a tidal wave of prohibition. The people of the south find that they must put alcohol out of the reach of the negro race. If they only knew it, a good many of the white race need the protection of prohibition as much as the negro race. One eloquent brother, jubilating over the prohibition wave which is sweeping the south, said: "A bird can fly from the Mississippi to the Atlantic ocean, and from the boundary of Tennessee to the Gulf of Mexico, without looking down upon a legalized saloon." Perhaps it is a little too early to jubilate over the success of prohibition in the south, or anywhere else on this continent. It is not a permanent fixity. The principles of prohibition are not sufficiently settled in the minds of the people to justify any great self adulation. The deceiver has gone down into the sunny lands of the south with the same deceptive song which he sung to the people of Iowa soon after the adoption of prohibition in 1855.

Just a few days ago the Savannah Chamber of Commerce passed a body of resolutions setting forth that the drinking of wines and malt liquors has no such deleterious consequences as the use of distilled beverages. The idea is to induce the people of the south to open their prohibitory law and insert a "wine and beer clause" something like that which was inserted in the Iowa prohibitory law, allowing the people to manufacture and sell ale, beer and wine. The people of the south would do well to inquire into the experience of Iowa in this regard.

After the time the "wine and beer clause" was inserted into the Iowa chapter on prohibition, drunkenness multiplied day by day, until public sentiment was again aroused, and the Iowa people determined to put prohibition into the constitution where state legislators could not so easily meddle with it. In 1882, by a majority of almost thirty thousand, the people of Iowa ordered prohibition into the constitution, but alas! the Supreme court was ready with its ever present "technicality" to prevent prohibition from going into the constitution. The temperance people of Iowa were soothed by being told that a good chapter on prohibition should be enacted by the General Assembly. That promise was fulfilled, and under the provisions of that chapter, the saloons were put out of business; but the cities of Iowa began a crusade against the law, and again politics was invoked and election surprises took place, and the political leaders felt that something must be done to pacify the anti-prohibitionists. This time the present mulct law was substituted for prohibition, under which several counties in the state, Warren among them, have maintained their prohibition

sentiment and practice. Warren county has no saloons, no permits are granted to druggists or anybody else to sell high wines. The difficulty in Warren county is that it lies so close to Des Moines; and the Capital City is so easy of access that people in Warren county can soon supply themselves with all the alcohol they want. The people have experienced another difficulty, which has made certain phrases familiar in all parts of the state, namely: "interstate commerce," and the "original package." Under the decisions of the courts, distillers in other states have been allowed to ship into Iowa, into prohibition counties, alcohol, contrary to the will of the people. Repeated efforts have been made to induce Congress to pass a law protecting prohibition states and counties from the introduction of alcoholic beverages. The people of this great free country have been profuse in their condemnation of Great Britain forcing the opium upon poor, helpless China; yet, it is the same principle as the "interstate commerce" and "original package" decisions of our courts. Sometime, possibly, relief may be secured, and people who are opposed to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors may be freed from the technical decisions of the courts, and enabled to say to the rum traffic, "Thus far and no farther shalt thou come."

These waves of prohibition sentiment are beneficial. They help unify thought, and fix the principles of prohibition in the minds of the people. Every lover of good order, who has lived under prohibition rule, will never consent to go back to rum dominance. The present prohibition awakening is superior in many regards to any that have preceded it. The politicians are more willing to recognize it, and to admit the practicability of it. The civilized world is awakening to the fact that something must be done to suppress drunkenness. First of all the manufacture and traffic in ardent spirits must be suppressed. The following notice of a great temperance rally shows the present tendency in regard to prohibition.

"The one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the first American temperance society, in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, by Dr. Billy J. Clark, will be celebrated by a ten days' international congress to be held in this place beginning Sunday, June 14th, and ending Tuesday, June 23rd, 1908, and to be known as "The World's Temperance Centennial Congress."

Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York state, and a notable company of distinguished public men and women and temperance leaders of international reputation will be present.

The governors of twenty-five states have appointed official representatives, and delegations will be present from England, Scotland, Sweden, Germany, Hungary, Belgium and perhaps France and Ireland.

The following indictment of the rum traffic by Governor Hanley, of Indiana, appeared in the *Christian Advocate* of May 28, 1908.

Personally, I have seen so much of the evils of the liquor traffic in the last four years, so much of its economic waste, so much of its physical ruin, so much of its mental blight, so much of its tears and heartache, that I have come to regard the business as one that must be held and controlled by strong and effective laws. I bear no malice toward those engaged in the business, but I hate the traffic. I hate its every phase. I hate it for its intolerance. I hate it for its

arrogance. I hate it for its hypocrisy. I hate it for its cant and craft and false pretense. I hate it for its commercialism. I hate it for its greed and avarice. I hate it for its sordid love of gain at any price. I hate it for its domination in politics. I hate it for its corrupting influence in civic affairs. I hate it for its incessant effort to debauch the suffrage of the country; for the cowards it makes of public men. I hate it for its utter disregard of law. I hate it for its ruthless trampling of the solemn compacts of state constitutions.

I hate it for the load it straps to labor's back, for the palsied hands it gives to toil, for its wounds to genius, for the tragedies of its might-have-beens. I hate it for the human wrecks it has caused. I hate it for the almshouses it peoples, for the prisons it fills, for the insanity it begets, for its countless graves in potters' fields.

I hate it for the mental ruin it imposes upon its victims, for its spiritual blight, for its moral degradation. I hate it for the crimes it has committed. I hate it for the homes it has destroyed. I hate it for the hearts it has broken. I hate it for the malice it has planted in the hearts of men—for its poison, for its bitterness—for the Dead Sea fruit with which it starves their souls.

I hate it for the grief it has caused womanhood—the scalding tears, the hopes deferred, the strangled aspirations, its burden of want and care.

I hate it for its heartless cruelty to the aged, the infirm and the helpless, for the shadow it throws upon the lives of children, for its monstrous injustice to blameless little ones.

I hate it as virtue hates vice, as truth hates error, as righteousness hates sin, as justice hates wrong, as liberty hates tyranny, as freedom hates oppression.

I hate it as Abraham Lincoln hated slavery. And as he sometimes saw in prophetic vision the end of slavery and the coming of the time when the sun should shine and the rain should fall upon no slave in all the republic, so I sometimes seem to see the end of this unholy traffic, the coming of the time when, if it does not wholly cease to be, it shall find no safe habitation anywhere beneath “Old Glory’s” stainless stars.



Wm Buxton

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM BUXTON.

Few men in Warren county are more prominent or more widely known than William Buxton, of Indianola. He has been an important factor in business circles and his prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is not only one of the leading business men of the county but is also one of the honored pioneers, having made his home here since the winter of 1852.

Mr. Buxton was born in Derbyshire, England, on the 16th of May, 1828, a son of John Buxton, and comes of a long line of English ancestry, the family dating back to King William III, when they are first mentioned in the Doomsday Book. He was reared and educated in his native land, being a young man when he emigrated to the new world. After spending one year in Indiana, he came to Iowa in the winter of 1852, as previously stated, making the trip on horseback. His destination was Warren county and he located on Scotch Ridge, buying a slightly improved tract of land near Carlisle, on which a log cabin had been erected and a few acres broken. Besides this property of three hundred and fifty acres, he entered two hundred acres of government land in Clark county, Illinois, as he passed through that district. As the years passed he added to his home farm until he had five hundred acres of land, replaced the log cabin by a good frame residence and made many other useful and valuable improvements.

For over forty years Mr. Buxton continued to actively engage in agricultural pursuits and in 1893 removed to Indianola, being since identified with the business interests of this city. He was one of the organizers of the Warren County Bank and has served as one of its directors from the very beginning, becoming president in 1883. For several years he has also dealt extensively in farm lands and now owns about fourteen hundred acres in this and Lucas counties. He owned and operated the woolen mills at Palmyra for three years, and was a member of the company that built and conducted the flouring mill at Carlisle. He has erected some of the best business houses of Indianola and also a number of fine residences, thus materially aiding in the upbuilding and development of the city. He gave two blocks for a park and money and land to the value of fifty thousand dollars to Simpson College and

in many other ways has contributed to the prosperity and improvement of his adopted city and county.

Mr. Buxton was married in Scotch Ridge in Allen township, Warren county, to Miss Betsy Branhall, a native of Ohio and a daughter of John Branhall, who brought his family to this state about 1848. Mrs. Buxton died in Indianola in 1901. There were five children born of that union, namely: Elizabeth, the wife of M. J. Kittleman, of Berwyn, Illinois; Helen, the wife of W. L. Cooper, of Des Moines; William, Jr., who is a successful farmer and business man, being president of the Carlisle Bank; Mrs. C. B. Little, of Berwyn; and Clara, the wife of Robert B. Nicholson, of Des Moines, a son of Robert Nicholson, of Carlisle, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Buxton was again married in February, 1902, his second union being with Mrs. Frances (Cheesman) Carpenter, widow of Professor Carpenter, who was connected with Simpson College. By her first marriage she has three daughters.

Being a strong opponent of slavery, Mr. Buxton joined the free soil party on becoming an American citizen and has been identified with the republican party since its organization, voting for all of its presidential nominees since supporting Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Both he and his wife take an active interest in church work as members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and for twenty-three years he served as superintendent of the Sunday school at Carlisle and has since been a teacher in Indianola. For the past six years he and his wife have spent the winters in California, and he has made three trips to Europe, visiting his old home in England and most of the large cities on the continent. Although eighty years of age he is still actively interested in business affairs and his life has ever been a busy and a useful one. He came to this country almost empty-handed and the success that he has achieved is but the merited reward of his own industry and good management. He is public spirited, giving his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

JOHN D. McCLEARY, M. D.

Dr. John D. McCleary has attained a gratifying measure of success in a professional career, being particularly skilled in surgery. He is today the dean of his profession in Warren county and has long maintained a foremost place in the ranks of the medical fraternity of Indianola, where he still practices, although he has attained the age of seventy-eight years. He was born in Wabash county, Illinois, September 27, 1829. His parents were James and Sophia Payne (Ellis) McCleary. The father was born in Ohio and was of Scotch-Irish lineage, his ancestors removing from Pennsylvania to the Buckeye state in an early day.

James McCleary was a farmer by occupation and in 1817 left Ohio for Illinois. He was but a boy at the time and accompanied his father, who en-

tered land from the government in Wabash county. There James McCleary resided until 1849, when he became a resident of Fulton county, Illinois, where he remained until 1866. In that year he removed to Wayne county in the same state, where his last days were passed, his death occurring February 12, 1875, when he was in his seventy-fourth year. His widow was born in Kentucky and passed away in 1887, in her eighty-first year. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church while James McCleary was connected with the United Brethren church. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom reached adult age, John D. McCleary being the second in order of birth. His brother, Ralph B. McCleary, is now engaged in the practice of medicine at Monmouth, Illinois, and during the civil war was connected with the surgical department of the Union army.

Dr. McCleary of this review was reared to farm life and attended the country schools. He afterward engaged in teaching in Illinois for several terms and later for two terms in Iowa, the first one being two and one-half miles from Mount Pleasant and the last one at Indianola in 1859. It was in the year 1854 that he arrived in this state, settling in Indianola, where he secured a clerkship in the general store of E. G. and H. W. Crosthwait. He there continued for a year, after which he clerked for others until the spring of 1861, when he made out the tax list for the county. In the meantime, however, he became imbued with a desire to practice medicine as a life work and to this end he entered the Rush Medical college at Chicago in the fall of 1861, remaining there for one year. In the fall of 1862 he went to Missouri as commissary clerk and in March, 1863, he became assistant surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, remaining with the command until the fall of Vicksburg. He had been stationed at that place and after the surrender of the city he resigned on account of disability. His professional service gave him rank as first lieutenant. It was several months after his return to Indianola before he fully recuperated. In the spring of 1864 he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry under Colonel David B. Henderson and remained at the front during the term of his enlistment—one hundred days. He then returned to Indianola but had received another commission as assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry. This he did not accept, however, as the war was drawing to a close.

Dr. McCleary resumed the private practice of medicine and in 1867, in order to still further perfect himself in his chosen calling, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, receiving a diploma the same year. He then again came to Indianola, where he has since been in continuous practice and is today the oldest physician in active connection with the profession not alone in Warren county but probably throughout the state. He is well known in Iowa and has long ranked with its ablest physicians and surgeons, being particularly successful in his surgical work. He understands thoroughly the anatomy and the component parts of the human body, the onslaughts made upon it by disease and the difficulties to be encountered by reason of inherited tendency. While many years have passed since he entered upon active practice, he has yet continued a student of the profession

and constant reading and study have kept him in touch with its onward march.

In 1852 Dr. McCleary was married to Miss Sarah A. Crosthwait, a daughter of Joseph P. and Roberta Crosthwait, who came from Tennessee about 1830 and settled in Fulton, Illinois. They afterward removed to Cass county, Iowa, in 1856, and the father engaged in farming. Unto Dr. and Mrs. McCleary were born seven children. Irene, now the widow of Joseph Cook, is a teacher in the public schools at Villisea. Horace is located in Indianola. Josephine is a teacher in Simpson College. The others have now passed away.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Dr. McCleary is serving as a trustee, while in the church work he is deeply interested. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and a comrade of James Randolph Post, G. A. R. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and in 1856 he was assessor of Washington township. He has also been a member of the city council and has always been a stalwart champion of the cause of education. He has served as school director, was the first secretary of Simpson College and was regent of the State University from 1892 until 1900. His associations in more specifically professional lines are with the Warren County Medical Society, the State and Medical Associations and the American Association of Railway Surgeons. He is entitled to membership in the last named by reason of the fact that he has been local surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad for over thirty years. The career of Dr. McCleary has been one of signal usefulness and his fellowmen honor him for what he has accomplished. His life, viewed from both a professional and financial standpoint, has been successful and, moreover, the sterling qualities of manhood which he has displayed have won for him the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who know him.

J. E. CLAYTON.

J. E. Clayton, filling the position of cashier in the Bank of Milo, is classed with the representative residents of Warren county, possessing a spirit of determination and enterprise that enables him to push his way upward in spite of the obstacles and difficulties that are continually arising in the business world. He was born May 15, 1867, in Rush county, Indiana, his parents being Thomas B. and Rebecca (Berry) Clayton, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. In 1868 they removed to Jasper county, Illinois, where both died in the fall of 1882, within a few months of each other.

J. E. Clayton there pursued his education in the common schools, while later he attended the Highland Park College at Des Moines, pursuing a course in the business department, which he completed by graduation with the class of 1892. Coming to Milo, he was employed by Eickenberry & Company, lumber and grain merchants, being associated with that firm until he accepted the

position of bookkeeper with the Citizens Bank of Milo, where he continued until 1899, when he was made cashier of the Bank of Milo and has since served in that capacity. This bank was organized in 1883 by Schee Brothers & Company and has had a prosperous existence, the efforts of Mr. Clayton contributing to the substantial reputation which it has always borne. He is thoroughly conversant with the banking business in every department, is watchful of the interests of the institution and is always courteous and obliging in his treatment of the patrons of the bank.

Mr. Clayton was married March 4, 1897, to Miss Lily Farlow, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Farlow, who was a pioneer minister of southwestern Iowa. He devoted his entire life to the work of the gospel and died in October, 1906, leaving the impress of his individuality and his teachings for good upon the lives of many with whom he was brought in contact. His widow still survives and now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, who are the parents of two children, Blythe and Margaret.

Mr. Clayton is a member of Milo Camp, No. 617, M. W. A., and for ten years has been clerk of that order. He also belongs to Milo Lodge, No. 413, I. O. O. F., and to Milo Lodge, No. 160, K. of P. He is loyal to the teachings of all these organizations and to the beneficent spirit upon which they are founded. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party, which numbers him among its stalwart supporters. He has served as township committeeman for three years and was secretary of the school board for over ten years. In all matters relating to Milo and its upbuilding he takes an active and helpful interest. He is a most progressive man, forming his plans readily and carrying them forward to successful completion.

PROFESSOR S. M. CART.

Professor S. M. Cart, who is now engaged in agricultural pursuits, owns and operates a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, constituting a neat and well improved property on section 21, Lincoln township. He is numbered among the old settlers of Iowa, dating his residence here from 1854, so that for more than a half century he has witnessed the changes which have occurred and the transformation that has been wrought. Professor Cart is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Elkhart county, February 25, 1849. His father, William Cart, was born in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, September 12, 1808, and was of German ancestry. His father, George Cart, was a son of William Cart, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, while George Cart served his country as a soldier in the war of 1812. The Cart family was numbered among the early settlers of Virginia and took an active part in the development of that section of the country.

William Cart, Jr., was reared to manhood in the Old Dominion and was married in 1837 to Nancy Cart, who was born in Greenbrier county, West

Virginia, and was a distant relative. In 1835 he had removed to Indiana, settling in Elkhart county, where he opened up a tract of land and carried on farming for a number of years. In 1854 he came to Iowa, establishing his home in Marion county, where he opened up a farm of three hundred and forty acres. There he reared his family and while living upon that place he lost his wife who passed away in 1890 at the age of nearly seventy-six years. Mr. Cart still survives her and is now a centenarian, having reached the one hundredth milestone on life's journey.

Professor S. M. Cart was reared upon the home farm in Marion county and early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He acquired his primary education in the country schools and in 1871 entered the Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa, his attendance at college being alternated with teaching in the district school. However, he completed his college course and was graduated with the class of 1875. The following year he taught school at Carlisle, Iowa, and for three years was a teacher in the public schools at Goshen, Indiana.

Professor Cart was married at that place on the 24th of June, 1879, to Miss Belle Mercer, who was born, reared and educated at Goshen and was also a teacher prior to her marriage. After leaving Goshen, Professor Cart had charge of the schools at Knoxville, Iowa, for two years. He lost his wife there, her death occurring May 4, 1881. Subsequently Professor Cart had charge of the schools at Tama, Iowa, for two years, and during that period he was again married on the 6th of September, 1882, his second union being with Miss Minnie Poyner, a native of Iowa, who was born in Tama county, and was a niece of Ex-Lieutenant Governor Poyner. Professor Cart in 1890 received a government appointment through the influence of General Morgan and Major Conger, and went to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he established the Indian Industrial school. He opened up the school there and was its superintendent for three and one-half years, doing excellent work at that point in the civilization of the red race through the forces of industrial training. In 1893 Professor Cart returned to Iowa and took charge of one of the public schools of Des Moines. While there he made application for the position of principal of the Chariton schools, being one of the sixty-eight who sought the position. He received the appointment, however, and took charge, remaining as principal there for five years. He was recognized during his active connection with the profession as one of the leading educators of Iowa, proving an excellent disciplinarian as well as instructor, while all of the schools under his guidance made substantial progress along commendable lines. During his residence in Chariton, Professor Cart made a trade whereby he became owner of his present farm, and in 1899 took up his abode upon this place, since which time he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He has made many changes in the appearance of the farm, has erected a good residence and has otherwise greatly improved the property, displaying in its management the same progressive spirit and successful accomplishment which marked him in his school work. The home has been blessed with five children: Ralph, who is well educated and is now doing for himself; Wilma, at home;

Herbert P., who has completed a commercial course at Simpson College; Kate, who completed the course in the Indianola high school, and Edward, a student in the home school.

Politically, Mr. Cart is identified with the republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Indianola and are active workers for its upbuilding and advancement. Professor Cart was a delegate to the general assembly held at Winona Lake, Indiana, in 1898. He has served as an elder in the church at Indianola and also at Chariton and does everything in his power to further the upbuilding of the church in this community. He is well known in Masonic circles, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter at Indianola and Des Moines commandery, K. T. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Professor Cart is well known in Warren and adjoining counties. He has been particularly active and helpful in the advancement of educational interests and is now a worthy representative of farm life, bringing to bear keen discrimination and unfaltering energy in the control of his agricultural interests.

C. B. KERN.

One of the most prominent young farmers of Linn township is C. B. Kern, who is successfully engaged in general agriculture and stock-feeding on section 24, where he has an excellent farm of three hundred and twenty acres. He was born in the house where he now lives, it being built by his father, John Kern, who was familiarly known by the title of Major, having served with distinction as an officer in the civil war.

Major Kern was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, October 11, 1833, and was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Kern. He spent his boyhood and youth in his native state, and his early education, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by a course at Wesleyan college, Delaware, Ohio. At the age of twenty years he came to Warren county, Iowa, where he taught school and also engaged in farming, locating on an undeveloped tract of land west of Norwalk. To the improvement and cultivation of that farm he devoted his energies till after the war and the remainder of his life was spent on the farm where his son now lives, erecting thereon good and substantial buildings. In connection with general farming he engaged in stock-raising and in his undertakings met with marked success.

In 1855 Major Kern was united in marriage to Miss Miriam Black, who was also a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, born November 24, 1837, and was a daughter of Benoni and Mary Black, early settlers of Linn township, this county. Nine children blessed this union, namely: George A., who died at the age of twenty-five years; Clara Ellen, who died in infancy; Mary, who died in childhood; Joseph Edward, now a resident of Los Angeles, California; Harriet A., deceased wife of C. W. Fisk, of Kingfisher, Oklahoma; C. B., of this

review; Lillian Louise, deceased; Herman B., a resident of St. Paul; and Blanche, who lives with our subject.

When the country became involved in civil war, Major Kern resolved to aid in the defense of the Union and in 1862 assisted in organizing Company H, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made captain. For meritorious conduct he was promoted to the rank of major and as such was mustered out of service. He was a good officer, loved by those under him and respected by his fellow officers. He was a charter member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Norwalk and one of its early class leaders. Fraternally he was connected with the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The democratic party found in him a strong advocate of its principles and he took quite an active and influential part in political affairs, serving as treasurer of the county for two terms and completed a term by appointment as representative at Des Moines. After a useful and well spent life, he passed away June 17, 1889, and his estimable wife died on the 6th of January, 1908.

C. B. Kern acquired his early education in the district schools near his boyhood home and the public schools of Indianola, in which city the family lived while the father was serving as county treasurer. Since starting out in life for himself he has always followed farming and he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which were all the farm buildings from the heirs of his father's estate. To this he has since added another quarter section and also owns a forty-acre tract of timber land. His fields are under a high state of cultivation and in his pastures are found good stock, for he makes a specialty of feeding cattle for market and usually ships from six to ten carloads per year. He is one of the leading farmers of his community and a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family.

On the 15th of August, 1892, Mr. Kern wedded Miss Mary Spring, a native of Warren county and a daughter of Samuel and Amanda Spring, now living retired in Norwalk. Three children have been born to them, namely: Herman John, Mary Louise and Margaret Ellen.

JOHN HANCOCK HENDERSON.

John Hancock Henderson, whose life record constitutes an important chapter in the history of the bench and bar of Warren county, is now practicing at Indianola with an extensive and distinctively representative clientage. He was born September 16, 1848, at Ackworth, this county, the place being then known as the South River Monthly Meeting. His father, Paris P. Henderson, was a native of Union county, Indiana, his birth there occurring on the 3d of January, 1825, while his life record covered the intervening years to the 4th of January, 1908. He was of Scotch-Irish lineage, his father being Thomas Henderson, who removed from North Carolina to Kentucky and thence to Indiana. Paris P. Henderson in early life became a tanner and shoemaker and in October,



L. H. Benson

is Alfred M. Henderson, who is now engaged in the real-estate business in Marengo, Iowa, and is mayor of that city.

Warren county was largely a pioneer district during the early boyhood days of John Hancock Henderson, who in his youth attended the public schools but later enjoyed the advantage that came through instruction in the old seminary and in Simpson College of Indianola. After putting aside his text-books, he entered the real-estate business when nineteen years of age and his leisure hours during that period were given to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar January 12, 1870, and located for practice in Indianola, where he has since remained. In November, 1885, he was elected circuit judge to fill a vacancy and served until the first of January, 1887, when the circuit courts were abolished. In the previous year, 1886, he was elected judge of the fifth judicial district for a term of four years and was elected in January, 1890, and again in 1894. During his third term he resigned and retired from the bench on the first of January, 1897. Few lawyers have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state, both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community. Of a family conspicuous for strong intellects, indomitable courage and energy, he entered upon his professional career, and such as has been the force of his character and his natural qualifications that he has overcome all obstacles and written his name upon the keystone of the legal arch of Iowa. Voluntarily relinquishing his place upon the bench to enter upon the more remunerative field of private practice, he is now numbered among the distinguished lawyers of the Indianola bar. He formed a partnership with Ex-Senator W. H. Barry early in his professional career, the relation continuing from the first of September, 1873, until Judge Henderson's elevation to the bench. On the resumption of private practice, he again became a partner of Mr. Barry and the association was maintained until the first of August, 1901. Judge Henderson then admitted his son, Frank P. Henderson, to a partnership, and the firm of Henderson & Henderson ranks today as one of the most distinguished in this section of the state.

On the 8th of October, 1868, occurred the marriage of Judge Henderson and Miss Nannie J. Spray, of Indianola, a daughter of John and Margaret Spray, who lived at Spray's Mills. They became the parents of five children, but one is now deceased. The others are: Edgar Brenton, a practicing physician at Marengo, Iowa; Frank P., associated in practice with his father; Inez S., the wife of Clyde D. Proudfoot, assistant cashier of the Worth Savings Bank; and Dwight F., an electrical engineer at Spokane, Washington. The wife and mother died February 10, 1902, at the age of fifty-one years, and on the 20th of June, 1905, Judge Henderson wedded Hattie E. Spray, a sister of his first wife. He now has three grandchildren: Brenton B., Harriett and John H.

Judge Henderson belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of the chapter, the commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is a prominent Odd Fellow. He entered the grand lodge of Iowa in 1896 and was grand master



of the Odd Fellows in 1907. He has at different times been representative to a number of the grand lodges. His interest in community affairs has been manifest in many tangible ways, resulting beneficially to his city and county. In 1869, before he was twenty-one years of age, he was appointed secretary of the board of trustees of Simpson College and has so continued to the present time, while since 1870 he has been a member of the executive committee of the board. He is a lifelong republican and has frequently been a delegate to party conventions and in 1904 was a delegate to the national convention. He belongs to the Old Settlers' Association of the county and to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee. In professional lines he is connected with the Iowa State Bar Association and that he is recognized throughout the state as one of its most prominent members, is indicated by the fact that he was chosen its vice-president in 1896, its president in 1897 and its delegate to the American Bar Association in 1898. In 1902 he was appointed by the supreme court of Iowa a member of the board of state law examiners and served for four years. He is now the oldest inhabitant of Indianola and was the first male child born in the county as originally organized. His life has been one of untiring activity and of worth. Devotedly attached to his profession, systematic and methodical in habit, sober and discrete in judgment, diligent in research, conscientious in the discharge of every duty, courteous and kind in demeanor and inflexibility, just on all occasions, these qualities enabled him to take his rank among the representatives of judicial office in the state and made him the conservator of that justice wherein is the safeguard of individual liberty and happiness and the defense of our national institutions. His reported opinions are evidence of the profound legal learning and superior ability, while in the practice of law he has maintained equally high rank as counselor and advocate.

GEORGE W. PARSONS.

George W. Parsons, a practical and progressive farmer who stands prominent among those who have won success along honorable lines, now lives on section 29, Richland township, and derives his income from three large and well improved farms in this county. The home place contains one hundred and sixty acres which has been well tilled and carefully improved, so that it constitutes one of the attractive features in the countryside. He also has a well improved farm of three hundred and twenty-three acres nearby, and the Parsons homestead is also his property. He needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for he is one of the native sons of Warren county, his birth having here occurred June 14, 1857. His father, George C. Parsons, is a native of Virginia and was here reared. When a young man he went west, settling first in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he was married to Miss Catherine Shults, a native of Virginia. Mr. Parsons followed farming in

Indiana for some time, beginning his domestic life there, but in the fall of 1855 he came to Iowa and established his home in Warren county, which, as yet, was a largely undeveloped region. He performed the strenuous task of turning the first furrows on a new farm near Palmyra, but though the labor was difficult, he was persistent and energetic and in the course of years was enabled to add to his original holdings until he owned six hundred acres of valuable land. He reared his family upon this place, spent his life here and died in 1865, his wife surviving him for a number of years. Their family numbered two sons and two daughters, of whom George W., is the eldest. His surviving sister is Mrs. Lucy Jane Canady, the wife of George Canady, of Warren county. One sister and one brother have passed away.

There was nothing unusual to differentiate the youth of George W. Parsons from that of other farm boys of the period. He worked in the fields from an early age, attended the district schools and remained with his father until the latter's death and with his mother until he attained his majority, when he carried on the home place and at length succeeded to the ownership of the property. He has never engaged in any other occupation than that to which he was reared, for he has found that it returns a good income to the man who is diligent and persevering. In 1884 he was married in Richland township, this county, to Miss Janet V. Rawson, who was born in Indiana but was reared in this county. They traveled life's journey together for about nineteen years and were then separated by the death of Mrs. Parsons, in September, 1902. Their marriage was blessed with four children. In November, 1904, Mr. Parsons was again married, his second union being with Miss Lou B. Art, who was born and reared in this county, a daughter of A. Y. Art, one of the early settlers and a farmer of Richland township. By this marriage there is one child. The sons and daughters of the first union are: P. M., who is married and is cultivating the home farm; Flossie L., at home; Eula Fay, who is also under the parental roof, and George F., who died at the age of nine months. The daughter of the second marriage is Margaret Catherine Parsons.

As the years passed, Mr. Parsons purchased more land from time to time but resided on the old home place until 1907, when he removed to his present home on section 29, Richland township. He has just completed a neat, modern residence, equipped with furnace heat, acetylene gas, hot and cold water, bath, and in fact every modern convenience. Few farm homes are so thoroughly supplied with all things which add to the comfort of life. Mr. Parsons now owns three farms near Palmyra, his possessions aggregating nearly eight hundred acres. These farms are all well improved, have good buildings, orchards, etc., and are largely fenced with woven wire fence on Osage hedge posts. There is six miles, or more, of woven wire hog-tight fence on his land. In addition to the tilling of the soil, Mr. Parsons is extensively engaged in feeding stock. In all of his business affairs he displays sound judgment and through the careful utilization of his opportunities he has worked his way steadily upward. He is a man of honorable purpose and his diligence and integrity constitute the keynote of his character.

Politically, Mr. Parsons was formerly a democrat, but a change in his political views has led him to become a Roosevelt republican. He has never sought, nor would he hold office save that he served as a member of the school board for eight or ten years and has been a delegate to county conventions. His wife is a member of the Christian church and a teacher and worker in the Sunday school. They are both well known in this part of the state and aside from his extensive and important farming interests Mr. Parsons is a stockholder and director in the Worth Bank, at Indianola. Opportunities that others have passed by heedlessly he has noted and improved. Success has never meant to him the mere accumulation of wealth but the right use of it and as he has progressed in life his labors have not only proved a source of individual benefit but have been an element in public progress and improvement. He is well known in Warren and adjoining counties as a successful farmer and business man and his life might well serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished in a country where diligence and determination are not hampered by caste or class, custom or prejudice.

GEORGE ROBERT MORRIS.

George Robert Morris, successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Otter township, has been a lifelong resident of Warren county, his birth occurring in Indianola, February 15, 1863, and he has never been outside the county limits longer than three months at a time. He has never missed a primary and has always voted the republican ticket.

Robert Morris, the father of our subject, was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, in 1837, and on leaving that state came to Warren county, Iowa, trading Indiana property for a farm in Otter township, near the present home of our subject. He was married in Indianola to Mrs. Phoebe (Gee) Brinkerhoff, who was born in Ohio about 1838 or 1839 and being left an orphan at an early age was brought to Indianola as a child by the father of Moses Barker, by whom she was reared. By her first marriage she had one daughter, Annie Brinkerhoff, who married William Morris and died in Indianola about fifteen years ago. She and her husband had resided in Smith county, Kansas, and in that state he died in 1906, leaving two daughters and one son, while two others are deceased.

After his marriage Robert Morris crossed the plains with a party to Denver, traveling with ox-teams, and for two years he remained in Colorado searching for gold. It was in that state that his son Edward was born. He then returned to Indianola and resumed farming in this county. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service for four years, or until hostilities ceased. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and other important engagements but was never injured though he suffered from disease in the south. At the

close of the war he returned home and followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1882. He was a very prominent and successful farmer and stock-raiser, owning over four hundred acres of well improved land, which he kept under a high state of cultivation. He was reared in the Friends church and was a man highly respected by all who knew him. His estimable wife survived him for several years, passing away in 1895.

Unto them were born the following children: Flora B., is the wife of W. O. Starbuck, who was a farmer of Warren county but on account of ill health removed to Eugene, Oregon, in 1906, where he is now engaged in the real-estate business. Edward died at the age of fourteen years. George R., of this review, is the next of the family. Charles O. and F. O., were twins. The former attended Simpson College and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died at Imperial, Nebraska, at the age of forty-one years, leaving a widow and two children who reside in Indiana. F. O., a farmer and stock-raiser of Madison county, Iowa, married Mahala Arnold, of Truro, and they have a large family, one son named Theodore, called Teddy; Victor J., owns and operates the old Starbuck homestead in Otter township, which farm was purchased by the father just before his death and adjoins the Morris homestead. He married Minnie Walker, who lived near Wick, Warren county. Elizabeth is the wife of John Cline and now resides in Eugene, Oregon. Wilda W., married a lady from Idaho and now owns a farm near Springfield, Oregon, though he was formerly a railroad man. Myrtle is the wife of L. Elmer Hiatt, a farmer residing west of Indianola. Carrie is the wife of Stacy Scott, who was born and reared in Polk county, Iowa, but is now engaged in the machine, windmill and pump business at Flathead Valley, Montana.

George R. Morris attended the country schools near his boyhood home and remained with his parents until his marriage. At one time he spent three months in Nebraska but with that exception he has always remained on the old homestead in Otter township. He is now the owner of two hundred and fifty-three acres of very productive and valuable land and in addition to its operation he also cultivates one hundred acres more. He is a breeder of fine horses, cattle and hogs, making a specialty of Percheron horses, shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, and this branch of his business he has found quite profitable.

In 1885 Mr. Morris was married to Miss Flora Wachtor, who was born in Madison county, Iowa, in September, 1866, and was there reared and educated. Her parents were J. J. and Catherine (DeWitt) Wachtor, early settlers of this state. Her father was a native of Switzerland and a cabinetmaker by trade. Crossing the ocean at the age of sixteen years, he first located in Batavia, Iowa, where he remained until after his marriage and then removed to Peru, Madison county. During the civil war he entered the army but after nine months' service was discharged on account of disability. In his business affairs he met with success. He died in Madison county in 1898 and his wife passed away in 1875. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Albert, who married Sophronia Tracy and now lives near Tecumseh, Nebraska,

where he is extensively engaged in raising Poland China hogs; Henry, who is married and is employed as foreman in a large sawmill in the state of Washington; James, who died in Peru, Iowa, about fifteen years ago; Ulrich Z., who is married and is a merchant of Peru; Flora, the wife of our subject; Ira, who married Josie Bailey and is a mechanic of Indianola; and Mary, the wife of Lincoln Silliman, who served as sheriff of Madison county for one term and later engaged in the machinery business but is now engaged in farming near Winterset. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Morris have been born four children: Hugh W., who was born in 1886 and is still at home; one who died in infancy; Archie Roy, who was born in August, 1890, and married Stella Smith, a daughter of Arthur and Lizzie Smith, of Otter township; and Lester Edward, who was born in May, 1892, and is now attending school.

As school director, Mr. Morris has done much to promote educational interests in his community, and he never withholds his support from any enterprise which he believes will promote the moral and social welfare of his township and county. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BENJAMIN BARNETT PYLE.

With the farming and stock-raising interests of Palmyra township Benjamin B. Pyle is identified, his home being on section 19, where he has a good farm of eighty acres. He was born in Morgan county, Indiana, June 16, 1845, and is descended from a family of English origin that was founded in Virginia at an early day in the development of this country. His father, G. T. Pyle, was born in the city of Richmond, Virginia, in 1800, and in early manhood married Nancy Gordon, also a native of the Old Dominion. Learning the wagonmaker's trade, he followed that occupation during his active business life. He remained a resident of Virginia until after the birth of two of his children, and then removed to Morgan county, Indiana, where four sons were added to the family. In 1855 he came to Iowa and took up his residence in Hartford, where he carried on business as a wagonmaker for many years. He died there January 16, 1881, and his wife passed away in 1887. After her husband's death she lived with a daughter, Mrs. Harriet Pendry.

Benjamin B. Pyle was a lad of ten years when the family came to Iowa, and he attended the common schools of Hartford. Later he learned the painter's trade, which he followed for twenty years. Since then he has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, first in Richland township, this county, and later in Polk county, Iowa, where he spent five years, but for the past fifteen years he has made his home on his present farm in Palmyra township. He has made many good and substantial improvements upon the place and he keeps a high grade of horses, cattle and hogs, fattening about eighty hogs yearly.

On the 5th of January, 1892, Mr. Pyle was married in Des Moines, to Miss Clara Shutterly, who was born, reared and educated in this county, her parents being J. H. and Phebe (Carzott) Shutterly, natives of Indiana and Ohio respectively. Her father is a pioneer of Warren county, having located here in 1849, and he spent his last years on his farm in Richland township. Mrs. Pyle has one brother living, Abraham Shutterly, a farmer of Pratt county, Kansas. The only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Pyle was Martha, who died in infancy.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, Mr. Pyle has been a supporter of the republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant. He has served as a delegate to the county conventions of his party and has also served on the petit jury, but has never cared for political office. He gives to the support of the churches of Hartford, and his wife holds membership in the Baptist church. Wherever known they are held in high regard, and they have a host of friends throughout Warren county.

OSWELL CHASE BROWN.

Oswell Chase Brown, by the consensus of public opinion and by the proof of the legal records of the state, is accorded a place among the distinguished lawyers of his district and has made a particularly enviable record in his practice before the supreme court. He was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, September 17, 1855, of the marriage of George J. and Lorinda (Parrott) Brown, the former a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, born October 7, 1825, while the latter was born in New Brunswick, August 13, 1833. The Brown family is of English origin, while the Parrott family is of Irish descent. George J. Brown traced his ancestry back to Richard Brown, of the Seventh Maryland Continental troops in the Revolutionary war. In his early days George J. Brown engaged in teaching bookkeeping and commercial law in Washington and Jefferson College and later in life followed merchandising, in which business he met with gratifying prosperity. He was a man of ability and wielded a wide influence in his community. He possessed clear insight into questions of general importance, was sound in his views, correct in his conclusions and loyal and progressive in his citizenship. He became one of the organizers of the republican party in Ohio and always remained one of its stalwart champions. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Brown acquired an academic education and was a lady of culture and refinement. The death of the father occurred in 1902 at West Bedford, Ohio, when he had reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years, and his wife has also passed away.

Oswell C. Brown, the eldest in their family of nine children, attended the West Bedford (Ohio) Academy and was also a student in Simpson College. On the 15th of April, 1876, he arrived at Indianola, Iowa, and became a law student in the office and under the direction of the firm of Williamson &



Parrott, well known attorneys here. On the 22d of August, 1878, he was admitted to the bar before Judge Leonard, who then sat upon the district bench, and after teaching school for a year or two he entered upon the practice of his profession in Indianola. About three years later he was appointed deputy auditor under W. F. Warthen and filled that position for three years, on the expiration of which period, in 1885, he was elected to the office of auditor of Warren county on the republican ticket, and received public endorsement of his capable service in a reelection in 1885. Upon his retirement from that position he resumed the private practice of law, in which he has continued to the present time. He has, however, been called to different offices. In 1890 he was elected county attorney of Warren county and was reelected for a second term, thus holding this position for four years. He was also elected to the office of city solicitor of Indianola, in 1888, and as in the other instances, he was reelected to a second term to this position. He has been and is a very successful lawyer, his clientage connecting him with the most important interests in the court. He has practiced extensively before the supreme court of the state and enjoys the fullest respect of the judges of that court. He has much natural ability and is a man of wide reading and scholarly attainments. He is a hard student and is never contented until he has mastered every detail of his cases. He is a believer in the maxim, "there is no excellence without great labor," and he follows it closely. He is never surprised by any unforeseen discovery by an opposing lawyer, for in his mind he weighs every point in his preparation of cases and fortifies himself as well for defense as for attack. There are few lawyers who win a larger percentage of their cases before either judge or jury than he does. He convinces by his concise statements of law and facts rather than by attempts at word painting and so high is the respect for his legal ability and integrity that his assertions in court are accepted and are seldom questioned seriously. He has achieved this position at the bar by his individual effort, united with habits of untiring industry and the devotion of his best service to his clients' interests. As a counselor he deservedly takes high rank and his accurate knowledge of the law is conceded by the members of his profession whom he meets in the practice.

On the 24th of April, 1879, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Jennie Hamilton, who was born at Long Point, Illinois, October 25, 1859, and came with her parents, James and Minerva (Hallam) Hamilton, to Warren county, Iowa, in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have become the parents of three children. Robert C., the eldest, died October 10, 1901, in his twenty-first year. He was a member of the class of 1902 in Simpson College, where he was pursuing the classical course. He possessed much natural intellectual force and well developed talents, and was considered especially proficient as a Greek scholar. Gertrude, born August 25, 1883, is now the wife of James C. Smith, a druggist of Lohrville, Iowa, and is a graduate of Simpson College. Margaret H., born April 18, 1885, is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, Margaret D., three years of age.

In his political views a stalwart republican, Mr. Brown was for many years active in the interests of his party and has delivered many strong and

able campaign addresses. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the degrees of capitular Masonry and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

EBENEZER WILLIAMS HARTMAN.

Ebenezer Williams Hartman has devoted many years of his life to public service and since April, 1908, has served as mayor of Indianola. Opposed to anything like misrule in public affairs, his official record will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, and while his administration may not be without mistakes—for who is free from them—it has on the whole been characterized by progress, reform and improvement, his official acts being at all times prompted by a desire to promote the public welfare.

Mr. Hartman is a native of Mansfield, Ohio, born January 24, 1834. His father, John D. Hartman, was born in Pennsylvania and comes of German ancestry. Through his active career he followed farming and merchandising. After living for some time in Ohio, he came to Warren county, Iowa, in 1846, and settled in Richland township, where he entered a tract of land from the government and laid out the town of Hartford. His attention was divided between agricultural pursuits, milling and merchandising, his mill and store being located in Richland. He prospered in his undertakings by reason of his capable management and keen discernment and had accumulated a comfortable competence when in October, 1878, he was called to his final rest, at the age of sixty-seven years. Of the Baptist church he was an active, influential and loyal member and he was equally faithful as a follower of the Odd Fellows society. His political views were in harmony with the principles of the democratic party and he held several local offices. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Margaret Parker, was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, was also of German descent and died in 1898. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are living and one who died in infancy. The others are: Ebenezer W.; William H., who was a member of Company G, of the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry, in the civil war and is now a merchant and farmer of Clarkson, Iowa; Sarah Jane, the deceased wife of T. J. Deacon, a farmer of Jasper county, Iowa; David H., who was a member of the Twelfth Missouri cavalry and is now a retired merchant living in Missouri; and Viana M., the wife of J. E. Deacon, of Napa, California.

Ebenezer W. Hartman remained upon the home farm until thirteen years of age and from that time until his marriage engaged in clerking in his father's store. Following his marriage he carried on merchandising on his own account until the spring of 1862, when he removed to Indianola. He was at that time deputy sheriff and changed his residence for the more convenient discharge of his official duties. During the greater part of his life he has been in public office, has served as justice of the peace and in the year 1869 was elected mayor of Indianola. For about fifteen years he filled the office of

city clerk and certainly discharged his duties capably and promptly, else he would not have been retained in the position for so long a time. In March, 1907, he was again elected mayor and is now filling the office. He has also been known as a member of the Warren county bar. He read law with Lewis Todhunter, of Indianola, was admitted to practice in the Iowa courts in 1873, and then formed a partnership with his former preceptor, with whom he continued until Mr. Todhunter retired. In his practice he has demonstrated his ability to bring to successful solution intricate problems of the law, preparing his cases with great thoroughness and presenting them with clearness and force. He has considerable landed interests in Warren county and from his judicious investments derives a gratifying income.

In December, 1858, Mr. Hartman was married to Miss Celia McKinney, who was born in Highland county, Iowa, and died in 1863. Of their two children one died in infancy, while the other, Charles W., is now in the employ of the street railway company at Los Angeles, California. After losing his first wife, Mr. Hartman wedded Sarah McKee, of Indiana, and their children are: Estella, of Indianola; Ida, deceased; and Harry H., who is clerk of the district court and an attorney of Fort Collins, Colorado. The present wife of Mr. Hartman was formerly Mrs. Anna R. Dale and is a native of West Virginia. Her son, H. M. Dale, is a successful physician of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Hartman is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. For over a half century he has been connected with the Odd Fellows and has enjoyed all the honors the state lodge can confer. For six years he was a member of the Sovereign Grand lodge. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican and it has been upon the ticket of this party that he has been again and again called to office, thus receiving the recognition and commendation of the public for his excellent qualities of citizenship and of administrative ability.

AARON VAN SCOY PROUDFOOT.

Aaron Van Scoy Proudfoot, numbered among the members of the Indianola bar and also engaged in the abstract business, was born in Liberty, Clarke county, Iowa, June 13, 1862. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the progenitor of the family in America being Thomas Proudfoot, who came from the highlands of Scotland to the United States and settled in Virginia. Thomas Proudfoot, Jr., son of the American progenitor, was the father of Jacob Proudfoot, who was born in Barbour county, West Virginia. The last named became a blacksmith, following that pursuit up to the time of his death, or for more than sixty years. He removed by wagon from West Virginia to Iowa in 1855, and took up his abode on Hoosier Row in White Oak township, Warren county. In the following spring, however, he went to Liberty, Clarke county, where his remaining days were passed. There he built a blacksmith shop, which is still standing, having been a landmark of the community for

more than a half century. By unfaltering industry and enterprise he became prosperous and as his financial resources increased he invested in land. His life was permeated by religious belief and he was a member and class leader of the Methodist Episcopal church. His family were all identified with that denomination. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, and various official honors were conferred upon him. He served as a member of the board of supervisors and was a member of the sixteenth general assembly, which legislature provided for the present capitol building. He was also justice of the peace and postmaster of Liberty, and was regarded in his community as a man of excellent judgment and of untarnished character, to whom his neighbors often came for advice and counsel, knowing that he would advise them honestly and to the best of his ability.

His wife, Cyrena (Van Scoy) Proudfoot, was born in Barbour county, West Virginia, March 3, 1826, and is still living, being remarkably vigorous mentally. She, too, is of German descent and for many years has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. By her marriage she has become the mother of seven children: Hester Anne, who married Joseph L. Tedrow, now a retired merchant of Hastings, Nebraska; Leah, who died in March, 1908; Overton T., a farmer of Liberty; William D., a fruit-grower at Walla Walla, Washington; Samuel N., chief train dispatcher for the Colorado Midland Railroad at Colorado Springs; Charles F., of Osceola, who is in the railway mail service on the Burlington road; and Aaron Van Scoy.

The last named attended school at Liberty and then entered Simpson College in September, 1881, pursuing a four years' course in that institution. He afterward turned his attention to the real-estate and abstract business as an employe in the office of Creighton & Hays. Subsequently he was in the office of Edward Hall, with whom he read law, and finally was with E. W. Hartman, with whom he spent eight years, having charge of his abstract books and also reading law. Mr. Proudfoot was admitted to the bar October 5, 1898, and began practice in Indianola. Here he has been very successful, having a large clientage, which has connected him with much important litigation. He also has a complete set of abstract books of Warren county, and does a large business in that line.

On the 10th day of May, 1885, Mr. Proudfoot was married to Miss Louie L. Posegate, who was born in Indianola, October 16, 1862, and is a daughter of Eli and Rebecca V. (Haworth) Posegate. Mr. and Mrs. Proudfoot now have three children: Charity M., a student in Simpson College; Paul D., attending the same institution; and Edwin V. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Proudfoot is serving as an officer. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is past grand master. In politics an earnest republican, he was elected clerk of the district court in 1892 and served for three consecutive terms. He is recognized as one of the prominent representatives of the republican party in this county, has been chairman of the county committee, and in 1904 was presidential elector for the seventh congressional district. He was nominee for state senator from the eleventh senatorial district, consisting of Clarke and Warren counties. He

has made substantial progress, not because of any special advantages at the outset of his career, or through the aid of influential friends, but because he has applied himself closely to the duties in hand, has made the most of his advantages and has not been afraid of that close and laborious attention to business which is so essential to honorable success.

G. W. PEARSON.

G. W. Pearson is one of the prosperous farmers, stock-raisers and dairymen of Warren county, where he owns a good tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres on section 28, Lincoln township. It is pleasantly situated, about three miles from Indianola, so that he has a good market for his products. He has lived in the county since 1869, or for a period of almost forty years. He was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, near Bull Run, April 2, 1839. His father, Barnett Pearson, was also a native of the Old Dominion and belonged to one of the first families of Virginia, of English lineage. Barnett Pearson was reared in the state of his nativity and after arriving at years of maturity he married Lucy Finch, who was also born and reared in Virginia. Mr. Pearson was a planter there for a number of years, but thinking to find better business opportunities in the middle west, he made his way to Illinois in 1857 and settled in Schuyler county, where he opened up a farm and reared his family.

G. W. Pearson spent the first nineteen years of his life in his native state and then went with his parents to Illinois, where he assisted his father in developing and improving a new farm. He arrived in Iowa in 1869, coming at once to Warren county, where he rented land and carried on farming for four years. He was married in this county in September, 1871, to Miss Eliza Hewitt, who was born and reared in Indiana and was a daughter of Moses Hewitt, one of the early settlers here. When Mr. Pearson had made some start in the business world, gaining a small capital through his operations of rented land, he made investment in property, becoming the owner of two hundred acres in Otter township, which he cultivated for three years. He made this a nice place, but later sold and located on his present farm in 1890. He has made extensive repairs and improvements here, has fenced the fields, tilled the land and transformed the farm into a valuable property. Here he has carried on a successful dairy business, being well known for a number of years as a prosperous buttermaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are the parents of Ralph, who is now a business man of Seattle, Washington; Paul, who is pursuing a medical course in Simpson College; Mabel, who has been engaged in teaching in Watertown, South Dakota, for two years; Bertha, who is a vocal teacher and possesses musical talent of high order, singing for various lyceum bureaus and chautauquas; Minnie, a teacher of this county; and Nellie, at home. They also lost four sons who died in childhood, and who were older than the members of the family above mentioned.

Politically Mr. Pearson is a Bryan democrat, and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He has served as school trustee and as a member of the school board, but has never sought office. The cause of education, however, finds in him a warm friend and an effective champion of its interests. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has served through the chairs of the Indianola lodge and is now a past district deputy. His entire life has been devoted to farming, yet in his chosen field of labor he has displayed energy and ability that have made him one of the prosperous citizens of the community.

WILLIAM H. BERRY.

William H. Berry, whose life record is regarded as a valuable asset in the history of the bar of Iowa, has for more than a third of a century been numbered among the practitioners at Indianola and has easily taken rank with its foremost representatives. He was born in Cass county, Illinois, October 23, 1849, a son of Benjamin C. Berry and a grandson of William S. Berry. The last named, in 1833, removed with his family from Virginia to Illinois, settling in Cass county, where he entered land from the government and also purchased land. Only the year before had the Black Hawk war occurred and great sections of the state were still uninhabited by the white man, while other districts gave but little evidence that the seeds of civilization had been planted. Benjamin C. Berry was a native of Virginia, probably of Orange county, and the family is of Welsh lineage. That the early representatives of the name in America came here in colonial days is indicated by the fact that William S. Berry was a soldier of the war of 1812.

Benjamin C. Berry was but a boy when his parents removed to Illinois, and there amid the wild scenes of frontier life he was reared. In 1869 he came to Iowa with his son, William H. Berry, and settled on the farm which he had purchased near Indianola. There he resided until two years prior to his death, when he retired from active business life and took up his abode in Indianola, where he remained until called to the home beyond. His widow still resides there. She bore the maiden name of Isabella Van Eaton, and is a daughter of Joseph and Marian Van Eaton. She lost her mother when only four or five years of age, and her father died in 1880. Benjamin C. Berry was an enterprising farmer and good business man and bore an unassailable reputation for commercial integrity. The Methodist Episcopal church found in him a most devoted and zealous member, and for many years he served as chairman of its board of trustees. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party, but being thoroughly in sympathy with the principles which gave rise to the republican party, he joined its ranks on its organization and continued to march under its banners during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the board of supervisors and acted as its chairman.



M. W. Berry

At the time of the Civil war Benjamin C. Berry espoused the Union cause, enlisting on the 15th of August, 1862, as a member of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He went to the front with Company D and for three years defended the stars and stripes, being mustered out in March, 1865. He had organized the company at Virginia, Illinois, and was elected its captain. At the time he was mustered out, however, he had been disabled by a gunshot wound in the wrist and had resigned his commission. For some time on active duty, he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, in the battles of Nashville, Guntown and Tupelo, and at the last named was wounded. He was also in a number of skirmishes and raids, including the raid on Jackson, Mississippi. Throughout the period of his residence in Warren county he was as loyal to the interests of local advancement and national progress as he was when he followed the nation's starry banner on the battlefields of the south. His death occurred on the 8th of April, 1894.

William H. Berry was reared upon the home farm and attended the country schools. Through the summer months he worked in the fields and was connected with the labors of the farm until about twenty years of age, when, desirous of enjoying better educational privileges than he had hitherto received, he entered Simpson College in 1867 and was graduated in 1872, completing a scientific course and winning the B. S. and M. S. degrees. Determining upon a professional career, Mr. Berry took up the study of law with J. H. Henderson as his preceptor, and after thorough preliminary reading was admitted to the bar in August, 1873. On the 1st of September he formed a partnership with Judge Henderson and the relation was maintained until December 1, 1885, when the Judge was elevated to the bench. Mr. Berry then practiced alone until January 1, 1896, when Judge Henderson resigned and the old firm of Henderson & Berry was reorganized and maintained an existence until August 1, 1901. Since that time Mr. Berry has been alone in practice and bears the reputation of being a most successful lawyer, devoting his whole time and attention to his professional duties. His practice is extensive and of an important character. He is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases, and at no time has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the question at issue. Combined with his legal learning are tact, patience and industry and he has moreover an analytical mind which enables him to recognize the points that constitute his case and to give to each its due relative value.

On the 12th of May, 1875, Mr. Berry was married to Miss Alice M. Barker, who was born in Indianola, July 25, 1853, a daughter of Moses R. and Rachel Barker, who came to this city in 1851, her father being one of the pioneer merchants here. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have but one child, Don L., who was born October 8, 1880, and is now farming on the Berry homestead, which his father purchased. He wedded Bertha Sloan, of Dexter, Iowa, and they have one child, Thomas S.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Berry are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and they belong to that class of citizens whose well known position in support of all that tends to benefit the community in educational, social

and moral lines gives them right to rank with the leading residents of Indianola.

Mr. Berry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows lodge, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and gives political support to the republican party. He was a member of the general assembly of Iowa as representative in the upper house from January 1, 1896, until December 31, 1900, and as senator he left the impress of his individuality upon the laws enacted during that period and labored for the interests of the commonwealth, placing the general good before partisanship and the interests of the public at large before personal aggrandizement. He belongs to the Grant Club of Des Moines and also to the Loyal Legion of Iowa, while in more specifically professional lines he is connected with the Iowa State Bar Association. Since his admission to the bar he has attended every term of court with the exception of one, when his absence was occasioned by illness. He is a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures and is not only well read in the law but always keeps abreast with the best thinking men of the age concerning those questions which are of vital importance to state and nation.

A. B. McINTOSH.

Specific recognition should surely be given to A. B. McIntosh in the history of Warren county, for since pioneer days he has resided within its borders and in an active business career has won success. He has been identified with both merchandising and farming although his real life work has been in agricultural lines. As the years have passed the capable direction of his business affairs and his indefatigable energy have won him gratifying prosperity. It is not alone his success, however, that entitles him to the respect and admiration of his fellowmen, for in other lines his activities have benefited the community. He has been especially generous in his support of the Methodist denomination in building churches in this part of the state and at all times gives his endorsement to measures and movements which are calculated to promote the material, intellectual, social and moral advancement of the community.

Mr. McIntosh is now living retired at New Virginia. His birth occurred in Taylor county, West Virginia, October 31, 1839. His father, Elijah B. McIntosh, probably a native of the Old Dominion, was of Irish descent and devoted his entire life to farming, and was for many years a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died in that faith in West Virginia at the age of fifty years. The mother, Rebecca (Sayres) McIntosh, was born in Virginia and died in West Virginia at the very advanced age of eighty six years. Their family numbered twelve children, nine of whom reached adult age, while five are still living, as follows: A. B., of this review; Hannah, the wife of E. Freeman, a resident of New Virginia; Benjamin S., who makes his home in

West Virginia; W. F., a resident of Oregon; and A. D., who resides in Wyoming.

A. B. McIntosh spent his boyhood in the state of his nativity and attended the common schools. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age and started out in life on his own account by renting and cultivating a part of his father's farm. Attracted, however, by the opportunities of the west, he made a trip to Warren county in 1857, having relatives living here at the time. He returned, however, to West Virginia but in the spring of 1864 came again to Warren county and began farming upon rented land. He has witnessed the growth of the county from pioneer times and in the work of improvement has borne a most helpful part. There was but one schoolhouse in the township when he visited here in 1857 and only two at the time he took up his permanent abode in the county in 1864. There was not a railroad nearer than seventy-five miles and he felt that he was living in town when the first railroad went into Des Moines. Years later he aided in building the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad through New Virginia. In the spring of 1865 Mr. McIntosh purchased forty acres of land and five acres of woodland in Virginia township and received the first deed to real estate which he ever possessed.

In those days he was in very limited financial circumstances. He owned a team and had one hundred and eighty dollars in money which he gave for his property and also arranged to give half of the crop for his forty acres for the succeeding five years to complete the payment. The first year, however, he raised for the man from whom he had purchased his land seventy-five bushels of corn per acre on twenty acres and the crop sold for seventy-five cents per bushel. Mr. McIntosh then realized that he could do better to pay cash than to give half the crop and agreed to make payments in four installments of four hundred dollars with interest at ten per cent, which was then the lawful rate. Thus it was that he made his start in Warren county. His first house, a little box house, fourteen by sixteen feet, was moved on to the farm with oxen and he made that farm his home for eight years, after which he traded the property for land in Squaw township, whereon he resided continuously until 1893, when he took up his abode in New Virginia. Here he established a furniture store which he conducted with success until 1901, when he retired. He was also owner of a general store at Medora in Squaw township for several years but has regarded agricultural pursuits as his real life work and through his farming operations has met with creditable and gratifying success. As his financial resources increased he added to his property until at one time he was the owner of four hundred acres of land. He has since given eighty acres to each of his sons but still retains the ownership of one hundred and twenty acres, from which he derives a good annual income. In his business career he places his dependence upon such substantial qualities as energy, unfaltering industry and irreproachable honesty—an example that others might well follow.

Mr. McIntosh was married in West Virginia, in 1860, to Miss Rosie Currie, a native of West Virginia, who died in New Virginia, February 17,

1899. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom three died in infancy. Those who still survive are: John S., a resident farmer of Squaw township; Mollie, the wife of W. A. Brought, of New Virginia; Emily, the wife of E. S. Carson, also of New Virginia; Prudence, the wife of N. E. Judkins, a resident of North Dakota; Savannah, the wife of Rev. C. W. Procter, located at Pleasantville, Iowa; George, who follows farming in Squaw township; Ella, the wife of Earl Felton, a farmer of Virginia township, Warren county; and Warren F., who is still under the parental roof. On the 31st of October, 1900, Mr. McIntosh was again married, his second union being with Mrs. R. A. Sherman, formerly of Jasper county, Iowa.

In politics Mr. McIntosh is a progressive republican. He has never aspired to office, yet his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability have called him to several local positions, including that of township trustee, school director and alderman. In the discharge of his duties he has even been prompt and faithful, bringing to bear the same qualities which have characterized his successful business career. Since 1854 he has been a faithful and loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church and from the age of twenty years has served as an officer in the church, while since twenty-one years of age he has been class leader off and on. He is most generous in his support of the church, has served on various building committees and assisted in the erection of many houses of worship, including two in New Virginia and the Liberty, Washington and Jamison churches in Clarke county, Iowa, the Mount Tabor and the Medford churches and the Medora Methodist Episcopal church in Squaw township. He has also made liberal donations to other denominations and to Simpson College and has thus given most freely of his means in support of church work. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has done in this line and it is indicative of his deep interest in Christianity and the purposes of the church. In other ways, too, he has become recognized as a most useful citizen and in all his life he has enjoyed and deserved the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

HARRY E. HOPPER.

Harry E. Hopper, who has made a success of the real-estate business and is now extensively handling Canada lands, maintaining his office in Indianola, was born in Henderson county, Illinois, in 1862. His father, John Wesley Hopper, was a native of the state of New York and was descended from Holland ancestry. In his boyhood days he removed westward to Illinois with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Hopper. His father was a merchant and miller and in Illinois established his home in Henderson county. It was in that locality that John Wesley Hopper was reared and after attaining manhood he engaged in merchandising. He also conducted a gristmill, a woolen-mill and a sawmill. He was distinctively a man of affairs and one who wielded a wide influence. He died at La Harpe, Illinois, to which place he had removed



Harry E. Hopper.

his store, although his family were still residents of Henderson county. During the greater part of his life he was quite prosperous in his undertakings. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a member of that denomination at the time of his death.

His father, Lambert Hopper, was a leading Methodist of his section and served in the church as a class leader, while his home was always the place of entertainment for the circuit riders. In his fraternal relations John W. Hopper was a Mason, while in political faith he was a republican. He married Caroline Elliott, who was born in Henderson county, Illinois, and is of Irish lineage. She, too, is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Hopper died at the comparatively early age of thirty-nine years but his widow still survives and has now reached the age of seventy years. They were the parents of six children, of whom two are deceased. Those still living are: Eugene, who is the wife of L. F. McFadon, a merchant of Emerson, Iowa; Donzella, residing in Indianola and formerly a teacher; Harry E., of this review; and Nellie, the wife of C. F. Enos, who is connected with the Sigler Lumber Company of Indianola.

Harry E. Hopper was only eight years of age at the time of his father's demise. He attended the schools of his native county and afterward became a student in the Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa, completing the scientific course by graduation in 1893, at which time the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon him. He had come to this state in the spring of 1880 with his mother and the other children of the family and they located upon a farm in Montgomery county. By the united labors of all, the farm was soon paid for and when it was possible to be released from the work of the fields, Mr. Hopper, of this review, resumed his education as a student in Indianola in November, 1889, matriculating in Simpson College as previously indicated.

During the periods of vacation he bought and sold cattle and horses. In the spring of 1893, while in college, he made investment in a tract of forty acres of land in the northwestern part of Indianola and laid off the Homedale Place addition, in which enterprise he was associated with J. M. Kittleman. He then turned his attention to the real-estate business in connection with Mr. Kittleman and J. L. Brown and in 1894 they laid out the Kenwood addition to Indianola. Mr. Hopper was thus connected with general real-estate interests until 1902, when he turned his attention to Canada lands and is now handling several hundred thousand acres of land in western Canada and also British Columbia timber. He likewise owns property in this country and since his college days has been numbered among the representative and progressive real-estate men of Warren county.

He has a farm of one thousand acres, and recently his name figured prominently before the public as purchaser of the entire stud of C. W. Williams, of Galesburg, Illinois, headed by Allerton, with a record of 2:09¼, and Expedition, 2:15¾, two of the most famous of living trotting sires. These stallions were bred and trained by Mr. Williams, their former owner, who, without any experience or expert knowledge, started in to train, drive

and raise them himself. Although his methods were diametrically opposed to those then most approved, he deferred not at all to the opinions of others but followed his own ideas, and Allerton made a record of 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$. The stud which Mr. Hopper has purchased comprises about fifty head and includes, in addition to the stallions mentioned, a number of richly bred brood mares. Mr. Hopper has been engaged in breeding horses for a number of years and will not only keep the stud intact but increase its magnitude. This is but one department of the extensive business interests which claim the attention of Mr. Hopper and which, carefully controlled by him, are placing him in the front rank among Iowa's substantial citizens.

On the 1st of January, 1895, Mr. Hopper was married to Miss Edith Carpenter, who was born in Indianola in 1872 and was a daughter of Professor George C. and Frances Carpenter. Her father was connected with Simpson College in a professional capacity for twenty-five years. He died in 1894 and his widow afterward became the wife of William Buxton, president of the Warren County Bank, now living retired. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper have two children, Byron C. and Dorothy, born in 1899 and 1903, respectively. The parents are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Hopper is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, while his political support is given to the republican party. In his business career he has advanced through consecutive stages as the result of his close application and unfaltering energy. At all times he has made good use of his opportunities and it is by reason of his well directed diligence that he occupies the creditable position which is now accorded him in business circles.

RICHARD ASHTON WICKETT.

Richard Ashton Wickett, a retired agriculturist living in New Virginia, was born in Devonshire, England, May 2, 1845, his parents being Humphrey and Ann (Ashton) Wickett, who were natives of England, and died in that country many years ago. Our subject acquired a common-school education, and when twenty-three years of age emigrated to Canada, where for four years he worked on a farm by the month. On the expiration of that period he removed to Polk county, Iowa, where he was also employed on a farm by the month, but eventually the man for whom he worked failed, and Mr. Wickett lost three thousand dollars in wages. In 1878 he came to Warren county and began work as a farm hand for William Hasty, of Scott's Ridge. His possessions consisted of less than twenty dollars' worth of household goods, and he had a wife and small children to provide for, but, nothing daunted, he worked untiringly, persistently and energetically, and at length gained the prosperity which always comes as the reward of earnest labor. As he had no money, Mr. Hasty bought him a sack of flour. Subsequently Mr. Wickett rented land of William Buxton and was successfully engaged in its operation for nineteen years. The relations between the two men were most congenial, for during all



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these years there was never a written agreement between them, all their contracts being made verbally only. When his financial resources permitted Mr. Wickett purchased eighty acres of improved land in Virginia township, and kept gradually adding to his holdings until he now owns five hundred and thirty acres of valuable land, which is farmed by his sons. His success may be attributable in large measure to the fact that he never went in debt, but always lived within his means. Brooking no obstacles that honest effort can overcome, he has steadily worked his way upward until he is now well worthy the proud American title of a self-made man. He is now living retired in New Virginia, having gained a competence that enables him to enjoy all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life without recourse to further labor.

On the 13th of September, 1870, in Canada, Mr. Wickett was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ann Leach, who was born in Devonshire, England, September 5, 1852, and was brought to Canada by her parents when a year and a half old. Unto this union have been born seven children, one of whom died in infancy: Frederick George, who wedded Cora Munroe and has three children, owns and operates a farm of eighty acres in Virginia township. Frank Benjamin wedded Ida Halden, by whom he has five children, and also lives on his father's farm in Virginia township. William Lawrence was twice married, his first union being with Stella Fred, and his second with Alberta Fred. He has three children and lives on his father's farm in Virginia township. Charles A. wedded Mary Procter, has one child and resides on his father's farm in Liberty township. Walter R., who married Margaret Otts, by whom he has one child, also lives on his father's farm in Virginia township. Selena Ann is the wife of Alden Smalley, a farmer of Virginia township, and has one child.

Mr. Wickett is a staunch republican in his political views, and has served as school director, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion. Both he and his wife were members of the Bible Christian church in Canada, but have not become identified with any denomination in this country, though they attend and contribute to the support of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a strictly temperate man and has never used tobacco in any form. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in America has been more than realized. He found the opportunities he sought—which, by the way, are always open to the ambitious, energetic man—and making the best of these he has steadily worked his way upward. He possesses the resolution, perseverance and reliability so characteristic of his nation, and his name is now enrolled among the best citizens of Warren county.

WILLIAM F. BROWN.

Agricultural pursuits have always claimed the time and attention of William F. Brown, who is now successfully engaged in the operation of a fine farm on section 14, Richland township. He dates his residence in Iowa from 1853, and he has made his home in Warren county since the 4th of January,

1854. He has taken an active part in the upbuilding and development of this region, and is justly entitled to mention among its honored early settlers.

Mr. Brown was born near Lafayette in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, January 14, 1836, and is a son of James Brown, who was a native of Kentucky, and at an early day removed with his parents to Ohio, being among the first settlers of Miami county. The home of our subject's paternal grandfather was on the extreme frontier at the time of the war of 1812. On reaching manhood James Brown was married in Miami county to Miss Margaret Long, a native of Pennsylvania, and some years later they removed to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he opened up a farm. In 1853 he brought his family to Iowa, and the following year located in Warren county, where he purchased five hundred and sixty acres of land, which he broke and cultivated, spending his last years here. He died in 1862, at the age of sixty-six years, and his wife passed away two years later.

William F. Brown was a young man of eighteen years on the removal of the family to this county and he aided his father in the arduous task of developing a new farm, remaining under the parental roof until the father's death. He succeeded to a part of the old home place and has since bought more land, until at one time he had five hundred and sixty acres. Upon the place he has erected a commodious and pleasant residence, good barns, cribs and granaries, has fenced the land and set out fruit, and to-day has one of the most valuable farming properties in Warren county. He has given considerable attention to the raising of stock, making a specialty of pure blooded shorthorn cattle, French draft horses and Berkshire hogs, and annually feeds a large amount of stock for market. He has divided his property, giving a farm to each of his sons, but is still actively engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

On the 23d of May, 1858, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brown and Miss Rachel Viers, who was born at Akron, Ohio, and is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Ship) Viers, also natives of the Buckeye state, whence they came to Iowa in 1849, arriving in Warren county on the 2d of October. Here Mr. Viers bought a preemption right, and later entered land from the government. Mrs. Brown was principally reared in this county.

Of the eight children born to our subject and his wife, four are now living, namely: Elizabeth, the wife of W. A. Spain, a farmer of this county; James F., who owns a part of the old home place; G. W., a farmer of Lincoln township; and Latie, wife of W. F. Park, a farmer of Lincoln township. They also lost four children: Melissa N., the first born, married Thomas Moore and died in 1883, leaving a son, S. G. Moore. Martha J. and Eva both died in infancy, and Cora died at the age of five years. Mrs. Brown has also reared two boys and a girl who are now grown, and now has a little girl, Margaret Dubs, whom she intends to rear and educate.

Mr. Brown has never wavered in his allegiance to the republican party since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and he has served as a delegate to the state and county conventions of his party. He has also served on juries and has been township trustee and treasurer, as well as school director for twenty years. He is a man of excellent business ability

and sound judgment, who usually carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and he has always been found thoroughly reliable and trustworthy. In religious faith he is a Baptist and now attends church at Hartford.

CHARLES D. MEEK.

Charles D. Meek is engaged in the dry goods business as a member of the firm of Meek & Robertson, and is classed with the enterprising merchants of Indianola, where he carries a large line of dry goods and enjoys a growing trade. He is one of Warren county's native sons, his birth having occurred in Hartford on the 1st of January, 1872.

His father, Joseph T. Meek, was born in Indiana in April, 1833, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. On leaving his native state he came to Iowa, settling in Richland township, Warren county. At Hartford he engaged in the operation of a sawmill and there remained until elected sheriff of the county, when he removed to Indianola. On his retirement from the office he turned his attention to the manufacture of brick and tile, being associated with others in the enterprise, his connection therewith continuing for several years. At length he withdrew from industrial pursuits and turned his attention to the real-estate business, negotiating many important property transfers while thus engaged. Eventually he retired and is now enjoying a well earned rest. He has been very successful in his undertakings and a handsome competence now supplies him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. He now resides at Los Tanos, New Mexico, where he is accounted one of the respected and progressive citizens, his influence always being on the side of progress, reform and improvement. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows society and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he has been a lifelong democrat, and upon the party ticket was elected sheriff in 1874. His incumbency covered a term of four years and his duties were of the most strenuous character. He discharged them, however, without fear or favor, and proved a capable official. In 1857, in Indianola, Joseph T. Meek was united in marriage to Miss Louisa J. Pressley, who was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 5, 1837, and was of Scotch ancestry. She resided in her native city until 1855, when she accompanied her parents on their removal to Indianola, and two years later she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Meek. They traveled life's journey together for about forty-eight years and were then separated by the sudden death of Mrs. Meek, occasioned by heart disease, July 16, 1905. The Rev. Dr. W. C. Martin officiated at the funeral, and amid the deep regret of many friends who sincerely mourned her loss, she was laid to rest. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children: Evelyn M., who is the wife of A. R. W. Robertson, a member of the firm of Meek & Robertson; William L., whose death occurred in 1883; Dollie, the wife of F. P. McKay, a druggist of Des Moines; Joseph, who passed away at

the age of three years; Elmer, whose demise occurred when he was six months of age; Charles D., of this review; Louise, the wife of Frank J. Camp, secretary of the Brown-Hurley Hardware Company of Des Moines.

Charles D. Meek attended school in Indianola and at the age of nineteen years entered upon his business career as an employe in the dry goods store of Barker & Johnson. He thus became acquainted with the trade and with the methods in vogue in commercial circles. After three years spent in that establishment he became a salesman in the store of Kittleman & Buxton, with whom he continued for a year, and afterward spent a year in the large establishment of Younker Brothers at Des Moines. In 1900 he formed a partnership with A. R. W. Robertson and opened a dry goods and shoe business, in which they have continued with marked success to the present time. They have a large, modern store on the east side of the square, owning their own building, which is a brick structure, thirty by ninety feet. They occupy the entire first floor, and a part of the upper story. The store has tasteful equipments and the business methods of the house have secured to it a liberal and well merited patronage.

Mr. Meek was married to Miss Minnie M. Main, a daughter of the Rev. D. S. Main, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Meek have two children: Margaret Mildred, born August 31, 1902; and Joseph T., born January 5, 1904. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church, and are prominent socially, enjoying the warm regard of an extensive circle of friends. Mr. Meek belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also affiliates with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is now numbered among the representative merchants of Indianola. There has never been anything spectacular in his career, but he has endeavored to make all his acts and commercial moves the result of definite consideration and sound judgment. There have never been any great ventures or risks, but he has practiced honest, slow-going business methods, supplemented by energy and good system.

HENRY HOLMES GOODE.

Henry Holmes Goode is a retired farmer living in Milo and is numbered among the most highly respected citizens of Warren county. He was born March 14, 1832, in Prince Edward county, Virginia, his parents being Joseph and Mary Agnes (Johnson) Goode, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. They came to Warren county in 1854 and Henry H. Goode was about twenty-two years of age at the time of this removal. Here he first became a landowner through entering a claim from the government comprising two hundred acres in White Breast township. By industry and capable management he was enabled to add to his original holdings and as fast as he acquired land he placed it under a high state of cultivation. He carried on both general farming and stock-raising and was known as one of the most extensive and



A. F. GOODE

successful stockfeeders in his part of the county. As his financial resources have increased he has become owner of six hundred and twenty-eight acres of valuable farming land in White Breast township and forty-five acres in Otter township. In 1886, however, he put aside the management and active care of his farms and purchased a comfortable home in Milo, to which he removed. Since that time he has practically lived retired, but this does not signify a life of inactivity and idleness. In fact, his hours are fully engaged with his efforts to improve his town place, everything about the house being kept in good repair, while the grounds and garden afford him plenty of exercise. He has never found, therefore, opportunity to spend much time in the business center of the town, discussing the business affairs of others, for his own business has claimed his entire attention.

The history of the Goode family in pioneer times indicates more clearly the conditions which existed in Warren county when they arrived here. Their first dwelling was a rude log cabin, fourteen feet wide by sixteen feet in length. There was a rough slab floor and a roof made of split slabs. In this single room the entire family resided for the first six months of their residence in the west. Their next abiding place was an improvement on the original home, for a frame house, sixteen by twenty-four feet, was built of boards split by hand from logs, this being the best and only lumber that could be secured at that time. Many of the happiest moments in the lives of the pioneers, however, were spent in the primitive homes, which were devoid of many of those things which are now deemed essential to the comfort and happiness of the present generation. A window with sash and glass was a rarity and an evidence of wealth and aristocracy which but few could support. Often greased paper was put over an aperture in the logs to serve as a window, but frequently the people depended upon the light that made its way between the logs, while the cabin was ventilated in the same way. The doors were fastened with old-fashioned wooden latches and during the daytime the latch string hung out, so that friend or neighbor could easily make his entrance, for the pioneers were a most hospitable people and always entertained visitors to the best of their ability. It is notable with what affection the old pioneers refer to the early days and it may be doubted whether palaces ever sheltered happier hearts than the little log cabins of long ago.

It was on the 4th of March, 1857, in White Breast township, that Henry Holmes Goode was married to Miss Louisa Kimzey, a daughter of John and Susanna Kimzey, both of whom were natives of Kentucky and came to Warren county in 1854. By this marriage there were born three sons and a daughter: Frank D., now deceased; Susan, the wife of William Yoder, who resides in Bradshaw, Nebraska; Robert Fletcher and Henry, both of whom died in infancy. The mother passed away in September, 1865, at the age of twenty-six years, and Mr. Goode was again married March 28, 1880, to Mrs. Alberta T. Godlove, a daughter of William and Nancy Ann (Beall) McKendry. Mrs. Goode is a descendant of Thomas Beall, son of Samuel Beall, of an old and patriotic family noted in early Revolutionary times. The Beall family has been well known in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and also in Maryland. No other

had furnished so many soldiers in the important wars of the country. The annals of Maryland show that there were five officers of the Beall name accredited mostly, if not entirely, to Frederick county, of Maryland; Lloyd Beall being brigadier general; Thomas Beall, lieutenant; William Dent Beall, second lieutenant; Zeparick Beall, ensign; and Thomas Beall, who was generally called Captain Beall. He was also known as Thomas Beall of Samuel, the affix being his father's christian name. Of this list three are found on the roll of the Cincinnati Society: William Dent Beall as major; Lloyd Beall as captain and Samuel B. Beall as lieutenant. No doubt, Samuel Beall was the father of Thomas Beall of Samuel. He came to Fort Cumberland in the year 1784 from one of the lower counties of Pennsylvania, perhaps Montgomery. He became the proprietor of two tracts of land called Walnut Bottom and The Brothers and the next year began the building of the town which is now the city of Cumberland.

In 1787 the legislature, upon his petition, appointed five commissioners—Andrew Bruce, Daniel Cresap, George Dent (grandfather of Mrs. General Grant), John Lynn and Evan Glynn—to lay out the town of Cumberland at the mouth of Will's creek in Washington county. The town was then laid out and the old name of Fort Cumberland dropped. Beall had his land divided into several hundred town lots, which sold rapidly, and for many years he did an extensive real-estate business. The county records from 1790 until his death in 1823 show four hundred and eighteen conveyances, to say nothing of deeds he made while Allegheny was a part of Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1776 from the upper district of Frederick county and was three times elected to the legislature from Allegheny, in 1791, 1792 and 1793. He died at about the age of eighty years, leaving a last will and testament dated November 16, 1823. It was a rather strange document, as only two of his eight children seem to have been noticed: a small bequest of two hundred dollars to his daughter, Mary Beaty, and the remainder of his estate to the eight children of his son Isaac. He gave his man Basil his freedom and ninety-nine acres of land and also manumitted his three negro girls, Mary, Hetty and Maria. He had eight children: John Brook, Buell, Josiah, Lucky, Elenora, Lizzie, Mary and Priscilla.

John Beall, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Goode, married Elenora Beaty and in 1810 went to Marysville, Kentucky, later he removed to Ohio and died in 1824. Isaac was the only son and remained in the old home county and was made sole executor of his father's estate. He married Rebecca Tomlinson, who died in 1845, while his death occurred in 1850. They were both laid to rest in the Tomlinson cemetery, at Little Meadow, in Garrett county, Ohio.

In resuming the history of Henry H. Goode, it is noticed that he had been almost a lifelong member of the Masonic fraternity, having been connected with the craft for more than forty years. He joined the fraternity at Newborn, Marion county, and was a charter member at Sandyville and at Liberty Center, Iowa, which lodges he helped organize. The Newborn lodge was afterward transferred to Lacona and Mr. Goode demitted to Lacona lodge from Liberty Center. He is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Indianola

He likewise belongs to Milo Lodge, No. 413, I. O. O. F. He was a trustee of White Breast township for many years and has served as alderman of Milo. In church connection he was formerly a Methodist but later in life became connected with the Christian Union. His political support is given the democracy. Mrs. Goode comes from old Methodist stock, her grandfather being a preacher of that faith, while she has been connected with the denomination from the age of thirteen years.

In looking back over the life record of Henry H. Goode, it is plainly evident that his success is due to the honorable purpose which has actuated his every act. In studying lives and characters of men, we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompt their action. Success is not a matter of genius, as held by many, but rather results from experience, sound judgment and upright dealings, and we find that the men of strong character who are enjoying prosperity are in nearly every case those who have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of opposition. The salient traits of Mr. Goode are such as have gained for him an unassailable reputation as a business man and citizen, while those who have known him personally in social relations entertain for him the warmest regard and esteem.

JAMES M. AMOS.

James M. Amos who died May 8, 1898, on his farm on section 21, Otter township, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 4th of July, 1823, and was left an orphan at an early age. He had a brother, John Amos, now deceased, and a sister, also deceased. After the death of the parents the children were scattered and reared by different families. For a time James M. made his home with a man who took him to Ohio, but at a very early age he was thrown upon his own resources and the success that came to him in life was due to his own unaided efforts. During his youth he went upon the river, being employed on barges, steamboats, etc., on the Ohio, Mississippi and Red rivers, making many trips to New Orleans. After about ten years spent in this way, he finally located in Knox county, Illinois, where he was subsequently married.

It was in 1854 that Mr. Amos and his wife decided to come to Warren county, Iowa, as land was much cheaper here than in Illinois at that time. He entered one hundred and twenty acres in Lincoln township, west of Idianola, where they lived for ten years, and he then traded that property for two hundred and fifty-three acres on section 15, Otter township, where he erected a residence and made his home until 1887. He then built on the southeast quarter of section 21, Otter township, where he continued to make his home until called to his final rest, it being now the property of his son Sherman. To this tract he subsequently added eighty acres and as time passed he extended the boundaries of his land until he had one thousand acres, of which seven hundred and eight acres are now owned by his sons Sherman and Grant G. In connection with general farming Mr. Amos also raised considerable stock,

and in business affairs he met with far more than ordinary success. He was justly numbered among the self-made men of the county as all that he possessed was gained through his own business ability, sound judgment and good management. At one time he held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and he was a man of high character and sterling worth who gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and as a republican he took an active interest in public affairs, serving as treasurer of the county school funds and as township assessor.

On the 27th of August, 1850, in Knox county, Illinois, Mr Amos married Miss Mary E. Stephens, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, September 13, 1831. Her parents, Lewis and Elizabeth (Alder) Stephens, were representatives of old Virginia families, and from that state they removed to Knox county, Illinois, in the fall of 1849, there making their home until called to their final rest some twenty-five years ago. In their family were eight children, of whom one son and four daughters are still living. Mrs. Amos is a most estimable lady and now at the age of seventy-seven years she resides on the old home stead with her son Sherman.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Amos were born eleven children, as follows:

Ora, born July 3, 1851, is now the wife of A. J. Conner, a farmer of Otter township, and they have six children.

Laura E., born September 10, 1852, is the wife of R. M. Bacon, of Morris county, Kansas, and they, too, have six children.

Ida V., born March 6, 1855, died June 7, 1863.

Nancy E., born February 15, 1857, died June 11, 1863.

John G., born April 22, 1859, died June 24, 1863.

James Liberty, born July 4, 1861, died May 22, 1893. He was first married September 11, 1888, to Miss Mary Baugh, who died in 1891, and in January, 1893, he married Miss Eva Pope, by whom he has one child, John Amos, now fifteen years of age, who resides with his mother in Indianola. She married again but lost her second husband and is now engaged in teaching. The son John was left one thousand dollars by his grandfather, to be paid when he reaches his majority.

Mary N., born January 10, 1864, is the wife of Herber Worthley, of Otter township, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Lurena, born March 28, 1866, was married January 11, 1887, to W. T. Butler, also represented on another page of this work.

Grant G., born May 5, 1869, received a good common-school education and remained on the home farm until twenty-seven years of age, when he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Chumbley, a daughter of Joseph G. Chumbley, represented elsewhere in this volume. Four children bless this union, Nellie May, born January 21, 1898; Nora Ellen, December 13, 1900; Aaron Howard, October 1, 1903; and Charles Monroe, April 28, 1907. Since the death of the father, Grant G. and W. Sherman Amos have operated the farm of seven hundred and eight acres on sections 21, 22, 27 and 28, Otter township, in partnership, under the firm name of Amos Brothers. They are extensively

engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of pure-blooded Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.

W. Sherman, born December 7, 1871, also attended the common schools, and as previously stated, he is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising in partnership with his brother. He was married August 21, 1895, to Miss Lillian M. Woods, who was born in Decatur county, Iowa, in 1873, a daughter of William M. and Emma (Bassett) Woods. The family was originally from Pennsylvania, but her parents were reared in Knoxville, Illinois, from which state they came to Iowa in 1870, and removed to Warren county in 1889, locating first at Indianola. Later they removed to a farm in White Oak township, where Mr. Woods died in 1896, at the age of fifty-one years, but his widow is still living on the home farm in that township at the age of fifty-seven. They had nine children, those living being Mrs. W. S. Amos; Nellie, who was born in 1875, and is now the wife of Frank Lester, a farmer of White Oak township; William M., who was born in 1877 and is now in Montana, where he has taken a claim; Hugh O., was born in 1879, and is manager of the Hawkeye Telephone Company at Indianola; Ralph, who was born in 1886 and is still at home; Mildred, who was born in 1891, and is now a junior in the high school at Indianola; and Edna, who was born in 1894, and is at home. Sydney died in infancy, and Fred at the age of six years. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Amos have had four children, namely: Mary E., born June 10, 1897; James William, born October 12, 1900; Frankie Lloyd, who was born September 24, 1902, and died September 8, 1903; and Carl Morgan, born August 7, 1904. The mother and daughter are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Amos is connected with the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 70, at Indianola. Since attaining his majority he has always supported the republican party and has efficiently served as a school officer. In business affairs he has always been found notably reliable and he has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Alice V., the youngest in the Amos family, was born June 22, 1874, and was married August 21, 1895, to Harry L. Barnes, a painter, residing in Grand Junction, Colorado. They have one daughter.

EPHRAIM WELTY, M. D.

Dr. Ephraim Welty, a prominent physician of Norwalk, Iowa, where he has been successfully engaged in practice for many years, was born on a farm in Perry county, Ohio, July 7, 1840, and is a son of Christian Welty, a native of Fairfield county, that state. His paternal grandfather was John Welty, who was born in Pennsylvania and belonged to an old colonial family. In early manhood Christian Welty married Salome Blosser, who was also a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, and was a representative of an old Virginia family. Of the thirteen children born of this union, twelve grew to maturity, and those still living are Mary P., wife of Charles Lott; Rebecca, wife of Newton Hoover;

Amanda, wife of Albert Polling; Jefferson and Christian T., both farmers; and Ephraim, of this review. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died at the ripe old age of eighty-five years, and the mother was eighty-two years of age at the time of her death. Both were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics, Mr. Welty was first a whig and later a republican. He was a staunch Union man during the Civil war, and when Morgan was on his raid through Ohio, he spent one day in pursuit of him.

Dr. Welty was reared on the home farm and acquired his early education in the country schools of the neighborhood. During the dark days of the rebellion he entered the service as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Captain E. Brown, and was mustered in on the 17th of August, 1862. He was unfortunately wounded in the left shoulder during his first engagement, December 28, 1862, at Chickasaw Bluffs, Mississippi, by a shell, and was in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, until November 6, 1863, when he returned home. In the fall of 1865 he commenced the study of medicine, and later engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Hocking county, Ohio, for five years. It was in 1876 that he came to Iowa and opened an office in Norwalk, where he is still located, enjoying a large and successful practice.

On the 1st of August, 1867, Dr. Welty married Miss Rebecca Ellen Branstitter, who was also a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John Branstitter, a farmer by occupation. They have two children, John E. and La Vert. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are people of prominence in Norwalk, which town has now been their home for almost a third of a century. The Doctor is also connected with James Bell Post, G. A. R., and affiliates with the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies. The republican party finds in him a staunch supporter of its principles and as a public-spirited and progressive citizen he never withholds his aid from any enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit.

JACOB F. PIFFER.

Jacob F. Piffer, whose death occurred at his home near Indianola, August 30th, 1904, was numbered among the well known and prosperous farmers of Warren county, and was one of its early settlers. His birth occurred in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 26, 1843, and he is descended from a long line of German ancestors. His father died in Wurtemberg and Jacob and his brother John came to the new world with their mother in 1853, while their sister Anna came one year later. They spent three years in Baltimore, and in 1856 came west to Iowa, making a permanent location in Warren county, where they purchased land.

Jacob F. Piffer was yet a youth at the time of the emigration to the United States. He was reared to manhood on the home farm in this county and acquired his education in the common schools. The occupation to which

he was reared he resolved to make his life work and engaged in farming on his own account. He first bought eighty acres of land and later seventy-six acres, to which he kept adding until he had three hundred acres, and with characteristic energy he began to till and develop this, converting wild prairie land into rich and productive fields. His labor was of the character that enabled him to work his way steadily upward, and his entire life was one of unwearied diligence, sound business judgment and unfaltering energy.

Mr. Piffer was married in Warren county, May 16, 1878, to Miss Gennet Pilmer, who was born and reared in this county and is a daughter of George and Jennet Pilmer, who were natives of Scotland. On coming to the new world they settled in Ohio, where they were afterward married. About 1850 Mr. Pilmer removed to the west, taking up his abode in Warren county. He became a prominent farmer, owning a valuable tract of land of three hundred acres, to which he added all modern accessories and conveniences. He also owned a farm in Guthrie county, Iowa, and was numbered among the leading and representative agriculturists of his community.

Mr. and Mrs. Piffer began housekeeping on a farm lying on either side of the boundary line between Polk and Warren counties, the residence standing in the former county. There they lived until 1881, after which they took up their abode on a farm at Scotch Ridge. Mr. Piffer fenced and tilled that place, tilling the fields and carrying on the work of general improvement, being there nineteen years in all. In 1899 he purchased the farm whereon the family now lives, removing to this property in 1900. This place consists of eight hundred and eighty acres and is a most highly improved and valuable farm. He also owned another tract of land of six hundred acres, being one of the extensive landowners of this part of the state. He was also a large stock raiser and feeder and a well known financier. He placed his investments judiciously and realized a handsome return from them. He seemed to recognize almost intuitively the best way to work his farm and whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Piffer were born ten children, six sons and four daughters: George F., who is carrying on the home farm and is engaged in the live-stock business; John W., a student at Simpson College; Harry W. and Robert M., who are also students in that college; J. Fred and Frank A., at home; Emma, the wife of the Rev. R. J. Picker, a minister of the Presbyterian church at West Allis, Wisconsin; Charlotte, at home; Florence, who is pursuing her education at Monmouth, Illinois; and Annie, who completes the family.

Mr. Piffer was devoted to his home and family and not only did everything in his power to promote the happiness and welfare of his wife and children, but also rendered the most filial love and devotion to his mother, who lived with him until his death and survived him for four years. In politics he was an earnest republican but never cared for office, preferring to give his attention to his extensive farm and other business interests. He held membership with the United Presbyterian church of Summerset while his widow is a member of the same denomination at Indianola and he was a liberal supporter of the

church, its societies and benevolences. His life in many respects was most exemplary and worthy of all regard. His fellowmen might well repose confidence in him for no trust given him was ever betrayed in the slightest degree. He recognized fully his obligations to his fellowmen and while he made splendid success in his undertakings, he gained his prosperity by methods the honor of which none call into question. Since her husband's death Mrs. Piffer and her son George have had charge of and have carried on the farms and business interests constituting the estate. She is a lady of excellent business judgment and keen discernment, is a charming hostess, having the faculty of making her guests feel at home, and moreover, is an active and helpful worker in the church and its auxiliary societies.

HUGH WILLIAMS.

Hugh Williams, an energetic and enterprising business man of Ackworth, Iowa, came to this state in 1866, and has made his home in Warren county since 1872. His early home, however, was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born in Wales, September 3, 1842, but he was only four years old when brought to this country by his father, Daniel Williams, who was also a native of Wales. The family located in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where Hugh Williams grew to manhood.

When the country became involved in civil war, he enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company F, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. Going south, he participated in the battles of Franklin, Chickamauga and Resaca, and in the last named engagement he had part of the index finger of his left hand shot off, and being thus disabled he was sent first to the hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he spent about two months, and later at Louisville, Kentucky. He was later detailed to help guard the arsenal at Louisville, and on the expiration of his term of enlistment was honorably discharged June 12, 1865, and returned to his home in Illinois.

During the summer of 1865, Mr. Williams worked in a mill, and in April, 1866, he was married in Knoxville, Illinois, to Mrs. Mary J. Elliott, the widow of James Elliott, who was a member of the One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Resaca. In the fall after his marriage Mr. Williams came to Iowa and located near Red Rock in Marion county, where he purchased land and also bought a half interest in a sawmill, being engaged in the manufacture of lumber for two or three years. He then traded his property there for land in Warren county and here he engaged in farming for a time. Later he removed to Sandyville, where he bought two places, and there continued to farm for several years or until his removal to Ackworth in 1893. For some years he had been engaged in the live-stock business and he now buys and ships stock on quite an extensive scale and also deals in grain. In 1900 he embarked in the lumber business, opening a new

yard in Ackworth, and during the fifteen years of his residence here he has done much to promote the welfare of the town by advancing its business interests.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born ten children, those still living being: William, who is now in partnership with his father; Robert, who is engaged in the grain business in Ackworth; Roy, who operates the home farm of one hundred and ninety acres; Effie, the wife of Benton Hornaday, a farmer of this county; Fannie, the wife of J. E. Ford, a business man of Indianola; Anna, wife of Frank Robertson; and Maud, wife of Rev. Henry Stewart, who is now a student in a Free Methodist Institute at Greenville, Illinois. Those of the family deceased are Daniel, who died at the age of three years; and Mary and Johnnie, who died in infancy.

Mr. Williams has aided in the improvement of Ackworth by the erection of a new store building, and was a generous contributor toward building the Methodist and Friends churches. He never withholds his aid from any enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit. The republican party finds in him a staunch supporter and he has served as a delegate to various county conventions; filled the office of township trustee while living on his farm; was school treasurer for eleven years; justice of the peace one term; and has also served as a member of the city council and as mayor of Ackworth. He is pre-eminently public spirited and progressive and the reins of city government were never in more capable hands. He and his wife are members of the Christian church, and are worthy the high regard in which they are uniformly held.

ANDREW N. McPHERSON.

Andrew N. McPherson is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Lincoln township, who derives an excellent income from his farm of two hundred and ten acres, which is situated on sections 9, 10, 15 and 16. His business career has been characteristic of unfaltering industry and well directed effort, and he is widely known in Warren county, where he has made his home since the spring of 1875. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, December 21, 1845. His father, Malcomb McPherson, was also a native of that state, where he spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Noble, also a native of Ohio. The McPherson family is of Scotch lineage and was founded in Ohio at an early period in the settlement of that state. Malcomb followed farming in Columbiana county, where he reared his family and spent his last days, being one of the respected agriculturists of his community.

A. N. McPherson was reared upon the home farm, in the county of his nativity, where he resided continuously to the age of eighteen years, when in 1864, he responded to the cause calling for troops and enlisted as a member of Company B, One Hundred Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for one hun-

dred days' service. Going to the south he did scouting and guard duty and worked on the intrenchments during the most of his term in service. In the fall of 1864 he was honorably discharged and returned home, again taking up his abode upon the farm in Columbiana county, where he assisted in the work of the fields until his marriage. It was about 1870 that he wedded Hannah Connell, who was born and reared in Columbiana county. They began their domestic life upon a farm where they lived for five years and then removed westward to Warren county, Iowa, where Mr. McPherson purchased one hundred and thirty acres of raw land. It was one of the first farms to be improved. Later he bought more land and is now the owner of a valuable farm of two hundred and ten acres. On this place he has erected a good residence, also has substantial outbuildings, and in addition to tilling the soil he makes a specialty of raising hogs and finds this an important and profitable branch of his business.

After living in this country for a time, Mr. McPherson lost his first wife and later married Anna B. Noble, who was born in Hardin county, Iowa, but was reared and educated in Warren county, Iowa. There were two children of the first marriage: Irene C., the wife of William Noble; and Bert A., who is married and follows farming in this county. There are four children of the second marriage: William N., Andrew M., Walter S., and Lachlin R. Politically, Mr. McPherson is a republican, and, although he has never sought nor desired office, he has served as township trustee and as school director for a number of years. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Indianola and they have many friends in the city as well as in the immediate neighborhood where they reside. Mr. McPherson is well known as a man of business integrity and worth and has the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been brought in contact, while his business success is indicative of a life of well directed energy and thrift.

HON. JAMES H. BARNETT.

Death often removes from our midst those whom we can ill afford to lose, whose lives have been of such benefit to the community, that their loss brings a sense of personal bereavement to all. Such was the Hon. James H. Barnett, who was closely identified with the development of Indianola and Warren county during the greater part of his life. He became one of the active and prosperous business men and farmers and aside from his individual interests, he always found time and opportunity to aid in any measure or movement that was calculated to promote the upbuilding and welfare of the county. He died at his home, adjoining the corporation limits of Indianola, December 28, 1906. He was then but in the prime of life, for his birth occurred in Shenandoah county, Virginia, October 8, 1845.

His father, James Barnett, was reared in the Old Dominion and in 1847 removed with his family to Iowa, settling first in Virginia township, Warren

county, where he remained but a short time. There were comparatively few settlers within the borders of the county at that time and there were still many evidences of Indian occupancy. In the summer seasons the prairies were starred with millions of wild flowers and in midwinter were one dazzling unbroken sheet of snow. Only here and there had a settler established his home and begun the work of development and improvement.

James H. Barnett was only two years of age when brought by his family to this county. He was reared upon the home farm here and was educated in Simpson College, but in 1864 at the age of eighteen years—being the youngest to enlist from Warren county—he put aside all business and personal considerations and joined the Union army as a member of the Forty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and returned home.

Mr. Barnett made arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage in Iowa, on the 13th of October, 1867, to Miss Mary C. Crosson, who was born, reared and educated in Mahaska county, Iowa, and is a daughter of Joseph C. Crosson, who was a native of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred at Dayton, Ohio. He was reared, however, in Indiana, and was married there. He came with his family to Iowa and settled in Mahaska county where he spent his last years. His death occurred during the childhood of Mrs. Barnett. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett commenced their domestic life upon the farm, for he had purchased raw land which he broke and improved and as time passed he added to his possessions until he owned three hundred and eighty acres of valuable land adjoining the fair grounds. There he erected a good residence and all the necessary barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He also fenced the place and set out an orchard and an attractive feature of his farm was a grove of three hundred chestnut trees so that his farm became known throughout the county as Chestnut farm. He also planted many pine, spruce and arbor vitae and made one of the most attractive farms of the countryside. He brought his fields under a high state of cultivation, producing such crops as were best adapted to the soil and climate and in addition to the tilling of the soil he engaged in importing, breeding and dealing in Percheron and other horses for twenty-five years. In this connection he was widely known throughout Iowa and he handled some of the finest stock produced in the state.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barnett were born a son and daughter: LeMar C., a young man of good education and excellent business ability, and in charge of the farm which is divided equally between mother and children; and Alice, the wife of George F. Hunt, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Mr. Barnett was active in many affairs of importance to his community. He was elected to and filled numerous local offices of honor and trust and in 1888 still higher political honors were conferred upon him in his election to the state senate where he served with distinction for one term, acting on various important committees and aiding in shaping the constructive legislation of the committee rules. He was an active member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Indianola, serving through all of the chairs and was past grand. He was also a member

of the Grand Army Post and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He possessed keen business discrimination and unfaltering energy and won not only a valuable property through his intense and well directed energy, but also by reason of his honorable methods, left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. During the last ten years of his life he was in ill health, yet managed to superintend his business interests until his last illness. Following his demise, Mrs. Barnett, assisted by her son, took charge of and cared for the farm and managed the business interests and she is still living on the old homestead which is situated in Lincoln township. In the death of Mr. Barnett the county lost a representative and valued citizen, his associates a faithful and trustworthy friend and his family a devoted husband and father, his best traits of character ever being reserved for his own fireside.

CHRISTIAN SCHREIBER.

Christian Schreiber is now practically living retired in Indianola, deriving his income, however, from good business property and other investments. His life record is a notable example of the self-made man of foreign birth who improves the opportunities offered in the new world for business advancement and by the utilization of his advantages and by persistent, untiring effort wins a goodly measure of success. He was born in Germany in 1851, his parents being Christian and Rosina (Hohl) Schreiber. The mother came to the United States in 1884, and died in Forest, Illinois, at the age of seventy-two years. The family numbered nine children, all of whom came to America, and one brother, Jacob Schreiber, is now a blacksmith of Indianola.

Christian Schreiber acquired a common-school education in Germany, and learned the trade of blacksmithing there. Favorable reports reached him concerning America and its business conditions, and, believing that he could more rapidly acquire a competence in this country than in the old world, he sailed for the United States in the fall of 1871. In the spring of 1872 he became a resident of Indianola, where he has since remained. As his financial resources were limited, rendering immediate employment a necessity, he entered the shops of Joseph Jacoby. He afterward worked for John Olive, and later opened a shop on his own account in 1878, continuing the business for almost three decades, or until March, 1907. He was an expert workman in his line, was industrious and secured a large patronage, which in course of years made him a prosperous citizen. In 1907 he began dealing in automobiles, but is practically living retired, owning good business property and other interests which return to him a gratifying annual income. He is also the owner of an attractive modern home here.

In 1874, Mr. Schreiber was married to Miss Martha A. Hahn, who was born in Germany in 1857, and came to the United States in 1871, with her grandmother. The marriage was celebrated in Indianola, and unto them have been born five children, namely: Lizzie, the wife of Otto Smith, by whom she has

three children, Mr. Smith being associated in business with our subject; Lena, who is the wife of S. G. Myer, a lawyer of Des Moines; Christina, the wife of Carl Minier, who follows farming, ten miles north of Indianola; Cecil, at home; and Martha, deceased.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Schreiber are faithful members of the Presbyterian church, and he is also connected through membership relations with the Odd Fellows, the Yeomen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political endorsement is given to the republican party but honors and emoluments of office have had no attraction for him. He has preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. There is in the anxious, laborious struggle of the business man in the workaday world something that is of interest to the thoughtful student, for the course which he follows indicates methods that may be honorably pursued in the achievement of success. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in the new world, for here he found the opportunities which he sought and, realizing that energy and activity are the basis of all success, he worked long and persistently to achieve the prosperity which has at length crowned his labors.

LYMAN B. PRITCHARD.

Lyman B. Pritchard, who since January 15, 1907, has occupied the position of clerk of the district court at Indianola, has been a resident of Warren county since the spring of 1869. The steps in the orderly progression which mark his life are easily discernible. He was born in Washington county, Indiana, in 1849. His father, Francis Pritchard, was a native of North Carolina and came of a family of Welsh origin, although representatives of the name were numbered among the early residents of the old North State. Francis Pritchard was a farmer by occupation and on leaving North Carolina removed to Indiana, settling on a farm in Washington county. In his agricultural pursuits he was systematic, methodical and successful and as the years passed, through the capable control of his business affairs, he became prosperous. He was also a member of the Society of Friends and in early life gave his political support to the whig party but on its dissolution joined the ranks of the new republican party, with which he affiliated until his death in 1897. His life span covered seventy-five years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Esther Trueblood, is a native of Indiana and is now living at Darlington, that state, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. She comes of English ancestry and, like her husband, is devoted in her loyalty to the Friends church. This worthy couple were the parents of eight children, six of whom are yet living.

Lyman B. Pritchard, the eldest, was reared upon the home farm and attended the country schools in early boyhood, while later he pursued an academic course. The year 1869 witnessed his arrival in Warren county and

he began work here as a farm hand in the employ of a cousin in Washington township and was also employed by others. He likewise engaged in teaching school to a limited extent and later turned his attention to merchandising in Ackworth, conducting his store there for about fifteen years. In the spring of 1892 he removed to Milo, where he engaged in merchandising for eleven years, or until the 1st of January, 1903, when O. E. Copeland appointed him to the position of deputy in the office of clerk of the district court. He acted in that capacity for four years and became thoroughly familiar with the duties of the office, so that he was well qualified to assume the responsibility when in the fall of 1906 he was elected clerk of the district court and is the present incumbent. He has been accurate and faithful in office and has made a creditable record.

On the 18th of April, 1876, Mr. Pritchard was married to Miss Madie Morgan, who was born in Tennessee, her parents being Jonathan and Jane (Culbert) Morgan; who removed to Kansas prior to the civil war and both died in Leavenworth. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard have one child, Jessie E., now the wife of Dr. J. I. Thompson, a dentist of Centerville, Iowa, and their children are two in number, Maurine and Mona.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Pritchard has always been a stalwart supporter of the republican party and various fraternal organizations number him among their valued representatives. He is identified through membership relations with the Masons, the Eastern Star, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Mystic Toilers, while both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He manifests a contagious enthusiasm for every cause or interest which he supports, and an unfeigned cordiality and interesting personal traits of character have gained for him many warm friends in the county where he has now made his home for almost forty years. He has witnessed much of its growth and progress and has ever been a champion of those movements and measures which tend to advance its interests in material, intellectual, political, social and moral lines.

M. A. TAYLOR.

M. A. Taylor, an honored veteran of the civil war now living retired in New Virginia, Iowa, claims Pennsylvania as his native state, being born near Harrisburg, on the 2d of June, 1841. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Braught) Taylor, were also natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch descent. They spent their entire lives in Pennsylvania.

Our subject was reared and educated in much the usual manner of boys of his day and early became interested in the trouble between the north and the south arising from the question of slavery. His patriotism being aroused he joined the boys in blue, enlisting in August, 1861, at the age of twenty years, in Company D, Forty sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He took

part in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Virginia; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Resaca and Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, and the siege of Atlanta. At Cedar Mountain he received a gunshot wound which confined him to the hospital for eight months, and at Gettysburg he was wounded by a shell, but not seriously. He entered the service as a private but was promoted to the rank of corporal and did sergeant duty for awhile. When his term of enlistment expired he received an honorable discharge and was mustered out at Atlanta in September, 1864.

Returning to his home in Pennsylvania, Mr. Taylor remained there until the spring of 1866, when he came to Iowa and purchased eighty acres of unimproved land in Squaw township, Warren county, upon which he lived for eighteen years. He then bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres and made that his home for twenty-two years, but in 1906 he retired from active farming and has since lived retired in New Virginia, purchasing one of the nicest homes in the village.

Before leaving Pennsylvania, Mr. Taylor was married October 12, 1865, to Miss Mary Lebo, who is also a native of that state, and they became the parents of seven children, of whom one died in infancy. Those living are: William G., a farmer of Virginia township; Rebecca, the wife of James Garrison, a farmer of Squaw township; Ada, the wife of Lloyd Reed, of Jackson township; Ira A., a farmer of Squaw township; Nora, the wife of Fred Reddish, a farmer of Nebraska; and Dell, the wife of Walter Mitchell, a business man of New Virginia.

For many years Mr. Taylor affiliated with the republican party but is now independent in politics. He is a strong temperance man and does all in his power to promote the cause of temperance in his locality. He has served as school director and justice of the peace but has never cared for political honors, though as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen he gives his support to any measures which he believes will advance the general welfare. He now holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church at New Virginia and he assisted in building the church at Medford, where he served as trustee and treasurer. He is a man honored and respected wherever known and has a host of friends throughout Warren county.

GARDNER W. BRIGGS.

Gardner W. Briggs, who owns and operates a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Linn township, was born in New York on the 15th of March, 1831, and is a son of Ezekiel Briggs, a native of Rhode Island. His paternal grandfather, Ephraim Briggs, was born in the same state and was descended from an old English family, which was early established in the new world. He aided the colonies in their struggle for independence as a soldier of the Revolutionary war and lived to the age of eighty-five years. His wife, who bore

the maiden name of Nancy Burlingame, died at the advanced age of ninety-four.

Ezekiel Briggs made farming his life occupation and being thoroughly opposed to slavery he affiliated with the abolition party. In early manhood he married Miss Abby Young, a native of Rhode Island, born in the town which was also his birthplace. Her father was Christopher Young, a native of the same state and a farmer by occupation. Some of his sons were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Ezekiel Briggs died in 1862, at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife passed away in 1868, at the age of seventy-one. Their children who are still living are Gardner W., of this review; Sylvester F.; and Adeline Rosier.

Gardner W. Briggs is indebted to the country schools for the educational advantages he enjoyed during his youth and he remained at home until twenty-eight years of age, aiding his father in the work of the farm. In 1859 he went to Minnesota and for seven years was engaged in farming near Cascade in Olmstead county, but at the end of that time returned to New York and purchased the old homestead, where he continued to reside for a year and a half. Selling that place in 1868, he came to Warren county, Iowa, and located on his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Linn township, which he has since placed under a high state of cultivation and improved with good and substantial buildings, which stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He has been very successful in the management of his farming interests and has secured a comfortable competence.

On June 13, 1854, Mr. Briggs was married in New York to Miss Elizabeth Hungerford, who was born in that state on the 15th of October, 1834, a daughter of John Hungerford. Four children bless this union, all of whom are still living, namely: Elmer E., now a resident of Colfax, Iowa; Hubert S., of Los Angeles, California; Clare E., who married Boyd Buffington and resides in Fort Worth, Texas; and Mrs. Mary E. Aborn, of Omega, Oklahoma.

Having prospered in business Mr. Briggs is now able to live somewhat retired and for the past six years he and his wife have spent their winters in California. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he gives liberally of his means to the support of that and other denominations. He is identified with the republican party and as a wide-awake, progressive American citizen he never withholds his aid from any enterprise which he believes will prove of public benefit.

JOHN A. NOTESTINE.

No one is more deserving of representation in the history of a country than he who has defended its interests on the field of battle; no one is more deserving of mention in the record of a community than one who has been identified with its prosperity, growth and development through many years. To this class of men John A. Notestine belongs, for he was a soldier of the



C. A. Notestine.



John A. Notestine.

Union army during the darkest hour in the history of the nation and in Warren county has borne a most helpful part in the work of general progress and improvement. For many years he was identified with agricultural pursuits and also figured prominently in financial circles as a representative of the banking interests of Milo, but is now living retired in well earned ease.

His birth occurred in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1833, his parents being John and Mary (Wimer) Notestine. He had one brother, Samuel, who is now deceased, and a sister, Jane, the deceased wife of David Barber, a resident of Peoria county, Illinois. John Allen Notestine, however, was the youngest of the family. His father was a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, where he made his home until his marriage, when he removed to Juniata county, the same state, where he died at the age of sixty-five years, at which time his remains were interred in the cemetery at the county seat of Juniata county. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and his support of the party was ever most stalwart. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and his life, upright and honorable in all its connections, was therefore in harmony with its professions. His wife belonged to the German Lutheran church and passed away at the age of thirty-four years.

The Notestine family was founded in America by the great-grandfather of our subject, who became a resident of Pennsylvania, where John Notestine, the grandfather, was born, reared and made his home. The maternal grandfather was also a native of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and served his country as a soldier of the war of 1812, under General Scott. He had two brothers who were in the service, one of whom lost his life in the battle of Lundy's Lane. Many representatives of the ancestry of our subject were connected with the military interests and different wars of the country. His great-uncle, John F. Rice, was a brave and valiant soldier of the war of 1812. He was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, in 1790, was the son of Peter Rice and a grandson of Zachariah Rice, who lived in Chester Springs, Chester county, Pennsylvania, during the period of the Revolutionary war. He married Elizabeth Hartman and they had a family of twenty-one children. From an old ledger which contains accounts and memoranda kept by Zachariah Rice from 1776 to 1780, it is learned that General Washington stopped with this family for many weeks and that their farm was used as a hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers who were fighting for liberty. Zachariah Rice owned a mill and store and became quite wealthy. In 1795 they removed from Chester county to central Pennsylvania, while different members of the family settled in Cumberland, Perry and Juniata counties. The family has always been noted for longevity and also for the number of their progeny and their descendants are today found in every state in the Union.

John F. Rice, the great-uncle of Mr. Notestine was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1789. In 1813 he was a resident of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and volunteered for nine-months' service in the war of 1812, under command of Captain Rogers and Colonel William Greene. The regiment rendezvoused at Bellefonte, now Center county, Pennsylvania, and took up the line of march early in April, 1813, arriving on the 22d of the month at

Erie, Pennsylvania, where they remained in camp until Perry's fleet was ready to sail. The fleet consisted of only two brigs, the Lawrence and the Niagara, and a number of gunboats. Mr. Rice had volunteered in the land force, but Commodore Perry came into camp and in a speech offered twenty-five dollars in hand for volunteers on board the vessels for only one cruise. Mr. Rice was the only man in Captain Rogers' company who volunteered. Speaking of his experience, he said:

"I went on board the schooner *Scorpion*, under command of Captain Christian Champlin, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, remained on that cruise three days and returned liking the service on the vessels better than on the land. I induced others to accompany me and when Commodore Perry came again for volunteers, ten others offered to go. I was in the battle of Lake Erie on board the *Scorpion*. Commodore Perry was on the Lawrence and when it was cut to pieces and all were killed but twelve men, I saw the Commodore leaving in a rowboat and going to the Niagara, being rowed by two comrades, Jacob Tool and Alexander Metlan. I heard the discharge of the cannon but did not see the ball strike his boat, but I saw him jerk off his coat, stuff it into the hole the ball made and then fly to the oars himself and go in safety to the Niagara. On reaching the Niagara, he inquired of Captain Elliott, its commander, why the boat was not brought into action and Elliott answered that the wind was against him. A Captain Brown then approached and said, 'Commodore, take my advice—take command of this vessel yourself and try and break through the lines, open fire from both sides of them and then bring up or draw up your gunboats into action and you will gain the victory.' Perry did exactly as Captain Brown advised. I heard all this, for I was on the *Scorpion* and we had been ordered to escort him around to the Niagara for fear his boat would be sunk and he be drowned. The Niagara now sailed directly through the British lines and when almost between the *Queen Charlotte* and another vessel, the Niagara opened fire from both sides with fifteen guns each, doing terrible damage to both vessels. The noise was something terrific. We had several cannon each on the gunboat and when we opened fire on the British, the fleet was soon compelled to hoist the white flag. James Sims was the first man to board the *Queen Charlotte* and he got five hundred dollars reward, which had been offered by Perry to the first man aboard the British fleet. I was under Colonel Johnson, who killed Tecumseh. I saw him do that, for I was not far away. Colonel Johnson's horse had just been shot and the Colonel himself had been wounded when I saw Tecumseh rush up to him with a pistol drawn to shoot, but Colonel Johnson pulled out his own pistol from his left side, arose in his stirrups and shot Tecumseh dead." John F. Rice was the last survivor of Perry's fleet. He died at Shelby, Ohio, aged ninety years, five months and sixteen days.

Such is the account which the uncle of Mr. Notestine gives of two of the most important events of the war of 1812. All this shows that Mr. Notestine comes from a military race and his own record has been in harmony with the history of the family. He was reared in Turbett township, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and sat on a rude bench in the little log schoolhouse, where he

studied the lessons which qualified him for life's practical duties. He attended only through the winter months, for his work was needed elsewhere in the summer and he was employed as a farm hand until after the outbreak of the Civil war. On the 13th of December, 1861, he enlisted at Tivoli, Illinois, as a member of Company C, Fifty-seventh Illinois Infantry, under Captain William S. Swan; and Colonel S. D. Baldwin, the regiment being attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, of the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps of the Army of Tennessee. The principal engagements in which he participated were at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and the Adamsville campaign, the battle of Shiloh, the advance on Corinth, occupying twenty-one days, the second battle of Corinth, the Lexington campaign to the relief of Colonel Ingersoll and the raid into Mississippi, when they met Forest and Chalmers and in a forced march covered one hundred and thirty-two miles in four days. Mr. Notestine was also in the battles of Barton Station, Big Bear Creek and Town Creek. At the last named he was wounded in the right leg but did not go to the hospital. He was also in the Atlanta campaign and from Atlanta was sent to Nashville, while at Springfield, Illinois, on the 27th of January, 1865, he was mustered out.

At the age of twenty years, Mr. Notestine had left home to begin his business career and had arrived in Peoria county, Illinois, with a twenty dollar gold piece as his cash capital. For a short time he worked on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at one dollar per day, after which he began the cultivation of eighty acres of rented land. He followed farming in Peoria county until his enlistment for the war, and following his return from the army in 1865 he removed to Warren county, Iowa, establishing his home on section 23, Otter township. Here he purchased eighty-five acres of land. As the years passed, he gradually acquired more and more land, until he became the owner of extensive holdings and he has also bought and sold large farm property in different states. He was at one time the owner of the site at Milo and deeded the land to S. H. Mallory. He has recently divided among his children over thirteen hundred acres of land and he also retains a valuable farm property from which he derives an excellent income. He was one of the founders of the Citizens Bank of Milo, which was organized March 27, 1893, and of which he remained president for fourteen years. He proved as capable in financial circles as he had been in agricultural life but is now living retired and well merits the rest that has come to him, because he has been most energetic in all of his undertakings, managing his interests with excellent business ability and keen discrimination.

Mr. Notestine was married on the 1st of June, 1854, to Miss Catherine A. Barber, a daughter of John and Prudence (Kenyon) Barber, who were natives of New York. Her maternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and under command of Ethan Allen participated in the battle of Stony Point, and was also in the battle of Bennington. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Notestine have been born five children: John, who for some twenty-three years has been an engineer on the Texas Pacific Railroad; William J., who died at the age of eighteen months; Prudence, the deceased wife of Leander Westerfield; Mary, the wife of Frank Runyan, a lumber dealer of Milo; and Catherine A., the

wife of Charles F. Scott, who is a farmer and lives on the old homestead in Otter township.

Mr. Notestine was for years a member of Milo Post, No. 275, G. A. R., and thus maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades. He also belongs to Milan Lodge, No. 409, A. F. & A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 95, R. A. M.; and Lilly Lodge, No. 160, K. P., which he joined on its organization. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and in matters of citizenship he is always progressive, withholding his support from no movement or measure which he deems will prove of public benefit. He is, indeed, a most prominent citizen of the county, and his success should serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be accomplished by one who is forced to start in life without capital, but who is willing to work to gain the success which he desires.

REV. F. M. ROBERTS.

While Rev. F. M. Roberts is well known as a prosperous farmer with extensive agricultural interests, he is equally well known by reason of the active part which he has taken in promoting those interests that tend to uplift mankind, to raise the standard of living and to promote a progressive citizenship. He is living near Ackworth where he has two hundred and forty acres of rich land that yields to him a steady return in reward for his care and labor. His home place is situated on sections 24 and 25, Lincoln township and yields to him a valuable annual tribute. He was born in Lucas county, Iowa, May 27, 1860.

His father, Wiley Roberts, was a native of Tennessee and a son of John Roberts, who removed with his family to Illinois where he resided for a few years and then came west to Iowa. He settled in Warren county where he purchased land and began the development of a farm which constituted the site of the old town of Hammonds, an active trading point and business center for a number of years. John Roberts afterward sold that farm and removed to Lucas county, where he became the owner of a tract which he developed into a productive property and which remained his residence until he was called to his final rest, while Wiley Roberts removed with his parents, settling in Lucas county, where he met all of the experiences and hardships of pioneer life. He was afterward married in that county to Miss Mary Holtam, a native of Indiana. He followed farming in Lucas county for many years and there reared his family, but afterward returned to Warren county, where he continued to make his home until his life's labors were ended in death. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the Union cause and with an Iowa regiment did duty at the front, participating in many hotly contested engagements.

F. M. Roberts, whose name introduces this review, remained in Lucas county to the age of fifteen years and then went west to Nebraska, spending

four years in Hamilton county, that state, where he was employed at farm labor. In 1879 he returned to Lucas county and worked on a farm for several years. It was thus that he gained his start in the business world. But while he did faithfully and well every duty that devolved upon him while he was employed as a farm hand, he was ambitious enough to wish to own land for himself and resolved that some future day would see him the owner of a good property.

On the 25th of February, 1885, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Mrs. Eunice Ballard, who was a widow and a daughter of William Myrick, who cast in his lot with the citizens of Warren county in its pioneer days, coming to this state from Indiana. Mrs. Roberts was born and reared in Warren county and first gave her hand in marriage to Frank Sandy, by whom she had two children, one of whom is living, Elmer Sandy. Following the death of her first husband she became the wife of Mr. Ballard. She is a sister of Mrs. Frank Miller, whose husband is a prosperous farmer of Richland township. After his marriage Mr. Roberts settled on the Sandy farm, which he continued to cultivate and improve for a few years, carefully saving his earnings in the meantime. He then removed to Indianola and purchased fifty-two acres of land, adjoining the corporation limits. Upon this he erected a substantial residence, fenced the place, set out an orchard and converted the property into a neat and valuable farm, which he cultivated for two years.

On the expiration of that period he sold out and purchased a store in Ackworth, where he carried on general mercantile pursuits for four years. He was also connected with Hugh Williams in the grain business for a year and at length traded his store for a farm which he rented out. After disposing of his store he took up church work. He had charge of the churches at Ackworth, Walker and Lockridge, serving the three congregations, and for three or four years his labors were devoted entirely to the work of the church. In 1900, however, he purchased the farm whereon he now resides and took up his abode and has since erected a good residence, also a large barn and outbuildings that furnish ample room for stock, grain and farm machinery. There is upon the place a good orchard of his own planting, containing a select variety of apples, peaches, pears and cherries. There is also much small fruit upon the place and in season he has everything that is to be produced in the way of small and larger fruits. With his farm Mr. Roberts makes a business of raising, feeding and fattening stock for the market. He thus handles from eight to ten carloads of cattle and hogs annually and his business in its various branches is meeting with the most gratifying success. His judgment is sound and he is seldom if ever at fault in valuing a situation or the possibilities for success that may arise therefrom. He has improved two good farms and is justly counted one of the active and progressive men of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have three children: Sadie, the wife of William Heswik, a farmer of Marion county; Alva, a student in Simpson College; and Ray. Mrs. Roberts lost a son by her first marriage—James Sandy. He reached adult age, was married and followed farming in Warren county, but

died at the age of twenty-five years, leaving a wife and one child. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts also lost a son, Charles Roberts, who died in his third year. The parents are both active in church and Sabbath school work and Mr. Roberts has been serving as superintendent of the Sunday school for years, while his wife is a capable teacher therein. His politics are in harmony with the principles of the prohibition party. He was formerly a staunch republican and for a long period supported that party, but his opinions upon the temperance question led him to vote as he does at the present time. The cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart friend and for years he has been officially identified with the schools, acting as president of the school board at different times. He was elected to serve for one term as township assessor, has served as a delegate to numerous county conventions and has been as a delegate to numerous conferences of the Free Methodist Episcopal church. His fellow townsmen have thus reposed confidence in him and at all times he has proven himself worthy of their trust. He is a man of strong individuality, whose opinion has ever been founded on right, justice and truth and whose labors have been for the benefit of his fellowmen as well as for himself and who in matters of citizenship has desired and worked for that which will produce a progressive and honorable commonwealth.

HENRY J. SWITZER.

Henry J. Switzer, a capitalist, banker, farmer and stock-raiser, living in Indianola, is a native son of Warren county, his birth having occurred in Palmyra township, July 12, 1856. He was reared upon the farm which he now owns and since 1904 he has been a resident of Indianola, having a beautiful and attractive residence on Ashland Avenue.

His father, Samuel Switzer, was a native of Ross county, Ohio, where he was reared and married, there following the occupation of farming. He wedded Mary Feters, also a native of Ohio, and they established their home upon a farm in that state where they lived until 1852, when they cast in their lot with the early settlers of Warren county, Iowa. This was then on the border of civilization and presented all of the appearances of frontier life. They made the journey across the country with an ox-team and the ox yoke which was then used is still in possession of the family. On reaching their destination, Samuel Switzer purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Palmyra township, and there exists today the original buckskin which was signed by President Pierce conveying the property to Mr. Perry, who entered the land in 1848. When this came into possession of Mr. Switzer he at once began to improve and develop the fields and in the course of years had transformed the tract into an excellent farm. To this he added until his holdings embraced two hundred and forty acres. He was one of the representative agriculturists of the community, a man who in his business relations was fair and honorable, while in his citizenship he was never found neglectful of any

duty that devolved upon him. Unto him and his wife were born seven children all of whom reached years of maturity, while Henry Switzer, the eldest, operated the home farm, while the father spent his last years there, passing away in 1876 at the age of fifty-one years. His wife long survived him and died in 1903 at the age of sixty-nine years.

Henry J. Switzer purchased the interest of the other heirs of the old home property, following his father's death. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Alice Spurgeon, whom he wedded at Sandyville on the 13th of April, 1876. She was a native of Union township, Warren county, and a daughter of J. M. Spurgeon, who in pioneer days settled at Sandyville and bore his part in the work of general improvement and development there.

Having come into possession of the old homestead, Henry J. Switzer erected good buildings thereon, including two substantial barns and various sheds and cribs. Oxen were used in hauling the timber for the building of the barns. In 1848 James Carpenter brought millstones from Clay county, Missouri, which were used in grinding the first corn in the county, at Carpenter's mill, which was operated by water power. One of these stones is now used as a carriage step on the farm.

Carrying on his farm work Mr. Switzer prospered and from time to time added to his possessions until he now owns five hundred and fifty acres of very valuable and productive land, all of which has been well improved, tiled and fenced. He has handled shorthorn cattle, making a specialty of feeding cattle and placing on an average of five carloads on the market for several years. He continued to reside upon this farm and carry on the work until 1904 when he removed to Indianola where he now occupies a beautiful modern residence. In 1908 he organized the bank of Palmyra, is its president, one of its directors and one of its heaviest stockholders. Although this is a new organization their responsibilities cover a half million of dollars and the bank bids fair to become one of the most important financial concerns of this part of the state. Mr. Switzer has also been a director of the Carlyle bank since its organization. He is well known in this county from the fact that for a quarter of a century he not only raised and fed stock, but also bought and shipped marketable stock, conducting an extensive business in that line.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Switzer were born four children, but two of the number died in infancy. The surviving members of the family are Mae and Clyde. The former is the wife of Claude Morris, who resides on the Switzer farm and they have four children: Bonnie, Ruth, Mary and Dwight. The son, Clyde, also living on the home farm married Miss Shetterly, a daughter of Samuel Shetterly and they have one child, Olma. The death of Mrs. Alice Switzer occurred in 1901 when she was forty-six years of age. On the 7th of September, 1903, Mr. Switzer was again married, his second union being with Miss Cornelia Mack, a writer of magazine articles and a lady of much more than local distinction in literary circles. They are now pleasantly located in Indianola and the hospitality of their attractive home is most warm-hearted and genuine.

Mr. Switzer was reared in the faith of the democratic party, but during the past twenty years has given unfaltering support to the republican party. He served his township as trustee for one term, but has never sought nor desired office although he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and has been a delegate to several county and state conventions. He attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. The success which Mr. Switzer now enjoys is a visible evidence of the life of industry and well directed labor which he has led. Throughout all the ages it has been a recognized fact that no element contributes so much to success as does indefatigable energy, and this quality Mr. Switzer possesses in a large degree. He has ever made the best use of his opportunities and has thus prospered year after year, while in all of his business affairs he has so conducted his interests that his methods have never been called into question.

F. O. NUTTING.

F. O. Nutting, the well known proprietor of the Advance Stock farm, owns and operates seven hundred fifty-seven and a half acres of land mainly on sections 16, 21 and 22, Otter township, conveniently located seven miles southeast of Indianola. Here he is extensively engaged in business as a breeder of Percheron horses and shorthorn cattle and has met with remarkable success.

A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Nutting was born in Franklin county, September 21, 1849, and is a son of D. H. Nutting, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He was only five years of age when the family came to Warren county, Iowa, and here he was reared and educated, attending first the common schools, while later he spent one year at Simpson College. His first term there was in the original building, known as the Blue Bird, and he attended the first term taught in the new building.

Throughout his active business life Mr. Nutting has followed farming and stock-raising, having gained an excellent knowledge of the business under the able direction of his father during his boyhood and youth. After reaching man's estate he was in partnership with his father for twenty-five years but since that time he has been alone in business. He has made practically all of the improvements upon his place, which is today one of the best equipped stock farms in the state of Iowa, the comfortable residence, barns and other outbuildings having all been erected since 1901. For the past twenty years he has made a specialty of breeding Percheron horses and now owns the largest herd in the county, having twenty-two blooded Percheron and French draft horses, either registered or eligible to registry. These include Victorieux, Gladiator I, Black Dandy, Dewey's Image, Rex 41887, and Gladiator's Pride 43873.

On the 22d of December, 1874, Mr. Nutting was married in this county to Miss Maggie J. Johnston, who was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, July 19, 1845, and remained a resident of that state until 1870, when she came to this county, where her brother, John H. Johnston, was living. Here she was engaged in teaching school for six terms prior to her marriage. Her parents, Thomas and Martha (Riddle) Johnston, were lifelong residents of Ohio and of Irish descent. Her mother died in Mahoning county, that state, in 1850, at the age of thirty-five years, and her father in Trumbull county in 1884, at the age of seventy-two. Mrs. Nutting had four brothers: Andrew, a resident of Indiana; John, who died in Wichita, Kansas, in February, 1906; Eli, still a resident of Wichita; and Scott, a resident of Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Nutting have two children living, while David H., died at the age of four months. Mabel is the wife of W. H. Boyd, a farmer living near Summerset, Iowa. Fred is now in partnership with his father under the firm name of F. O. Nutting & Son and is serving as township clerk of Otter township. He wedded Miss Mary Boyd and has one daughter, Mary, born November 12, 1906.

Mr. Nutting is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Indianola, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church at Milo, of which he is now acting as trustee. In business affairs he is energetic, prompt and notably reliable and he has the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact either in his business or social relations.

JOHN McCUDDIN.

For many years John McCuddin was actively identified with the farming interests of this county and after a useful and well spent life is now living retired in New Virginia, enjoying the fruits of former toil. He was born in Connecticut, on the 19th of December, 1843, a son of John and Jennie (Rowley) McCuddin, who were natives of Ireland and Scotland respectively. They were married before their emigration to America and both died when our subject was about three years old.

After the death of his parents John McCuddin made his home with an older sister in Chicago until thirteen years of age, when he ran away, his only possessions at that time being an overcoat and a pair of overalls. Since then he has been dependent entirely upon his own exertions. He spent six years in Davenport, Iowa, taking care of race horses, and in 1860 went to Wheatland, Clinton county, where he worked on a farm until after the outbreak of the civil war. Feeling that his country needed his services he enlisted in 1862 in Company I, Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and served for one year and ten months, when he was discharged on account of disability caused from sickness. He participated in the following engagements: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Champion Hills, Jackson, Mississippi, and the siege of Vicksburg. At the last named place the flag of the regiment

was left on the field after the first fight and Mr. McCuddin displayed his bravery in going after it and bringing it in. He then served as color bearer until the surrender of Vicksburg.

On leaving the army he returned to Clinton county, Iowa, but for a year was unable to work. He then resumed farming and continued to make that his occupation until he retired from active labor. In 1871 he came to Warren county and purchased forty acres of land in Virginia township, to the cultivation of which he at once turned his attention. He improved several tracts of land in the same township and in his chosen field of labor met with excellent success. He still owns seventy-nine acres in Clarke county. Five years ago he retired to a pleasant home west of the village, but when his wife died soon afterward he sold that place and bought his present home in New Virginia.

While still a resident of Clinton county, Mr. McCuddin married Miss Frances E. Rundell, a native of Ohio, who passed away in Virginia township, in March, 1903, leaving the following children, namely: Charles, who is married and has a family living in Nebraska; Lola, the wife of Jesse Brewer, a farmer of Virginia township; Orville, a farmer of Madison county, Iowa; William, who is single and resides in Sioux City, Iowa; Rhoda, the wife of Marshall Howlette, a farmer of Virginia township; Abe, a business man of Des Moines; and John, who is married and follows farming in Virginia township.

Mr. McCuddin and all of his sons support the republican party and he is an earnest and faithful member of the Christian church, to which his wife also belonged. He is a man honored and respected wherever known and he is a true and loyal citizen of the Union for which he fought during the dark days of the rebellion.

HARVEY M. REED.

Harvey M. Reed, an honored veteran of the Civil war, now living retired in Milo, Iowa, claims Indiana as his native state, his birth occurring in Lake county on the 6th of November, 1839. His father, Thomas Reed, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1812, and was a son of James and Mary (Stewart) Reed. The Reed family is of Irish origin, while the Stewarts were of Scotch descent. In early manhood Thomas Reed married Miss Maria Myrick, who was born on the coast of Maine, September 20, 1814, and was of Scotch and Welsh descent. Her ancestors were shipbuilders by trade but after coming west became agriculturists. Our subject well remembers hearing his grandmother tell of the land being so poor in Maine that they had to fertilize with fish in order to raise a crop of corn and one can easily imagine how small their fields must have been.

From his native state Thomas Reed removed to Ohio, making his home in Athens county for some time. In 1834 he became a resident of Lake county, Indiana, settling there when that locality was on the western frontier. His second son, Thomas V. Reed, was the first white child born in that county.

James S., the oldest being born in Ohio. The other children of the family were William B., Harvey M., Elias M., Louisa M., Elizabeth J., Nancy A. and Cynthia M., all born in Lake county, Indiana, where the parents continued to make their home until 1853, when they brought their family to Iowa, traveling with two two-horse teams. The father entered a tract of land in Palmyra township, Warren county, and continued to reside thereon until called to his final rest in 1890, at the age of seventy-eight years. After his death his widow made her home with their son Harvey until she, too, passed away in 1894, at the age of eighty years. Both were earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were highly esteemed by all who knew them. Throughout life the father followed the occupation of farming and by his ballot he supported the democratic party.

Harvey M. Reed began his education in the country schools of his native state but was not quite fourteen years of age when the family came to Iowa. At that time Warren county was but sparsely settled, the land was wild and uncultivated and school privileges were poor so that the children of the Reed household acquired but limited educations. The Indians had already left for the reservation farther west but wolves were quite numerous and made the night hideous by their howling round the house. Thus amid pioneer surroundings Mr. Reed grew to manhood, becoming thoroughly familiar with farming in all its details as he aided his father in the cultivation and improvement of the home place.

At Hartford, Warren county, he was married August 18, 1861, to Miss Ruth A. Proctor, who was born in Darke county, Indiana, on the 31st of August, 1843, a daughter of Joseph and Lucy Proctor. Four children blessed this union: Henry L., born July 1, 1862, married Olive Robertson; Ida V., born May 10, 1866, married Doran H. Goodale; Hulda E., born May 2, 1868, died on the 23d of the same month; and Carrie F., born May 16, 1869, married Thomas L. Long. The mother of these children died on the 27th of March, 1882, and Mr. Reed was again married, September 18, 1884, his second union being with Harriet E. Trotter, who was born in Washington county, Indiana, October 20, 1853, and is a daughter of Hamilton and Lucy Trotter. By this marriage there are two sons: Thomas A., born October 8, 1885, and Harvey E., born November 20, 1888. Both are still at home.

Feeling that his country needed his services during the dark days of the Civil war, Mr. Reed enlisted November 4, 1861, in Company G, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and after serving for two years reenlisted in the same company and regiment, November 6, 1863, for three years or during the war. He participated in a number of important engagements, including the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862; the siege and capture of Corinth; the battle of Iuka; and the battle of Corinth, October 3-4, 1862. His regiment belonged to what was known as Crocker's Iowa Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and he took part in all the engagements in which his command participated. They aided in the capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, and remained in that vicinity during the following fall and winter, being there when he reenlisted. In March, 1864, he returned home on a veteran's

furlough and at the end of thirty days rejoined his command. They were with Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign, participated in the capture of Atlanta and the march to the sea. From Savannah, they proceeded to Raleigh, North Carolina, and on through Richmond, Virginia, to Washington, D. C., where they took part in the grand review with Sherman's Bummers, as his army was often called at that time. The war having ended Mr. Reed was honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865, and was mustered out with the rank of sergeant.

Mr. Reed then rejoined his wife and three year old son in Warren county and with the money which he had saved from his pay as a private soldier, he purchased one hundred acres of wild brush land in Otter township, where he at once began to make a home for his family. He chopped, split and hauled rails to fence his land and as time passed made many other improvements until he had a well cultivated farm on which were good and substantial buildings. To his original purchase he added another one hundred acre tract, also forty acres and twenty acres, making in all two hundred and sixty acres of valuable farming land. He raised considerable stock, feeding both cattle and hogs for the eastern market and in his farming operations met with most excellent and well deserved success. He purchased the eighty acre tract of land which his father had entered from the government on coming to this state but later sold this to his son Henry who now lives upon it. In 1900 Mr. Reed bought ten acres of land in the town of Milo and has since practically lived retired, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

In 1880 he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has served as treasurer, vice grand and noble grand of his lodge. He has also affiliated with the Masonic order since 1897 and has been officially connected therewith, serving as junior warden, senior warden and worthy master. He attended the Grand Lodge at Sioux City, Iowa, in 1905; is a member of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs; and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Grand Army of the Republic. In religious faith he is a Methodist and in politics he is an ardent republican, taking a deep interest in public affairs, as true to his duties of citizenship in days of peace as when he followed the old flag to victory on southern battlefields. For fifty-five years he has now been a resident of Warren county and it is safe to say that no one within its borders is held in higher esteem than Harvey M. Reed, of Milo.

• CHARLES A. WILLETT, M. D.

Among the leading and representative citizens of Norwalk is numbered Dr. Charles A. Willett, now successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at this place. He is a native of the neighboring state of Illinois, his natal day being December 14, 1876, and the place of his nativity Peoria county. His father, Eli L. Willett, who is a well-to-do retired farmer living in Norwalk, was born in Indiana and is now sixty-one years of age. In early

manhood he was married in Illinois to Miss Sophia Moss, a native of London, England, and they made their home in the Prairie state until 1890, which year witnessed their arrival in Warren county, Iowa. Mr. Willett purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Linn township, a half miles west of Norwalk, and there followed agricultural pursuits until his retirement from active labor. His political support is given the republican party and he holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of American. His religious connection is with the Christian church, to which his wife also belongs, and both have the respect and esteem of all who know them. In their family are six children, four sons and two daughters, namely: Dr. H. C., who is engaged in practice in Des Moines; F. S.; O. P.; Charles A.; Mrs. Maud Berry, and Ethel.

Charles A. Willett passed his boyhood and youth upon the home farm and acquired his early education in the public schools of Norwalk, later attending the high school of that place. He took a preparatory course at Drake University and then took up the study of medicine, graduating from the medical department of this institution in 1902. He commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Whitten, Hardin county, Iowa, in June, 1902, and there remained until coming to Norwalk in October, 1906. Here he has already built up a good practice, which is constantly increasing and he is ranked with the leading physicians of the county.

Dr. Willett was married in 1902 to Miss Jennie Pilmer, a native of Warren county and a daughter of Robert Pilmer, whose father, David Pilmer, came here from Scotland at an early day. They have one child, Wilma C., now four years of age. In politics the Doctor is an ardent republican. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Yeoman, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and in connection with his profession holds membership relations with the county and state medical associations. His professional brethren hold him in high esteem and wherever known he is universally respected.

J. E. HOUGHTALING.

J. E. Houghtaling, well known in Indianola and throughout Warren and Polk counties as dealing in shorthorn cattle, Percheron horses and Poland China hogs, resides on section 29, Lincoln township, where he owns and operates a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, located within four miles of Indianola. He was born in Peoria county, Illinois, July 13, 1861, the son of William and Isabella (Stewart) Houghtaling.

His father was a native of New York state and came west to Illinois while yet a young man. He located in Peoria county, where he engaged in farming. While residing there he met and married Isabella Stewart, also a native of New York. He followed farming in Illinois for some years when in 1874 he removed to Iowa, where he first rented land for a few years. In 1879 he bought the place which is now the property of our subject, moving

on it in the spring of 1880. Here he spent his remaining years in the full contentment and enjoyment of an independent livelihood and the companionship of his wife and children. He died in Illinois while on a visit to that state. His wife survived him for a few years. They were the parents of four sons and six daughters, of whom but two sons and two daughters are now living.

J. E. Houghtaling was born and reared in the country and received his education in the common schools. He aided his father in the conduct of the farm up to the age of twenty-one years, when he was married to Miss Martha E. Chew, July 13, 1882. Mrs. Houghtaling is a native of Warren county. After his marriage, Mr. Houghtaling rented land for a few years and engaged in farming in his own behalf. He was quite successful and the excellency of his judgment and management was indicated by the fact that in a few years' time he was able to buy the home place. Since acquiring this property he has built a large barn on it, added improvements to the house and fenced in a large part of the land, thus dividing it off into the necessary fields and pastures for the proper maintenance of his farming and stock-raising interests, the latter being his particular pride. He has been a member of the county fair association for about thirteen years, in which he served as chief marshal for a number of years.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Houghtaling have been born five children, four sons and a daughter, Ruth, who died at the age of three months. Of the sons, Walter W., is married and resides on a farm in White Oak township; Frank, Gerald A., and John A., reside at home with their parents. Politically, Mr. Houghtaling is a democrat in matters of national import, though on questions and issues pertaining to local affairs he gives his support to the candidate whom he deems most worthy. He has never aspired to public office, though he ever gives his hearty support to all educational matters and has served on the school board for a number of years. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church of Indianola. Mr. Houghtaling is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, a fraternal insurance society, and is widely and favorably known as one of the most popular and influential men of his community.

JOHN BRYANT GUY.

John Bryant Guy is a retired farmer who has reached the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey. He is now living in Milo and has been a resident of the county for fifty-six years, so that he is numbered among its pioneer settlers, and can remember the time when most of its homes were such as are seen upon the frontier in a newly developed region. He has lived to see remarkable changes as the work of transformation has been carried forward by the band of sturdy men and women who established homes here and have converted the wild land into rich, productive farms or promoted business

enterprises which have led to the growth and upbuilding of the towns and cities.

Mr. Guy was born in Iredell county, North Carolina, March 10, 1830, his parents being William and Keziah (Wellman) Guy, who were also natives of North Carolina. During the infancy of their son, John, however, they left the south and removed to Indiana, where they spent their remaining days. The father was killed by being thrown from a horse in 1842, while the mother survived until 1865.

John Bryant Guy was only about ten years of age at the time of his father's demise. He remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he left the parental roof and assumed the responsibilities of life for himself. He has since been dependent upon his own resources and as the years have passed he has made a creditable name and place for himself in business circles. In 1851 he arrived in Iowa, at which time he took up his abode in Polk county, there living until 1856, at which time he settled upon a farm about two miles north of Milo. With characteristic energy he began the development and cultivation of the place, fenced the fields, tilled the soil, cultivated the crops and raised his stock, working on, year after year, until 1905, when he resigned the management of the farm to his sons and secured a comfortable home in Milo, where he is now living a quiet, retired life. Indolence and idleness, however, have been utterly foreign to his nature. He has lived a busy, active life and now, in his declining years, he does not surrender the "blessings of labor," but is occupied with the care of his garden and his home, and his place represents a most tasteful and well kept appearance.

Mr. Guy was married in 1853 to Miss Matilda Emmons, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Emmons, who were natives of Ohio, where they spent their entire lives. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Guy have been born eight children, but the second born is deceased, and Laura, Florence and Blanche have also passed away. Clarence is a farmer living at Guide Rock, Nebraska, while Albert is an auctioneer of Indianola; Sherman resides upon the old homestead in this county, and John is engaged in buying and selling stock and is also the leading auctioneer in Indianola.

At the time of the civil war, Mr. Guy responded to the country's call for aid and in September, 1862, joined Company C, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Iowa Infantry, under command of Colonel Clark, with General Steele's division of the Thirteenth Army Corps. He participated in many battles, including the siege of Vicksburg, and the last battle of the war at Fort Blakeley. He was mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865, and was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, returning home with a most creditable military record, making him worthy of the gratitude which the country owes to its old soldiers who preserved the Union through the darkest hour in its history. He is now a member of the Grand Army post at Milo. He was long a supporter of the republican party but now votes with the prohibition party, because it embodies his ideas upon the temperance question. For about thirty-eight years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his life, honorable and upright in all intents, purposes and actions, has

been in harmony with his professions. He is one of the well known citizens of the county, owing to his long residence here, and well deserves mention among the representative pioneers.

M. H. WILSON.

M. H. Wilson is one of the few remaining members of that "old guard" who were the founders of the civilization in this great and fertile region; a member of that band of sturdy pioneers who had all of the courage to do and dare in the western wilderness; who suffered the hardships and met the trials that always constitute a feature in the settlement of the frontier; who has borne his part in the work of general improvement, being particularly active along agricultural lines, and as the years have gone by, the value of his service has been widely recognized. It might be said that he had hereditary rights to pioneer life, for he was born in a hewed log house in Belmont county, Ohio, August 27, 1833, at which time the work of civilization had not been carried forward to a great extent in that section of the country.

His father, J. N. Wilson, was a pioneer there. He was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and in 1832 became a resident of Belmont county, Ohio. The grandfather was Moses Wilson; the grandmother, Tamah Burson, was of English descent and lived to the advanced age of ninety-four years. Having for some time made his home in Belmont county, Ohio, J. N. Wilson removed to Iowa with his family. In early manhood he had wedded Lydia Duncan, who was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia. The reports which they heard concerning Iowa and its rich lands attracted them and they decided to try their fortune beyond the "Father of waters." The journey was made in a large covered wagon, a "prairie schooner," and four weeks were spent in travel ere they at length arrived at Fairfield, Iowa. The roads were often in poor condition and at night they camped out along the way. They were accompanied by the maternal grandmother, Mrs. Duncan, who was then past ninety years of age. She was long a member of the Society of Friends but in her later life united with the Methodist Episcopal church and was a worthy Christian woman. The Wilson family established their home in Warren county and J. N. Wilson spent his last days in Belmont township. He was born October 6, 1803, and died January 25, 1883, when in the eightieth year of his age, his remains being interred in the Quaker cemetery, where a monument has been erected to his memory. His early political support was given to the whig party and on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party, which he continued to support until his death. His wife passed away several years before. She was born December 27, 1805, and died in 1872, at the age of sixty-seven years. Her religious faith was indicated by her membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Their family numbered nine children: John William, who was born December 12, 1831, and died November 20, 1875; M. Hartley, of this review; Lucinda, the wife of Matthew Millican,



M. H. Wilson



Catherine Wilson

who resided near Hammondsburg, Iowa; Mrs. Virginia Gregg, who married Samuel Gregg, and she died June 10, 1884; Angelia, the wife of Lindley Bowles, a resident of Belmont; Joseph Leander, who married Maggie Davis and is now deceased; James M., who wedded Ruth Harlan and is living in the state of Washington; Stephen, who married Nancy Millican and has also passed away; and Mary A., who is living in the state of Washington.

M. H. Wilson spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the county of his nativity, where he was reared to general agricultural pursuits, while in the public schools he acquired his education. He was twenty-two years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Iowa, and being strong and energetic, he was well fitted to cope with the conditions of pioneer life. There was something sublime and inspiring about this wild region, with its great level prairies stretching away for miles, starred in June with millions of wild flowers, while in midwinter it was covered with one unbroken, dazzling sheet of snow. No one can ever forget, who has experienced it, the stillness that broods over the broad prairies ere the work of the settlement has begun. However, the Wilson family recognized the possibilities for development here and bravely met the conditions of pioneer life in order that they might enjoy the fruits that should follow their labor in years to come. On the journey to Warren county Mr. Wilson drove a number of cows that forded the Des Moines river, and he also swam that stream. The market of the family was at that time in Knoxville, Marion county. Mr. Wilson aided his father in making a start here and then completed arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage.

On the 2d of March, 1858, was celebrated the wedding of Mr. Wilson and Miss Cilicia Gregg, a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and a daughter of Abner and Arcadia (McElvein) Gregg, who were also natives of the Buckeye state. The father died in his native county. Two children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: Gregg, who was named for his maternal grandfather, was born August 21, 1860, and now resides in Oskaloosa, Iowa. He married Edith Dennis and they have two children, Ethel and Eunice. Jennie, the daughter of the family, born November 29, 1868, is the wife of T. F. Wright, a resident of Milo, by whom she has one son, William Hartley, named in honor of her father.

In the year of his marriage Mr. Wilson took up his abode upon the farm which is now his home and where he has lived continuously since 1858 with the exception of six years' residence in Indianola, removing to that city in order that he might educate his children. The old homestead is a well cultivated farm of one hundred and sixty acres, devoted to the raising of cereals best adapted to the soil and climate and also the raising of stock. It is situated six miles due east of Milo and is an attractive property, indicating in its neat and well kept appearance the general supervision and careful management of the owner. In 1902 he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in the month of October amid the deep regard of many friends who had learned to esteem and love her.

Mr. Wilson was a resident of Belmont township before its organization and served as clerk of the first election in 1856. He has also filled the office

of justice of the peace for many years, being the present incumbent in the office, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. He has also been a delegate to the county conventions of his party and is a stalwart republican, earnest and unfaltering in his allegiance. For ten years he has served as a school trustee and the cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart advocate. Fraternally he is connected with Milo Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Indianola chapter, R. A. M. No history of this county would be complete without mention of M. H. Wilson, who for more than a half century has lived within its borders. His name is synonymous with all that is upright in citizenship and honorable in one's relations with his fellowmen. He has been straightforward as well as active and energetic in business, and has won not only a comfortable competence, but also an untarnished name. He is, therefore, classed among the representative residents of the county and one for whom his fellow citizens have most sincere respect and regard.

JOSEPH M. BROWNE.

Joseph M. Browne is now living retired in Indianola, but for forty years was closely associated with agricultural and mercantile interests in St. Charles. The rest which has come to him is well merited, being the direct result of close application and indefatigable energy in former years. Now in the evening of life he is living at ease in the midst of many friends who entertain for him the kindest regard and good will. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1820, and has therefore passed the eighty-eighth milestone on life's journey. His father, Mather Browne, was a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1798, taking up his abode in Pennsylvania, where he followed the occupation of farming. In his business affairs he prospered, becoming quite well-to-do. He married Miss Jeanette McCaskey, also a native of Ireland. Both were members of the Reformed church and Mr. Browne gave his political support to the democracy. He died at the age of fifty-five years, while his wife has also passed away. They were the parents of nine children.

Joseph M. Browne, the youngest of this family, spent his youth as do most farm boys and in the public schools he acquired his education. He afterward engaged in teaching for three or four years and later clerked for a time in stores. He afterward embarked in merchandising on his own account in Pennsylvania, and in 1855 he came to Iowa, settling at St. Charles, where he established a store, which he conducted for more than forty years. In 1895 he retired and removed to Indianola, where he now resides. As the years passed he won a gratifying measure of success and made judicious investments in real estate, now deriving a good income from two farms in Madison county, while he also owns property in Indianola.

In 1852 Mr. Browne was married to Miss Mary Stilling, of Union county, Ohio, who died in August, 1881. They had three children, of whom one is

living, Walter, a farmer residing in Madison, county. In January, 1885, Mr. Browne was again married, his second union being with Jennie Watt, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They have two children: Kenneth, who is farming, and Agnes J., who is attending college at Monmouth, Illinois.

The parents are members of the United Presbyterian church and Mr. Browne belongs to James Randolph Post, G. A. R. He is entitled to membership in this organization from the fact that he loyally served his country in the civil war. He enlisted in August, 1862, at St. Charles, as a member of Company F, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry. He organized the company and went to the front as its captain. While he never needlessly sacrificed his men he inspired them with his own zeal and valor. At the battle of Parker's Crossroads in Tennessee on the 31st of December, 1862, he was seriously wounded. He then resigned his commission and returned home but after partially recovering from his injuries he again went to the front and resumed his command. He found, however, that he was unfit for duty and was obliged to give up his position. In politics he was originally a whig and was identified with that progressive movement which resulted in the organization of the republican party. Long prominent as one of its leaders, he represented Madison county in the state legislature in 1866. His life has been an active and useful one, characterized by fidelity in every relation, whether in social circles, on the field of battle or in the pursuits of private life, whereby industry and enterprise have won for him gratifying success. He now receives the veneration and respect which should always be accorded one of his years whose life has been long and whose days have been honorably spent. He has for fifty-three years been a resident of this part of the state and has witnessed much of its growth and development, while in the work of progress and improvement in many ways he has borne his full share.

JOSEPH LYBRAND BOYER.

Joseph Lybrand Boyer is now living retired in Indianola, for his business activity and perseverance in former years secured him the measure of success which now enables him to enjoy the comforts of life without further recourse to labor. He was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, January 8, 1842.

His father, Jesse Boyer, was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and a son of Andrew Boyer, who was of German lineage. That the family was founded in America at an early period in the colonization of the new world is indicated by the fact that Andrew Boyer lived here prior to the Revolutionary war and at its outbreak espoused the American cause, joined the army and was in camp during the memorable winter at Valley Forge. Jesse Boyer learned and followed the carpenter's trade and also engaged in farming. He became one of the pioneers of Michigan, settling in that state in 1834, after which he devoted his attention to farming, his brother having entered land for him there. He was for eighteen years a resident of that

state and in 1852 removed to Wisconsin, where his last years were passed. He married Elizabeth Richards, who was born in New Jersey, January 13, 1814, and was of English descent. They became the parents of six children: Andrew, who is now deceased; Susannah, Mary, Rebecca and Elizabeth, all of whom have departed this life; and Joseph L., whose name introduces this review. Mr. Boyer was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife belonged to the Society of Friends. He originally supported the democracy but voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and afterward was identified with the republican party. He died in 1870, in his sixty-fifth year, while his wife died in 1887, at the age of eighty-three.

Joseph Lybrand Boyer acquired a common-school education and was reared to the work of the farm, which he followed for many years. In 1869 he arrived in Iowa and settled in Belmont township, Warren county, upon a tract of land which he purchased. There he resided until 1874, when he removed to Des Moines, where he was engaged in the lumber business. Upon his return to this county he took up his abode upon a farm in White Oak township, which he cultivated and improved until 1892. He was energetic and capable in his farm work, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation and thus as the years passed he prospered in his labors. He afterward lived for four years in Indianola and then returned to the farm where the succeeding four years were passed. In 1901, however, he determined to put aside active business cares and again established his home in Indianola, where he has since resided, enjoying the rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

In 1866 Mr. Boyer was married to Miss Elizabeth Treadwell Goodhue, whose birth occurred in Boston, Massachusetts, November 24, 1844, her parents being William Perley and Sarah Elizabeth (Fletcher) Goodhue, who were of English ancestry, Mrs. Boyer, however, being of the ninth generation of the family in America. Among her ancestors were those who fought for independence in the Revolutionary war. One of her uncles, Daniel Goodhue, was a member of the American army and being captured was taken to England as a prisoner of war. With others he sailed from Salem with an armed privateer named *Fancy*, to attack British commerce and after some success in that undertaking their ship was captured and all on board were made prisoners and sent to Plymouth, England, where they were incarcerated until the close of hostilities. Several of the number died before the war was brought to an end but Daniel Goodhue surviving, returned to the United States. While in England he found and copied the coat of arms granted to Lord Viscount Goodhue in 1556. William P. Goodhue, father of Mrs. Boyer was a shoe merchant of Boston and in 1857 became the first freight agent at Janesville, Wisconsin. He was afterward connected with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad in Missouri, as bookkeeper in the purchasing department until 1880, and his last years were spent in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Boyer, where he died in 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His wife passed away in 1877, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Boyer have been born three sons: Guy Taylor, who is engaged in the ice business in Glenwood, Minnesota; Clay F., an engineer of Nevada; and Jesse William, who is acting as manager of the Woody Supply Company, at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

There is in the life record of Mr. Boyer a chapter well worthy of mention as it regards his military history. He was among the first to respond to the country's call for aid, enlisting on the 14th of May, 1861, as a member of Company C, Third Wisconsin Infantry, with which he served until mustered out in 1865, at Baltimore, Maryland. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam in 1862 by a gunshot in the leg. His first term expired in 1864 and he afterward reenlisted as a member of Company E, of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry for a year. When the war was over he returned to his home at Broadhead, Wisconsin, was married the following year and in 1869 came to Indianola, since which time he has been a resident of Warren county. He is a republican, interested in the success of the party but without desire for office. He belongs to James Randolph Post, G. A. R., and his wife has long been a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, in which she has served two years as president and four years as treasurer. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are people of the highest respectability, enjoying the unqualified confidence and good will of their fellow townsmen and many who know them throughout the county.

S. S. BLACK.

S. S. Black is one of the leading citizens and progressive agriculturists of Richland township, his home being on section 21, on which farm he was born April 13, 1868. His father, Samuel Black, was a native of Virginia, in which state he continued to make his home until coming to Iowa in 1846. He entered land in Warren county, which he at once began to improve and cultivate, and later purchased the farm now owned and occupied by our subject. In this county he was married to Miss Elizabeth Hartman, a native of Ohio, who came to Iowa in childhood and was reared in Warren county. Here the father died in July, 1879, at the age of fifty-six years, and the mother surviving him for several years, passed away on the 2d of April, 1892. In their family were four children.

During his boyhood and youth S. S. Black attended the public schools at Hartford and he never left the old homestead, succeeding to a part of the farm on the death of his father. On the 3d of December, 1892, he was united in marriage to Miss Alice A. Miller, who was born and reared in Palmyra township, this county, a daughter of Hon. John G. Miller. Six children bless this union, namely: Roy, Lowell, Bannie, Merritt, Fay and Floe.

Mr. and Mrs. Black began their domestic life upon the old home farm, where he has since erected a nice two-story residence and a good barn. In this place he has one hundred and forty-eight acres of rich and arable land,

which he keeps under a high state of cultivation, and he also owns another farm of two hundred acres, which he rents. In connection with the cultivation of the soil, he gives considerable attention to the raising and feeding of stock, and fattens about three carloads of cattle and two carloads of hogs yearly. He is a very energetic and progressive farmer and in business affairs is notably prompt and reliable. He is independent in politics and has never sought nor desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his farming interests. He is well and favorably known in the community where his entire life has been passed and his best friends are those who have known him from boyhood.

WILLIAM WATTS.

William Watts, deceased, was for many years an honored and highly esteemed citizen of Warren county and was prominently identified with its business interests. He was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of April, 1822, and in that locality he grew to manhood, completing his education at Lewisburg College. After leaving school he successfully engaged in teaching for some years. He first came to Iowa in 1848 but afterward returned to the Keystone state and did not locate permanently here until 1853. He continued to engage in teaching in this state for a few years, and then opened a store in Middle River, which he conducted for several years, becoming one of the leading and influential business men of that region.

There Mr. Watts was married February 11, 1880, to Miss Perthena Corzatt, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, of which state her parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Corzatt, were also natives. On leaving Ohio, they removed to Indiana, where they made their home for several years, and then returned to Ohio, but in 1852 came to Iowa and settled in Warren county, where Mrs. Watts was reared and educated. She began her married life at Middle River.

In business affairs Mr. Watts steadily prospered, at one time being engaged in the milling business, which he continued for a few years. He became the owner of a number of farms in Polk and Warren counties, and was also a stockholder in the Warren County Bank with Mr. Buxton for some years and likewise was largely interested in real estate. As a financier he possessed exceptional ability and he usually carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Politically he affiliated with the republican party but never sought nor desired office. He took an active interest in church and Sunday school work, serving as a teacher for some years and he gave liberally to charity, the poor and needy always finding in him a friend. In fact he never withheld his support from any enterprise which he believed calculated to prove of public benefit. After a useful and well spent life he passed away January 26, 1901, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Mr. and Mrs. Watts had no children of their own but they reared and educated four, including two of Mrs. Watts' sister's children: Eunice, who is now the wife of Roland McGlothen, residing with Mrs. Watts, and they have one child, Ruth Lucile, and Miss Clara Cook, who is now in Canada. Mrs. W. O. Hunt also lived with Mrs. Watts until her marriage and a nephew, Alva Corzatt, still makes his home near her, having charge of her business interests. After the death of her husband she took charge of the business and in the conduct of her affairs has displayed exceptional ability and sound judgment. She has been ably assisted by Mr. Corzatt, who is now her partner in their farming and stock-raising interests. He is married and has three children and resides on a farm near his aunt. She has made some paying investments, including the farm adjoining Carlisle and has built thereon one of the finest residences of the town and also a home for Mr. Corzatt, together with good barns and other outbuildings. The neat and well kept lawn is adorned with beautiful trees, shrubs and flowers and the whole place presents an attractive appearance and indicates the supervision of a progressive and painstaking owner. Since childhood Mrs. Watts has made her home in Warren county and she is both widely and favorably known.

SAMUEL CHESHIRE.

Samuel Cheshire, who for eighteen years has been identified with commercial interests in Indianola, is now conducting a well appointed clothing establishment in the Harlan block. His life record began in Catlin, Vermilion county, Illinois, November 16, 1856. The family is of English origin but was founded in America in colonial days, for representatives of the family served with the American army in the Revolutionary war.

His father, Wesley Cheshire, was born in Ohio, and in early manhood he devoted his time and energies to farming and stock buying. He came to Iowa when his son Samuel was but six months old, settling in Indianola in 1857. Here he and his brother John conducted a general store and in connection with merchandising Wesley Cheshire also engaged in farming and purchased and shipped stock. He was quite successful in his varied business undertakings and placed his capital in the safest of all investments—real estate—becoming the owner of fourteen hundred acres of rich farming land of Iowa. He married Miss Susan Price, a native of Virginia, and they became the parents of five children, as follows: John, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Elizabeth, who has also departed this life; Hulda, the wife of A. D. Swan, a real-estate dealer, of Little Rock, Arkansas; William, who is with his brother, and Samuel, who is a twin brother of William and whose name introduces this review. Both parents held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Cheshire was also an exemplary representative of the Masonic lodge. During the last years of his life he was a prominent prohibitionist, giving stalwart support to the party which embodied his

views upon the temperance question. He entertained clearly defined ideas of right and wrong and at all times stood loyally in defense of his principles, his neighbors entertaining for him the highest respect and confidence.

Samuel Cheshire attended the public schools of Indianola and afterward was a student in the Blue Bird Seminary, and for two years in Simpson College. In early manhood he worked at farm labor for a time but since 1890 has been identified with mercantile pursuits in Indianola. Here forming a partnership with F. S. Burberry he embarked in the clothing business on the south side of the square, under the firm style of Burberry & Cheshire. This was continued until 1898, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Cheshire has since been alone in business. In 1905 he removed his stock to the handsome new Harlan block, where he now has a modern store and carries a large line of up-to-date clothing and men's furnishing goods. His establishment is well equipped and tastefully arranged and he now enjoys an extensive patronage which is well merited. He also owns farm lands and has been quite successful in his business career.

In March, 1881, Mr. Cheshire was married to Miss Dora N. Hunt, who was born in 1858, a daughter of P. H. Hunt, who was a tinner by trade and for a time resided in Indianola. Mr. and Mrs. Cheshire had four children: Elmer, deceased; Leona, who married Thomas A. Neill, of Indianola, by whom she has one child, Lambert; Neola and Murril, who are in school.

Mr. Cheshire exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democracy and is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife are also connected with the United Presbyterian church and are much esteemed in this community, where they have an extensive circle of friends. There has been nothing spectacular in his career. On the contrary it has been that of a business man who has quietly, faithfully and persistently performed his duties day after day in an effort to win success, realizing that labor is the basis of all honorable prosperity.

ALFRED D. SNYDER.

The advanced state of civilization of the United States owes much to its pioneer settlers who forced their way into the wilderness of its territorial possessions and out of the wild chaos there existing evolved order and system, and a community of happy homes. Particularly fortunate were those pioneers who chose this section of Iowa as a field for their operations, for here was an abundance of pure water, a fertile soil and plenteous shade. Among these fortunate one was Andrew Snyder, the father of our subject, who was born in Ohio, of German descent. In 1839 he removed from Ohio with his family to Missouri, and in 1847 came to this county. There were no roads through the country at this time and for three weeks their party camped on the prairie above Des Moines. Mr. Snyder got a man to haul them to Cruise's grove and bought a claim of one hundred and sixty acres

in Linn township. Glad were they to find thereon a little cabin eighteen feet square, and this afforded shelter not only for his own family during the winter of 1847-48, but also parts of two other families who were less fortunate than himself in the matter of an abode. On this place he made his home for forty years, then moved to a farm two miles north of Winterset, Madison county, where his remaining days were passed. While not a professor of religion during his younger years, he was a firm believer in Christianity, and united with an orthodox church prior to his death. His wife, Elizabeth (Mosier) Snyder, was a native of Pennsylvania. She died at Norwalk, aged eighty-four years. She was a member of the Dunkard's faith. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Samuel, living in Winterset; Lucinda, wife of William Young, of Madison county; Jonathan, residing in Nebraska; Hardesty, who died at the age of seventy-two; Alfred D., of this review; Andrew, living at Valley Junction, Iowa; Carlton, residing at Shannon City, Iowa; Sophronia, who lives with her brother, Alfred D.; Thornton, living in Nebraska, and Mary, who died in early womanhood.

Alfred D. Snyder was born in Richland county, Ohio, October 15, 1834. He was but five years old when his parents removed to Missouri, and thirteen years of age when they removed thence to Iowa. His father's home was a stopping place for emigrants from Ohio, where they found a cordial, hearty welcome. When they first came to the county an Indian burying ground was not far distant down the river, and one of the pastimes of Mr. Snyder's youth was to scrape handfuls of beads from the ground above these graves. Other trophies which these graves yielded to the unsuperstitious settlers were rifles which had been buried with the braves, and bottles of whisky which had been put there to accompany them to the happy hunting ground. Likewise, the Indian blankets found upon these mounds were made to serve a more substantial purpose than as an adornment to the final resting place of a dead chief, and in Mr. Snyder's memory remains the vision of a coat worn in Warren county made from one of these blankets. Mr. Snyder is often called upon in pioneer meetings to relate some of the experiences of his early days, and he never lacks for a keenly interested audience. He has often written articles for the local papers on pioneer times, a distinction to which he is entitled by virtue of his being the oldest living settler in Linn township.

Mr. Snyder has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and started farming operations in his own behalf when twenty-four years of age. Prior to this time he lived at home with his father. He first rented land, but afterward bought his present home of eighty acres on section 14, where he has resided for over forty years. When he first took possession of this place it was a wild tract of unimproved land, but nothing daunted he undertook the building of fences and the erection of the necessary buildings, eventually converting it into a comfortable, modern home. Before the railroads penetrated this section he carried the mail from Des Moines to Winterset when there were no roads but only a trail. He made the trip three days each

week for a salary of one hundred and thirty dollars per year. In those pioneer days all flour was hauled from Oskaloosa, and naturally the corn which grew abundantly in that locality was made to act as substitute for flour. Mr. Snyder recalls the time when he has worked for hours grating boiled corn on a tablecloth spread on the floor, with which to made bread when millers were few and far between.

Mr. Snyder's first wife was Susan Webster, a native of Virginia. She died many years ago. His second wife was Frances Ellen Brookens, who died five years ago, leaving one child, a son, Frank, who is now a young man and lives at home with his father.

Mr. Snyder is a member of the Methodist church of Norwalk, in which he has served as trustee and it was while he was in that office that the new parsonage was built. For years he has been a prohibitionist. He carries his years well, is in good health and takes an active interest in the work of his farm.

HON. MARK ANTONY DASHIELL.

The life of Hon. Mark A. Dashiell was such as causes his memory to be cherished by all with whom he came in contact. Choosing Warren county as a place of residence during the pioneer epoch in its history, he was from that time until his death a factor in its material, intellectual, social and moral development. He was one of the most masterful because one of the best balanced of men. He always looked at life from a rational standpoint, recognized the true value of its opportunities and its purposes and not only lived so as to develop his own powers but also aided others to work along the lines of **greatest good**.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Dashiell was born in Dearborn county, October 7, 1826, his parents being Charles and Nancy (Masten) Dashiell. The former was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and after acquiring a collegiate education he gave his attention to surveying. He followed that profession in Dearborn county, Indiana, and also in Will county, Illinois, where his last days were passed. In Ohio he married Miss Nancy Masten, who was born in Pennsylvania and was of German lineage. Following her husband's demise she made her home with her son, Mark A., and passed away in Warren county.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dashiell were fifteen children: Masten, a retired merchant at Indianapolis; Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, a resident of Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Cynthia McCreary, whose demise recently occurred at Seymour, Indiana; John, who passed away in middle life at Kankakee, Illinois; Mark A., of this review; Mrs. Malina Harris, a widow living in St. Louis, Missouri; Mahala, who died in infancy; Charles Wesley, who served his country as a soldier and who passed away in Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Rebecca Davis, a widow who makes her home in Chicago;

George, who was also a soldier and now resides in Portland, Oregon; Henry who for three years served as a captain in the army and now lives at Spokane Falls, Washington; Virgil William, who was also a captain in the army and resides in Chicago; twin brothers and the remaining children died in infancy. Of the nine brothers, five of them were soldiers of the Civil war, their service amounting in the aggregate to sixteen years.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of life for Mark A. Dashiell in his boyhood and youth. He was reared in the state of his nativity and supplemented his early education by study in the high school of Indianapolis, from which he was graduated. He afterward matriculated in Greencastle College but left that institution before completing the course. Determining upon the practice of medicine as his life work, he began reading in the office and under the direction of Dr. Sutton, of Aurora, Indiana, and in 1851 was graduated from the Indianapolis Medical College. Dr. Dashiell then located for practice in his native county, where he remained for two years and in 1853 arrived in Warren county, Iowa, to become a pioneer physician of this part of the state. For thirty years he resided at Hartford in the northwestern portion of the county, and his practice exceeded in volume and importance that of any other member of the medical fraternity in this locality. In the early days when the county was sparsely settled, it was necessary that he take long rides across the prairies through the heat of summer or the winter's storms to minister to the sick and suffering. He never regarded his personal comfort or safety when his professional service was in demand but responded readily to the call of all who needed him. His own unselfishness in this regard, combined with his ability as a practitioner, made him the loved family physician in many a household and his name is yet honored and cherished by those who knew him. For many years Dr. Dashiell enjoyed an extensive and profitable practice at Hartford but as the years came on apace he felt it necessary to withdraw from the country practice and all the hardships it entailed.

His usefulness was by no means limited to his professional labors, for in public service he rendered efficient aid to the county as its representative in the state legislature and in other capacities. In 1868 he accepted the nomination of the republican party as a candidate for the general assembly and such was his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellowmen that he was elected by an overwhelming majority. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the state senate and was again made one of the solons of Iowa in a reelection in 1878. He likewise served once more in the thirtieth and thirty-first general assemblies as representative from his district and was connected with much important constructive legislation through the work done in committee rooms. He had been one of the organizers of the republican party in Iowa, had attended the first state convention and for many years was always seen as a delegate in the conventions of the party in this state. His public service was actuated by the utmost fidelity to principle and devotion to the general good. His position was never an equivocal one, nor was he ever abusive of adversaries, but at the same time was unfaltering in a course

which he believed to be right. As a campaign orator he was forceful and eloquent and to him was largely due the honor and credit of bringing the prohibition amendment prominently before the people of the state, being chairman of the committee which presented it to the legislature. He then went upon the rostrum as an advocate of its passage and in his latter years labored earnestly to secure the enforcement of the law which he had been instrumental in passing. In all of his legislative work he looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future and manifested the most far-sighted judgment in his support of various political measures. Dr. Dashiell also enjoyed the distinction of being perhaps the oldest member of the United States board of pension examiners in Iowa, having been appointed to the position in 1863. In the discharge of his duties in that office he won the encomiums of the government and his labors were as well satisfactory to the pensioners. He was always recognized as a man of unquestioned integrity and honesty of purpose and such was the respect which the younger members of the medical fraternity entertained for his professional ability that they again and again sought his counsel and advice in difficult cases.

Dr. Dashiell was married at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1851, the lady of his choice being Miss Louisiana Noble, a daughter of Dr. B. S. Noble, a distinguished physician of Indianapolis and a brother of one of Indiana's governors. Mrs. Dashiell received a liberal education and was a lady of culture and refinement, who enjoyed to the fullest extent the good will and love of those with whom she came in contact. By her marriage she became the mother of eleven children: Mary Jane, the wife of S. J. Spaulding, a resident of Des Moines; Jessie Benton, who passed away in her twentieth year; Martha, the wife of F. S. Burberry, a merchant of Indianola; Noble, who was engaged in farming and stock-raising on land which was owned by his father near Indianola, and died in January, 1898; Mark A., Jr., who died of tuberculosis in August, 1898, soon after graduation from the medical college at Indianapolis, Indiana, and six children who died in infancy.

Dr. Dashiell served for twenty years as master of the Masonic lodge at Hartford and was also prominent in other fraternal organizations. He was known as a leading member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he took all of the degrees and filled the various official positions both in the subordinate lodge and encampment. He held membership in the Presbyterian church, of which his wife was likewise a devoted member. He became identified with that organization in early manhood and his religious belief largely permeated his life and shaped his conduct in his relations with his fellowmen. In professional lines he was connected with the state, district and county medical societies and of the last named served as president for two or three years. On giving up his country practice he removed to Indianola in 1887 and in his later years his attention was largely given to office practice. Many there were who were loath to give up his services and he continued to attend them until he had reached the evening of life. He was more than eighty years of age when called to his final rest, passing away on

the 3d of July, 1907. His good qualities were many, his faults very few. His entire life was characterized by a mental and moral development which gave him place as a man among men and has caused his name to be inscribed deeply on the roll of Warren county's honored citizens.

C. L. BALES.

C. L. Bales is living on section 19, Lincoln township, where he is engaged in general farming and in the raising and feeding of stock. The opportunity for his activity in these connections is afforded through his ownership of a well improved and valuable tract of land of one hundred and eighteen acres. He has made his home in the county for forty-four years and is one of the native sons of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Jefferson county in June, 1860, so that he was but four years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Warren county. His father, Caleb Bales, was a native of Indiana and was there reared. In that county he married Ebbie Brey, also a native of Indiana, and in 1859 they became residents of Jefferson county, Iowa, where Mr. Bales followed farming for four years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Warren county, settling at Palmyra. He spent his last years on a farm near Ackworth, where his death occurred about 1892. He had long survived his wife who died in Jefferson county in 1864.

C. L. Bales was reared to manhood in Warren county, upon the home farm, and assisted his father until he had attained his majority, when thinking that he might find other pursuits more congenial and profitable he learned the painter's trade.

Mr. Bales made arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage in Lincoln township, on the 15th of February, 1882, to Miss Lydia Eicher, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of George Eicher, who removed from the Buckeye state to Iowa. In 1898 Mr. Bales had charge of the county farm as its superintendent and there remained for nine years. He repaired and improved the buildings on the place and greatly enhanced the value of the farm. His father-in-law, Mr. Eicher, was the former superintendent. Mr. Bales married his wife there when Mr. Eicher had charge and twenty-five years later celebrated his silver wedding there, while two of his children were also married on the county farm. While acting as superintendent there Mr. Bales purchased the farm where he now resides, but rented it out for a few years. He took up his abode thereon in March, 1907, and has since added to and remodeled the house, but in April, 1908, his residence was completely destroyed by fire, causing a total loss. He has since built another nice home and a good barn on the place, has enclosed the fields with well kept fences and has put out much fruit. He cultivates corn and other cereals best adapted to the soil and climate and in addition to general farming he raises good stock, fattens them for the market and annually sells a large number of hogs, his stock-raising interest proving a profitable branch of his business.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bales have been born four children: George Bert who was married while on the poor farm and is a resident farmer of this county; Nellie Flotilla, the wife of Merrill Smith, a ranchman of Idaho; Alta, Bonnie, a young lady, at home, and Harold N., who completes the family.

In his political views Mr. Bales has been a lifelong republican and, although he has never sought nor held office up to the present time, he was a candidate for sheriff in 1902. He has been identified with the schools for a number of years and staunchly supports every measure to improve the system of public education here. He and his daughter and son, George, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he belongs to the Masonic lodge at Spring Hill and to the Modern Woodmen camp. His life has been well spent and the sterling traits of honorable manhood are his. He has never depended upon friends nor influence to aid him in his business career, but has through persistent effort overcome many difficulties and obstacles and by unfaltering perseverance has won a place among the men of affluence in Lincoln township.

C. C. RUNDALL.

Throughout his active business life C. C. Rundall carried on farming with marked success and is still the owner of three hundred and forty acres of valuable land in this county, though he is now living retired in New Virginia. Like many of Iowa's best citizens, he was born in Ohio, his birth occurring in Delaware county, May 6, 1846. His father, Shadraek Rundall, was a native of New York, and of English descent. He brought his family to Iowa in 1854 and purchased government land in Clinton county, where he continued to make his home until called from this life on the 24th of July, 1871. His occupation was that of farming. In early manhood he married Miss Rhoda Nettleton, who was born in Connecticut and died in Cedar county, Iowa, January 16, 1884. They were the parents of ten children, of whom five are still living but our subject is the only one residing in this county. Two of his brothers were members of the Twenty-sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry during the civil war. Leland died of lung fever on his way to the front, only thirty miles from home, leaving a wife and two children. George served throughout the war and was honorably discharged. He is now a resident of Oregon.

C. C. Rundall spent the first eight years of his life in Ohio and then accompanied his parents on their removal to this state, growing to manhood in Clinton county. For some time he pursued his education in an old fashioned log schoolhouse with slab seats and a desk made by placing a board on wooden pins driven into the wall. He remained under the parental roof until his father's death and then conducted the home place for three years. In 1874 he came to Warren county and in connection with a brother-in-law purchased one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land on the South river

in Virginia township. Four years later he purchased his partner's interest in this property and subsequently became the owner of other lands, owning farms in the same township. He made farming his life occupation and still has three hundred and forty acres of good farming land besides twenty-five acres adjoining the village of New Virginia, where he located in 1894. Here he has built a beautiful home and amid many comforts he is now enjoying a well earned rest. In addition to his property in this county he owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Wyoming.

On the 27th of April, 1869, in Clinton county, Iowa, Mr. Rundall was united in marriage to Miss Mollie V. Kimes, who was born in Meigs county, Ohio, June 14, 1849, her parents being Jacob and Sarah (Hicks) Kimes, both now deceased. Her father, who was also a native of the Buckeye state and of German descent, removed to Clinton county, Iowa, in 1862, and there followed farming throughout the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Rundall have one child living, Nora V., a little girl, at home, and one daughter, who died in infancy.

Mr. Rundall casts his ballot for the men and measures of the democratic party but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. Both he and his wife belong to the Christian church of New Virginia, of which Mrs. Rundall is a charter member. Their upright, honorable lives have gained them a host of friends and in business circles Mr. Rundall has the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is brought in contact.

T. M. McCLURE.

With the pioneer development of Warren county, T. M. McClure has been actively identified for he located here in 1852 and for many years was one of the leading business men of Indianola, but is now practically living retired in this city. He was born in Clinton county, Indiana, December 30, 1834, his parents being Thomas M., and Ruth (Alley) McClure, natives of Virginia, where they continued to make their home until after their marriage. In early life the father learned the tanner's trade, but after his removal to Clinton county, Indiana, he opened up a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Later he improved a farm in Howard county, that state, where he resided until coming to Iowa in 1851. The following year he took up his abode in Warren county, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in White Oak township, on which he continued to live until called from this life. His wife, who survived him for some time, is also now deceased.

T. M. McClure was a young man of sixteen years when the family came to Iowa and he aided his father in the improvement and cultivation of the home farm until his marriage. It was on the 22d of March, 1855, that he wedded Miss Mary J. Latimer, who was reared here but was born in Kentucky, of which state her father, J. D. Latimer, was also a native. Six children were born of this union, namely: John T., now a resident of Roswell,

New Mexico, where he is engaged in the practice of law; Dora, the wife of L. H. Wilder, a lawyer of Norton, Kansas; Frank, assistant cashier in the First National Bank of Indianola; Ethelyn Dell, at home; Mary C., who died in June, 1879, at the age of twenty-one years, and Amos, who died in 1862, at the age of two years.

After his marriage, Mr. McClure located on a farm in White Oak township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, and as he prospered in his farming operations he added to his property from time to time until he had two hundred and forty acres, which he continued to cultivate for twenty-four years. In 1879 he rented his farm and removed to Indianola, buying ten acres of land within the city limits, only four blocks from the square. For about ten years he was engaged in the grocery business, but now gives his attention principally to looking after his property interests. In business affairs he has always been found just and reliable and the success that he has achieved in life is due to his own industry and enterprise.

At state and national elections Mr. McClure affiliates with the democracy, but at local elections he votes independent of party ties, supporting the men whom he believes best qualified for office. He has served as township clerk, trustee and assessor, and has always been found true to any trust reposed in him whether public or private. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Indianola, in which he has passed through all the chairs and has served as past grand, and both he and his wife were connected with the Rebekahs. They hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and are people of prominence in the community where they reside. During the long years of his residence in this state Mr. McClure has watched with interest its wonderful development and progress and has ever borne his part in the up-building of Warren county. He well remembers when Indianola was a very small village, has seen the railroad built and the telegraph and telephone introduced, and is thoroughly familiar with pioneer conditions.

MRS. SARISSA E. GILBERT.

Mrs. Sarissa E. Gilbert is a well-known resident of Milo, and we take pleasure in presenting her life record to the readers of this volume, knowing that it will be read with interest by her many friends. She was born in Huron county, Ohio, July 13, 1843, a daughter of Lyle and Anna (Hayes) Kerr, who were natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania and in about 1840 removed to Ohio, where they remained until 1860. They then came to Iowa, settling a half mile from Palmyra, in Warren county, where they spent their remaining days. The mother died June 12, 1861. Her birth occurred January 27, 1808, so that she was fifty-three years of age at the time of her death. The father was born September 1, 1808, and died on the 23d of April, 1876.

In tracing the ancestry of Mrs. Gilbert we find the dual strains of a Scotch and Irish lines. When united these have produced a distinctive type which



Sarah E. Gilbert



Symon P. Creighton

has played an important part in the history of the American Republic, for with the alert mentality and versatility of the Irish has been combined the sturdy integrity and indomitable perseverance of the Scotch. America owes much to her Scotch-Irish citizenship, and has honored and been honored by noble men and women of that class. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Gilbert was Thomas Hayes, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, as was his wife who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Grimes. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and probably of the war of 1812. The paternal grandfather was William Lyle. The ancestry of the Lyle family has been preserved in direct line from John Lyle, the Scotchman, through Robert Lyle, the Scotch-Irish-American, who lived from 1681 until 1765.

About 1681, in the reign of Charles II, a young Scotchman, John Lyle, left Scotland on account of the persecution of the Presbyterians, and settled on a farm in County Antrim, Ireland, where he married and reared a family, including Robert Lyle, who was born in 1698. According to the family traditions he not only clung to his religion, but to his death retained his Scotch dress. On one occasion when going to pay his rent to the lord of the manor he was required to remove his Scotch cap, stand uncovered and wait his turn for admission. This exposure to the weather brought on a severe illness. His son Robert, who had accompanied him, was so indignant over the treatment of his father that he declared he would not remain in a country where citizens were subjected to such indignities. He came to America, accompanied by his young brother, John Lyle, who sailed from Belfast in the latter part of the year 1741 and landed in New York in the spring of 1742. With little capital they purchased a small tract of land in New Jersey, near New Brunswick, where John Lyle spent his remaining days.

In 1747 Robert Lyle wedded Mary Gilleland and removed to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a farm. He was prosperous and was highly respected, being for some years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, in which he and his wife held membership, his name appearing on the roll of the first grand jury summoned from Northampton county, October 3, 1752, and he was also a justice of the peace. He died December 9, 1765, in his sixty-seventh year. It was from this family that Mrs. Gilbert is descended.

Three of her brothers answered to the call of the country in the dark days of the Civil war, two being members of the same company. William enlisted in the First Iowa Cavalry and after about two and a half years of service became ill, and died at the age of thirty-four. Levi enlisted in Company G, Fifteenth Iowa Regiment, and served throughout the war. He was a perfect specimen of health and strength when he entered the army but the hardship, privation and exposure of military life greatly undermined his health and he was never again the same vigorous man. However, he lived to the age of seventy years and died in Warren county, May 15, 1905. Thomas enlisted in Company G, Fifteenth Iowa, and after a year and a half of service died from illness contracted in the army at the age of twenty-six years. Mrs. Gilbert has a surviving brother and sister. Her brother, Orville Kerr, resides with her. When young he received an injury that has left him totally blind, but

with that peculiar instinct of the blind he is capable of going about town alone and can recognize all of his friends by their voices. The sister, Elizabeth, is the widow of John Harbitt, of Findlay, Ohio, who died July 19, 1906.

Sarissa E. Kerr, spent her girlhood days under the parental roof and on the 6th of March, 1872, became the wife of Lyman P. Creighton, a son of John and Anna Creighton. His mother was born in midocean while the parents were coming to America from Ireland. Mr. Creighton was a prosperous and successful farmer and owned one of the best tracts of land in Warren county, about a quarter of a mile from Hartford. It contained one hundred and fifty-six acres, all under a high state of cultivation, and is still the property of Mrs. Gilbert. On the 8th of June, 1889, Mr. Creighton passed away at the age of fifty-eight years, and Mrs. Gilbert then assumed the management of the farm. On the 23d day of May, 1894, she became the wife of James Gilbert, a highly respected and prosperous citizen of Warren county. In November, 1895, they established their home in Milo, where Mr. Gilbert died September 25, 1907, at the age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Gilbert still resides at the old home, which is one of the most desirable and attractive residences of Milo, surrounded by beautiful and well kept grounds. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is descended from a long line of ancestry who had been loyal to this faith. She has been an earnest and active worker in the church and its teachings have been the rule of her life, while the Christlike spirit is manifested in her daily conduct. From her youth she has labored earnestly in the church, but more than that, she has put into practice its teachings in her association with friends and neighbors day after day. Her many good qualities have won her the sincere respect and love of all with whom she has come in contact, and her circle of friends is therefore co-extensive with the circle of her acquaintances.

ALONZO E. SAYRE.

Alonzo E. Sayre, extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 30, Virginia township, was born in this township on the 20th of February, 1870, his father being Enoch Sayre, whose sketch is found on another page of this work. He acquired his education in the common schools and eventually came into possession of two hundred acres of his father's estate, although he had previously purchased land and engaged in farming. He now owns an excellent property of six hundred and seventy-nine acres known as the "Highland Stock Farm," on which he raises, feeds and ships pure-bred Hereford cattle on an extensive scale. The success which has come to him is but the merited reward of his well directed labor and capable business management and he is now widely recognized as one of the enterprising and progressive young agriculturists of the county.

On the 12th of December, 1894, occurred the marriage of Mr. Sayre and Miss Laura Foreman, a native of West Virginia and a daughter of Upton

Foreman, now deceased. This union has been blessed with two children, Floran and Bayard F.

Politically, a republican, Mr. Sayre has served for three years as township trustee, and is also an active worker in the cause of temperance. He has never tasted liquor nor tobacco and firmly believes that a man will be abundantly rewarded for leading a temperate life. He is a member and liberal supporter of the Methodist Episcopal church and his influence is ever given on the side of right, truth and progress. He has traveled extensively, having been in over twenty states. Having spent his entire life in Virginia township, he is most widely and favorably known throughout the community and has won the admiration and respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

WILLIAM L. FARMER.

The spirit of enterprise and indomitable energy is manifest in the life record of William L. Farmer, who resides in section 34, West Lincoln township. Here he has successfully engaged in breeding and dealing in fine stock, within two miles of Indianola, where he owns and cultivates one hundred and sixty acres of highly improved land. Warren county numbers him among her native sons and respects him as a citizen whose value has been proven in his relations to the public welfare. He was born on the farm where he resides, his natal day being January 1, 1861.

His father, Leonard Farmer, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1817 near Raleigh, where he resided until about eleven years of age. He then accompanied his parents on their removal to Indiana, the family home being established on a farm in Morgan county, where he was reared to manhood. He was married in that county to Miss Mary Ferguson, who was also born near Raleigh, North Carolina, and accompanied her parents to the Hoosier state in her girlhood days. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer established their home upon a rented farm in Indiana, where they lived for several years, when thinking that they might more rapidly gain success in Iowa, which was then less thickly settled, but was growing rapidly, they made their way to Indianola in 1850. The present prosperous and populous county seat then contained but five houses and the county was very sparsely settled, but the land was rich in its possibilities. Mr. Farmer entered one hundred and sixty acres from the government, located his claim in Lincoln township, and with characteristic energy he began its improvement. There he lived for six years after which he bought one hundred and sixty acres, where his son, William, now makes his home. This he also improved, breaking the sod and transforming the raw prairie into fields that annually produce rich harvests. He lived and died upon this property, passing away November 1, 1897, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. His widow still survives and has reached an advanced age, being now in her ninety-first year.

William L. Farmer, of this review, was the youngest in a family of three children and is the only one living, the others passing away in childhood. He has always made his home upon the farm which is yet his place of residence. He was sent to the public schools that he might acquire a good English education, and when not busy with his text-books he worked in the fields, early gaining a practical knowledge of the best methods of planting his crops and caring for the harvests.

As a companion and helpmate for life's journey, Mr. Farmer chose Miss Carrie B. Hester, whom he wedded June 21, 1887. She was a native of Missouri and a daughter of Charles Hester, who for some years followed farming in Warren county, but is now living retired in Indianola. At the time of his marriage William L. Farmer had charge of his father's land and began to further develop and improve the place. He has erected here a good two-story frame residence, a large and substantial barn and sheds that give ample shelter to grain and stock. He is also raising Red Polled cattle, keeping only registered stock, having engaged in this business since 1898. He also raises registered Shropshire sheep, Duroc Jersey hogs and Percheron Norman horses. He keeps only registered stock and has had some very fine animals upon his place. He has taken his sheep to the state and county fairs where he has won many premiums, and he stands today as one of the prominent stock-raisers of this part of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer have but one child, Clarence Roy, who assists in the work on the farm, and is also attending school. Mr. Farmer votes with the republican party where national questions are involved. At local elections where there is no party issue before the people, he votes independent. He has served as road supervisor and has been secretary of the school board for nineteen years. He belongs to the Yeoman Society, the Knights of Maccabees and to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Farmer is also a devoted member.

Having spent his entire life here he is very well known, and the fact that many of his staunchest friends are numbered among those who have been acquainted with him from boyhood, is an indication that his has been an upright and honorable career. He is justly classed with the representative agriculturists of the community and in all of his farm work is practical and progressive.

D. W. HUSTED.

D. W. Husted wide-awake, alert and enterprising, is successfully conducting a drug business in Indianola. He came to this city in 1888 and opened a drug store, which he has now conducted for twenty years. He not only enjoys a good local trade but covers the state with a line of proprietary goods of his own manufacture, conducting both a wholesale and retail business. He has also the largest prescription business in the county. He has been very successful in his undertakings, as is indicated by the large stock of

goods which he carries in a well appointed store on the north side of the square. He is a liberal advertiser and an enterprising, up-to-date merchant, who well merits the trade which he enjoys and which he has won through honorable, progressive business methods.

Mr. Husted is married and has two children who are in school. He is well known in the business circles of Indianola, where for twenty years he has figured as a leading merchant.

ALFRED M. FORD.

Alfred M. Ford, who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, comprising the northwest quarter of section 10, Belmont township, was born in what is now Lincoln township, Warren county, not far from Ackworth, in 1863. His father, W. H. Ford, was a native of West Virginia and there resided until he had attained the age of twenty years, when, in company with a cousin, John McGee, he came to Warren county, Iowa. He first located in Indianola but in the spring of 1867 took up his abode in Belmont township, where he transformed a tract of prairie land into a finely improved farm, carrying on the work of the fields until the time of his retirement from active life. Removing to Milo, he there lived in well earned ease for some years, his death occurring in December, 1903, at the age of sixty-five years. In his political views he was a staunch republican and for a number of years was identified with the Friends church, being a man of unfaltering integrity and upright life. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Maxwell, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, and in the latter '40s accompanied her mother to Warren county, being reared and married in this county. She was a lifelong member of the Friends church and passed away on the old homestead farm May 2, 1888, when more than forty-five years of age. Unto Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ford were born four children: Ella, whose death occurred when she was about four years of age; James E., of Lincoln township; Frank H., residing in Des Moines, and Alfred M., of this review.

The last named, who is a cousin of Judge J. H. Henderson, of Indianola, has spent his entire life in Warren county, with the exception of two years spent in Clay county, Kansas. He purchased a farm but later disposed of it and bought his present home place of one hundred and sixty acres in Belmont township. Here he successively carries on farming and stock-raising, being widely recognized as one of the substantial and enterprising agriculturists of the locality.

Mr. Ford was here married, in December, 1886, to Miss Mary Hornady, who was born in Wapello county, Iowa, in 1868, a daughter of Michael and Minerva (Butterfield) Hornaday, who resided in Warren county for a number of years. The father passed away at Savannah, Missouri, in June, 1888, while his widow makes her home at Sandyville, this county, being more than

seventy years of age. Mrs. Ford was reared in Iowa and was one of a family of eight children, nearly all of whom reside in this county. She has become the mother of four children, namely: Jeremiah M., born in 1888; Alva, whose birth occurred in 1891; Lester, born in 1893; and Annie, who was born in 1895, in 1895.

Mr. Ford has always given stalwart allegiance to the men and measures of the republican party and is now a candidate for trustee in Belmont township. He is a public-spirited citizen whose cooperation can be counted upon in every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

W. J. COCHRAN.

In every community there are certain names which are synonymous of the growth, development and improvement of the locality. The name of W. J. Cochran is closely associated with all that has contributed to the welfare and development of Warren county, his activity proving an effective element in the material, political, social and moral development of this part of the state. Wherever he was known he was honored and respected, but most of all where he was best known.

W. J. Cochran was born in Highland, Ohio, August 22, 1829, his parents being William and Elizabeth (McConnell) Cochran, who were natives of Ireland and Ohio respectively. The son spent his boyhood days in the state of his nativity to the age of fourteen years and in 1855 accompanied his parents on their removal to Warren county, Iowa, settling on a farm in White Breast township. There he assisted in the arduous task of opening up a new farm, became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops and eventually he bought the interest of the other heirs in his father's estate. With renewed energy he gave his attention to general farming. The place was partly improved when it came into his possession but he remodeled and added to the dwelling, making it a good home. He also put up substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock and as the years went by he transformed his land into richly productive fields, from which he annually gathered good harvests.

As a companion and helpmeet for life's journey Mr. Cochran chose Miss Eliza E. Warnock, whom he wedded on the 7th of June, 1860. She was born in Ohio, March 6, 1839, and was a daughter of David and Mary Ann (Chaney) Warnock, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cochran were born nine children: Elizabeth, who is acting as housekeeper for her brother, Dr. A. L. Cochran, of Cumming, Iowa; Matilda Josephine, the wife of J. W. Thorne, of Lacona, Iowa; John William, at home; David A., who was a physician of Milo, Iowa, but died in March, 1908; Charles Simeon, a resident farmer of White Breast township; Samuel Clarence and Thomas Harris, both of whom are now deceased; A. L.



who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Cumming; and George Earl, who is yet upon the home farm.

As the years passed by W. J. Cochran prospered in his undertakings and his chief delight in his success was that it enabled him to supply his family with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. He left a large estate when on the 15th of August, 1901, he was called to his final rest. He not only figured as one of the leading agriculturists of his community but was also a prominent factor in other lines of activity beneficial to the county. He was one of the organizers of the United Presbyterian church at Lacona in 1865, and on the 25th of November in that year was chosen a ruling elder and the following day was made clerk of the organization, serving in the latter position for thirty-five years. In the work of the church he was always deeply and helpfully interested and he contributed generously to its support. He was twice elected by the Des Moines Presbytery as a lay delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, attending the session at Xenia, Ohio, and the other time at Albany, Oregon.

Never neglectful of the duties of citizenship Mr. Cochran labored earnestly to promote public progress and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth, ability and loyalty, called him to serve in various township and county offices. He was county supervisor and was also assessor and township clerk, while in 1879 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the general assembly of Iowa. Over the record of his official career there fell no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil and in other relations in life he was actuated by high and manly principles. To his family he was most devoted, to his friends was faithful and throughout the community he was known as a noble citizen and sincere Christian. His memory is yet cherished by all with whom he came in contact and most of all by the members of his own household who knew him as a most loving and indulgent husband and father. Mrs. Cochran has been equally devoted to her family and in return receives the most filial devotion from her children. She yet resides on the old home farm, presiding over the household, and, with the assistance of her son George, manages the property.

GILES C. GARDNER.

Giles C. Gardner, one of the few remaining veterans of the civil war and one of the prosperous farmers of Warren county, is now practically living retired at his home on section 31, Palmyra township. He was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of October, 1840, his parents being Truman and Sallie (White) Gardner, the former of Scotch and the latter of German ancestry. His father was born in Scotland and was a young man on coming to the United States. By trade he was a ship carpenter and millwright, and for a time followed those occupations in New York city. There he was married and afterward removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania, still later to Ohio

and subsequently to Logan county, Illinois, where he opened up a new farm. As time passed he prospered in his farming operations and eventually became the owner of nearly one thousand acres in that county, where he spent his last days. The mother of our subject died in Troy, New York, and the father subsequently married again. By the first union there were seven children, four sons and three daughters, and a brother of our subject, W. H. Gardner, of Carlisle, is represented elsewhere in this work.

Giles C. Gardner accompanied the family on their removal to Ohio and later to Logan county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood on a farm. When the country became involved in civil war he enlisted in August, 1861, as a member of the Second Illinois Cavalry, which was an independent regiment and was first ordered to Missouri. The first engagement in which Mr. Gardner participated was at Belmont, that state, and he also took part in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Holly Springs, the Red River expedition, the battle of Nashville, and a number of other engagements of less importance. He was ill in the hospital at Paducah, Kentucky, for a time and was later on guard duty for thirty days, after which he rejoined his regiment and remained in the service until the close of the war, being mustered out at Paducah and honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, in September, 1865.

Mr. Gardner then returned home and resumed farming. He was married in Mason county, Illinois, July 4, 1867, to Miss Matilda A. Evans, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and they have become the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter, namely: George L. and Edward E., who are both married and live on farms near their father; James L., whose sketch will be found on another page of this volume; and Myrtle Dell, at home with her parents.

After his marriage Mr. Gardner located on a farm in Logan county, Illinois, where he continued to make his home until 1883, when he sold that place and came to Warren county, Iowa, buying a farm near his present home. His first purchase consisted of one hundred and forty-five acres, which he improved and cultivated for some time, and eventually bought his present farm, becoming the owner of over three hundred acres of land, on which he has erected good and substantial buildings. Today he has three sets of farm buildings upon his place, two of which are occupied by his sons. In connection with general farming he has engaged in the raising and feeding of stock, but for several years he has now practically lived retired, leaving his sons to carry on the work of the farm. They now feed about five carloads of cattle annually and also raise a large number of hogs.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, while in the army, he has been a staunch supporter of the republican party, but has never cared for office, though he has been officially connected with the schools both in Illinois and Iowa. He is a member of the Grand Army post at Hartford and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, while their son, George, is also a member of the same church and is now superintendent of the Sunday school. As an honored

veteran of the civil war and a public spirited citizen, true to the interests of his county and state as well as to the country at large, Mr. Gardner is deserving of honorable mention in the history of the representative men of this region.

FRANCIS MARION SADLER.

Francis Marion Sadler, residing in Indianola, was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, January 11, 1852, and is the second in order of birth in a family of seven children whose parents were George and Adeline (Nedrow) Sadler, the former a native of Harrison county, Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father lost his life while serving as a soldier of the civil war, enlisting in August, 1862, in the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. He was assigned to Company D, and died in the hospital January 20, 1865. He was of French ancestry, the family being founded in America during the early colonization period in Pennsylvania. As a business man he followed farming and thus provided for his family. He was in hearty sympathy with the movements and principles which gave rise to the republican party and cast his ballot for its candidates. His widow still survives him and is now living in Van Buren county, Iowa, having celebrated the eightieth anniversary of her birth on the 21st of April, 1908. She is a member of the Lutheran church and her many good qualities of heart and mind have gained for her the esteem of all with whom she has come in contact.

Francis M. Sadler was reared upon the home farm and attended the country schools in the acquirement of an education. At the age of eighteen years he learned the wagonmaker's trade, which he followed continuously for thirty-five years, leading a life of well directed industry and perseverance. In 1904 he held a position on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis and following his return to Iowa he followed carpentering until 1907, since which time he has resided in Indianola. He has been identified with Indianola almost continuously since the spring of 1876, at which time he became an employe in Jacoby's wagon shop. He has lived a life of unabating industry and well directed perseverance and whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his own labors.

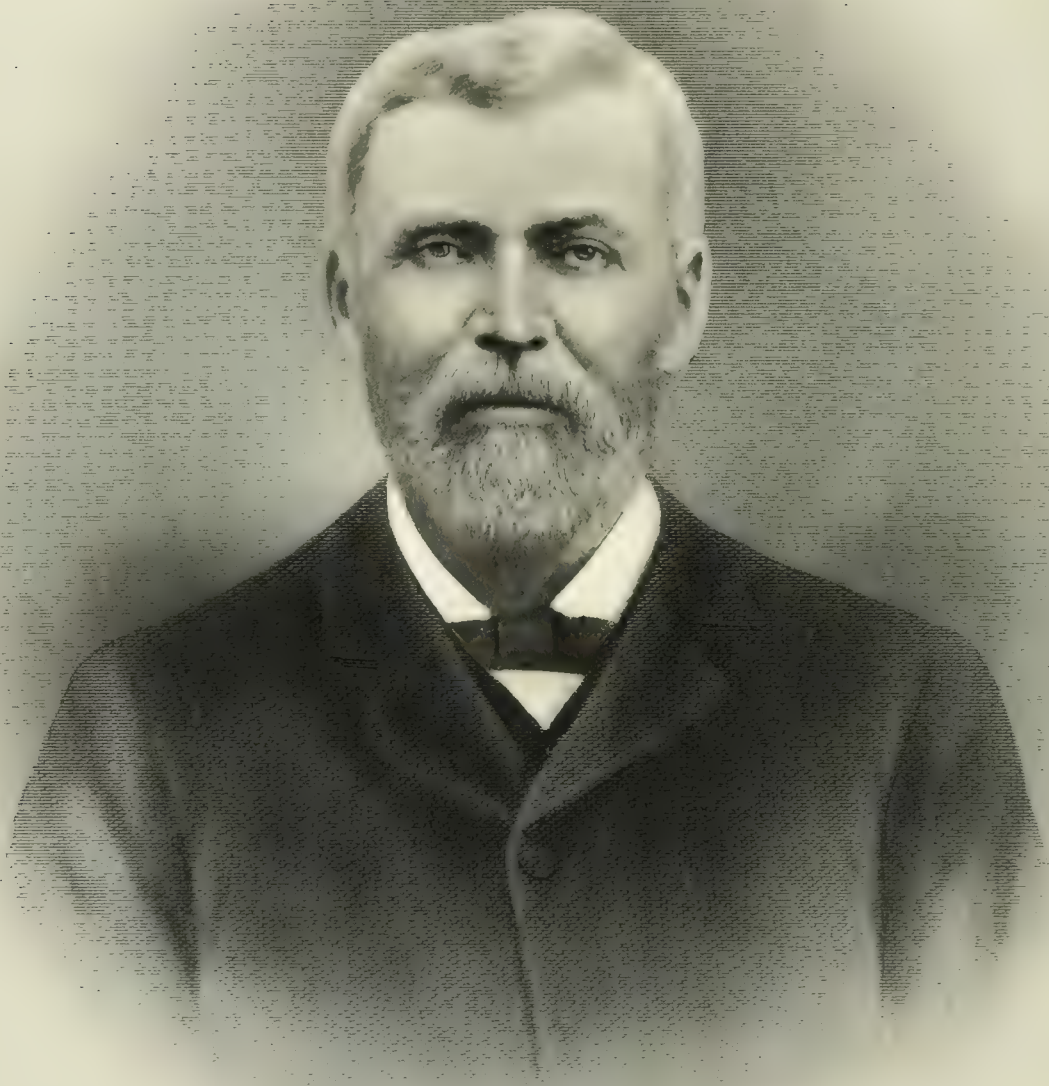
In 1877 Mr. Sadler was joined in wedlock to Miss Cassie L. Hine, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1857. They have one child, George Francis, who is now a music professor of Hiawatha, Kansas. The parents belong to the Presbyterian church and Mr. Sadler holds membership with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors of America, and with the last named Mrs. Sadler is also connected. His political views are in harmony with the principles of the republican party and upon its ticket he was elected a member of the city council. He has a most notable record in that connection, having for twenty years been one of the aldermen, during which period he has been most closely associated with the

material development, improvement and municipal progress of Indianola. His labors in behalf of the city have been effective and far-reaching. He is a charter member of the Indianola fire company and was the first assistant chief. While a member of the city council he was chairman of the fire committee that organized the fire company and chairman of the water committee that built the water works. He has manifested a contagious enthusiasm in support of a fire department, realizing fully its value as a safeguard to the city, believing that every town should have a well organized fire system. A number of years ago Mr. Sadler assisted in organizing a company of soldiers, known as Company D, Third Regiment, Iowa National Guard, and rose from the rank of corporal to captain of the company. He has always taken an active interest in politics, was chairman of the Warren county delegation to the state convention when Jackson was nominated for governor, and cast the thirteen votes of the county against the celebrated Struble amendment in opposition to the proposed mule law. He keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and is recognized as a republican leader in Indianola and Warren county but has never sacrificed the public good to partisanship nor the general welfare to self-aggrandizement.

DAVID H. NUTTING.

The history of the life of David H. Nutting is replete with the spirit of pioneer days and in reading it one almost forgets that in these modern times cities are linked to each other by ties of steel, so that but a few hours need intervene in traveling from one to the other. He was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, September 30, 1823, the son of Porter and Anna (Fitts) Nutting. There were five children in the family, two sons and three daughters, of whom David H. was the fourth in the order of birth. He was named for his paternal grandfather, David Nutting, who was of an old Puritan family that settled in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, and was prominent in the affairs of that state.

David H. Nutting received his education in the common schools of the locality where he was born. He served an apprenticeship as a molder at Palmer, Massachusetts, and worked as a journeyman for some time at Hartford, Connecticut; at Middletown, Connecticut; at Cincinnati, Ohio, and elsewhere. While at Worcester, Massachusetts, he was married to Miss Mary Fitts, daughter of Robert and Lucy (Bangs) Fitts, natives of Worcester county, Massachusetts, as was also the grandfather, who traced his ancestry back to an honored Puritan family. Mary M. Fitts was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, May 30, 1822. She was of a bright, studious nature and readily mastered the curriculum of the schools of the community. From the time of her marriage to David H. Nutting their lives are so closely interwoven as to make the history of the one appear as the history of both.



D. H. NUTTING



Impatient of the monotonous and restricted life of a journeyman, and the impossibility of getting ahead in life on the earnings of his trade, Mr. Nutting left his family in Cincinnati in 1854 and started west for the purpose of securing a home and brighter future for his loved ones. His wanderings led him to Warren county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres of wild land on sections 15 and 16, Otter township. On section 15 he found a long cabin, seventeen by nineteen feet in dimensions, with a clapboard roof and a puncheon floor. He then went to Lexington, Missouri, and sought work in a foundry which was building there, in the meantime sending for his family to come on from Cincinnati. His wife and children took the boat from that city to St. Louis, where they had to change boats in order to get to Lexington, the time spent enroute being fourteen days. They remained there for one year, saving their earnings and planning for their future home in the wilderness. While a resident of Lexington the issue arose as to whether Kansas should be admitted as a free or slave state, on which question Mr. Nutting cast his vote for the cause of freedom.

Oxen were used as a means of travel in those days and Mr. Nutting bought his team of oxen in Warren county and ferried them across the Missouri river, hitched them to a wagonload of goods in Lexington and set out from there with his family to travel to his new home. The hardships were undoubtedly many, but who shall say that the pleasures were not also great to these adventurous young people, and let us hope that on the occasion of the oxen getting loose and running away from the camp the sense of the ludicrous came to their rescue and that mixed with the excitement of the chase and the satisfaction of the recovery of the runaways no small amount of amusement was afforded them. They arrived at their new home in the latter part of August 1855, when they began life in true pioneer style. At that time there were but two stores in Indianola, no sidewalks excepting a footpath and but one hotel—the Barnwell. Mr. Nutting began the work of improving his farm, dividing it into fields and building fences, preparatory to its cultivation the following year. The educational advantages of the community were very poor at that time and in the spring of 1856 Mrs. Nutting, doubtless prompted thereto by the requirements of her own children, opened a subscription school, and many of the now prominent men of the county began their education under her able instructions. In his spare hours Mr. Nutting also assisted, for both were deeply interested in the cause of education. In the meantime the work of improving the farm was going on and it was beginning to yield substantial returns. Mr. Nutting combined with general farming the industry of stock-raising, which proved a ready source of income and, with an eye to the future, the proceeds of his sales he invested in additional land. For this he paid various prices, as the value of the land was increasing all the time, owing to the rich returns which the soil yielded. On his first coming here he secured about two hundred acres of land at five dollars per acre. Following the war and the coming in of new settlers the surrounding land rose in value to seventeen dollars per acre; later it advanced to twenty-two dollars and twenty-three dollars per acre. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Nutting bought the southeast quarter of section 25, Otter town-

ship, for twenty-five dollars per acre. Four hundred acres which he owned in Squaw township he secured at prices ranging from ten to eighteen dollars per acre. In all, during his lifetime he acquired about seventeen hundred acres of valuable land, enclosed by over forty miles of fences. He also erected a modern home and equipped the farm with comfortable buildings and up-to-date machinery.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nutting were born three children, namely: William P. and Frank O., both of whom are engaged in farming in Otter township; and Sarah L., the wife of S. J. Burnett, who now resides on the home farm in section 15, Otter township, where she was born.

In national politics Mr. Nutting was a republican, though in local affairs he voted for men and measures rather than for party. He served as trustee of Otter township, but never cared for office. During the dark days of the Civil war he enlisted on September 28, 1864, in Company E, Fourth Iowa Infantry. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., May 31, 1865, participating in the grand review at the national capital.

On February 12, 1907, David H. Nutting was called to his eternal rest, having survived his wife, who passed away on March 14, 1904, a little less than three years. As a citizen, a soldier, a pioneer and a business man Mr. Nutting deserved and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all, and his death left a void in the community that will be felt for many years to come. His funeral was conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian church of Milo, of which himself, wife and family were members.

SMITH J. BURNETT.

Smith J. Burnett, a farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 15, Otter township, was born in Logan county, Ohio, August 12, 1850, a son of John and Anna (Vanness) Burnett. His parents came to Iowa in November, 1851, and located in Cedar county, where they purchased a farm. His paternal grandfather, John Burnett, Sr., also came to Cedar county, Iowa, from Ohio, together with Governor Kirkwood. He and his wife resided there until the time of their deaths, which occurred during the Civil war. Mrs. Burnett, the mother of our subject, died in early womanhood, her death occurring in 1856 when she was but twenty-eight years of age. Her husband survived her for five years, passing away in 1861 at the age of forty-two years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burnett were born six children. Thomas died in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, in 1888, aged forty-two years. Katie married William Winterstein and resides in Griswold, Cass county, Iowa. They are now retired from farming. George, also a retired farmer, resides at Anita, Cass county. Smith J. is the next of the family. Charles is a farmer of Wheaton, Pottawattamie county, Kansas. Mary was the wife of a Mr. Dobbins. She died in Kentucky some fifteen years ago.



SARAH L. (NUTTING) BURNETT

Smith J. Burnett passed the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof until ten years of age, and began earning his own living at the age of thirteen years. He received his education in the public schools. In his young manhood he removed to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, where he bought a farm, near Griswold. Here he made his home for several years. Later he removed to Oregon and spent nine years on the Pacific coast, conducting a railroad eating house on the Oregon Coal & Navigation line. He then returned to Iowa and has since sold his farm and town property in Griswold. He spent one year in Colorado, where he operated a farm, after which he was in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway for some time. He also engaged in cement work, having been connected with a large contracting company in this line.

On June 26, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Smith J. Burnett and Miss Sarah L. Nutting, the daughter of David H. and Mary (Fitts) Nutting. Mrs. Burnett was born and reared on the place which is still her home, which consists of a farm of about five hundred acres. Up to the time of their death her life was devoted to the care of her aged parents and Mr. Burnett is to be congratulated on having won this loyal heart, whose strong affection has been so amply proven in the case of her parents. In the care of the farm Mr. Burnett finds plenty of opportunity for the exercise of his ingenuity and skill as a farmer, and the broad experience he has gained in other lines stands him in good stead in applying the same business principles to his farming operations. Mrs. Burnett is a member of the Presbyterian church at Milo.

DANIEL JACKSON KNOUF.

Daniel Jackson Knouf, more familiarly known as Jackson Knouf, is one of the representative farmers of Linn township. He is one of Iowa's native sons, his birth occurring in Benton county, May 28, 1857. His father was Henry Knouf, who was born in Pennsylvania, on the 17th of March, 1822, and on first coming to this state located in Iowa City but subsequently removed to Benton county. In 1866 he became a resident of Warren county, locating on the farm in Linn township where our subject now lives, and here he continued to make his home until called to his final rest in October, 1896. Throughout his active business life he always followed farming and he gave his political support to the democratic party. In early manhood he married Maria Cook, who was also a native of the Keystone state, and she died in September, 1896, at the age of seventy-two years. Their children, who are still living are John, Samuel, Matilda C., Majors. George, D. Jackson, Augustus Bell and Martin.

D. Jackson Knouf was only nine years of age when the family came to Warren county and took up their residence upon his present farm. As soon as old enough to be of any service he began to aid in the cultivation of the land, and during the winter season he attended the country schools of the

neighborhood. From 1888 until 1900 he was engaged in farming in Madison county, Iowa, and the following year was spent in Polk county, after which he returned to the old homestead in Warren county. Here he has fifty-nine acres of well improved land in Linn township, devoted to general farming.

In 1884 Mr. Knouf was united in marriage to Miss Dora McLain, a native of Warren county, and to them have been born two children who are still living, namely: Earl and Pearl. In politics Mr. Knouf is a democrat and he is regarded as one of the leading citizens of his community.

WILLIAM H. SCROGGS.

One by one the soldiers of the Civil war are answering to the last roll-call and the ranks are fast becoming decimated but the hearts of the American people will always thrill with the story of those who followed the stars and stripes, and fought in defense of the Union in the darkest hour in the history of our country.

William H. Scroggs, of Indianola, made a splendid military record and has every reason to be proud of the fact that he marched loyally to the front in defense of his country's interests and aided in crushing out the rebellion in the south. In days of peace he has largely given his attention to farming, but is now living retired. He was born in Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, November 24, 1835. His father, Alexander Scroggs, was a native of Ross county, Ohio, and was of Scotch descent. His father, Alexander Scroggs, Sr., served as a soldier of the war of 1812.

The father of our subject was a farmer by occupation and his business affairs were capably conducted, so that he won success. He married Lavinia Rogers, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, and was of Welsh lineage. Her father was an officer of the war of 1812. Both Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Scroggs, Jr., were members of the United Presbyterian church, and were earnest, consistent Christian people. His early political allegiance was given to the whig party, and when the question of slavery became a paramount issue he advocated the abolition movement and when the republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery into northern territory he joined its ranks and voted for its candidates. He was a man of sterling integrity who stood high among his neighbors. He died in 1862, at the age of fifty-eight years, while his wife survived until 1885. In the family of this worthy couple were ten children, of whom Thomas and one other died in infancy. The other members of the family are: James, who enlisted as a musician in the Civil war, passed away in 1903. William H., of this review, is the next member of the family. John G. enlisted as a soldier of the Union army on the 19th of September, 1861, becoming a member of Company C, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, and was mustered out at the expiration of his three years' term, having been engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and numerous skirmishes. He is now

a retired agriculturist of Warrensburg, Missouri. Josephine became the wife of Samuel Lundbeck, of Chillicothe, and after his death wedded Captain W. C. Mallatt, a retired merchant of Warrensburg, Missouri. Alexander R., who follows farming in Independence, Oregon, was a member of the Ohio Home Guards, serving in Kentucky. Mary L., residing in Greenfield, Ohio, is the widow of Captain J. C. Crawford, who commanded Company I of the Eighty-first Volunteer Infantry. Sarah, who was the first wife of Captain Mallatt, is deceased. Elbert E., follows general agricultural pursuits in Warrensburg, Missouri. The family has furnished several ministers to the United Presbyterian church, and their influence has always been on the side of righteousness, truth and justice.

William H. Scroggs as a farm boy early became familiar with the work of the fields. In his early youth he attended the country schools and later pursued his studies in the South Salem (Ohio) Academy, and in the Monmouth (Ill.) College. He also engaged in teaching for five terms in early manhood. He was twenty-five years of age, when on the 19th of September, 1861, he responded to the country's call for aid and joined the ranks of those who were flocking to the standard of the Union from the farms, the counting-houses, the shops and the professions. He became a member of Company C, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of his three years' term was mustered out with the rank of first sergeant. He then accepted the captaincy of Company B, of the One Hundred and Eleventh regiment of colored troops, and for meritorious conduct on the field of battle, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel for the regiment, thus serving until the command was mustered out. He was then retained by General George Thomas to serve on court martial, first at Nashville and afterward at Louisville. General Shafter, later of Spanish war fame, was also a member of the same court. Mr. Scroggs was finally mustered out on the 1st of November, 1866, having served for over five years in military duty, during which time he made a splendid record. He was brave and loyal and inspired his men with much of his own valor. He was present at the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Athens, Alabama. At Corinth he was wounded by a bullet entering the right arm and coming out at the shoulder. At Athens he was taken prisoner by troops under General M. B. Forrest and was sent to Meridian, Mississippi, where he was held as a prisoner of war from the 24th of September until early December. He was then taken to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where he was exchanged, after which he rejoined his regiment.

On leaving the military service Mr. Scroggs entered the employ of the government in a civil capacity as superintendent of construction of national cemeteries, and was thus employed until 1867. On leaving the government service he went to Illinois, settling on a farm in McLean county, where he successfully carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1891. In that year he came to Indianola and after looking over the country for a favorable investment he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land in Lincoln township. This property now returns to him a good income. He looks after his farming interest but is practically living a retired life.

On the 3d of January, 1867, occurred the marriage of Mr. Scroggs and Miss Harriet Barbour, who was born in Niagara, New York, in 1840, and was of Welsh lineage in the paternal line and of Scotch-Irish descent in the maternal line. Her father was Robert Barbour, while her mother belonged to the Starke family of which Admiral Starke, of Revolutionary war fame, was also a representative. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Scroggs have been born seven children: Charles R., who follows farming in North Dakota; Alice, the wife of Dr. H. M. Dale, of Los Angeles, California; Richard E., who is a dentist of Indianola; William C., deceased; Edwin, who has also passed away; John H., a carpenter of Des Moines; and Ira, who is deceased.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Scroggs are loyal to their professions as members of the Presbyterian church, and in the community are highly esteemed. In politics he is a stalwart republican and he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades as a member of James Randolph Post, G. A. R. Through days of peace he has been as loyal to his country and its welfare as he was in times of war and his interest in local advancement and national progress has always been a salient feature in his career.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Samuel Shaw is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Milo, where he is now practically living retired, superintending his affairs but leaving the active management to others. He was born at Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, March 18, 1842, and during his childhood removed to Logan county, that state, with his parents, Benjamin and Barbara Shaw. They were natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1811 and the latter in 1820, and in early life removed to Ohio, where their marriage was celebrated. There the father engaged in farming until his death, which occurred when he was forty-eight years of age, and the mother died at the age of sixty-four years.

Samuel Shaw grew to manhood in Logan county, Ohio, and received a good common-school education at Zanesfield. His father died leaving a large family dependent upon him for support and thus early in life he was called upon to take up the burdens which usually come to one later in their career. He at once turned his attention to farming and stock-raising and continued to follow those occupations throughout his active business life. On leaving Logan county, Ohio, he came to Warren county, Iowa, in December, 1867, and located on a farm in Belmont township, where he made his home until coming to Milo in the spring of 1893. He has dealt quite extensively in real estate and has been actively engaged in the banking business, and is at present the owner of fifteen hundred acres of land. Starting out in life in limited circumstances, his success is due entirely to his own industry, sound judgment and good management in business affairs, and he well deserves the prosperity that has crowned his efforts. The most envious could hardly grudge him his success, so honorably has it been won.



Yours Truly
Lammie Shan-



JAMES GILBERT

On the 21st of January, 1864, in Warren county, Mr. Shaw married Miss Emily Gilbert, who was born in Staffordshire, England, on the 26th of January, 1842, and is the oldest of a family of thirteen children, eleven sons and two daughters. She was only six years of age when brought to America. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are the parents of four children: William A., who married Virginia A. Dunn; Cora Edna, who married Dr. J. T. Fellows, of Des Moines, and died leaving a daughter, E. Josephine, who is a graduate of the Milo high school and makes her home with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw; Nellie, the deceased wife of Lon Dunn; and R. A., who is a graduate of Simpson College and is now bookkeeper in the Citizens Bank of Milo, making his home with his parents. The older son lives in Arkansas, where he has fourteen hundred and forty acres of land, and is engaged in raising rice.

During the dark days of the Rebellion, Mr. Shaw entered the United States service from Ohio, enlisting about the 1st of May, 1864, as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served four and one-half months. He is now an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic and has served as commander of Milo Post, No. 275, Department of Iowa, for several years. Religiously he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and gives liberally of his means for the advancement of all church work, never withholding his aid from any enterprise which he believes will promote the moral, intellectual or material welfare of the community. The republican party has always found in him a staunch supporter of its principles and he has filled various municipal and school offices, including that of mayor of Milo. He has always been found true to any trust reposed in him, whether public or private, and he is justly ranked among the leading and representative citizens of his adopted county.

J. E. SANDY.

This well known and honored citizen of Union township, now residing on section 33, is familiarly called Uncle Joe by numerous friends throughout the county. He is one of the early settlers, dating his residence here from 1853, and for many years he was actively identified with farming, but is now practically living retired although he still owns one hundred and sixty acres in Union township and oversees its cultivation.

Like many of our best citizens, Mr. Sandy is a native of Indiana, born near Gosport, in Owen county, June 22, 1836, and is a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Goss) Sandy, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina respectively. The father was one of the pioneers of Owen county, Indiana, there still being a great many Indians in that region when he located there, in fact, sixteen hundred red men encamped near his home the first winter. In 1848 he came to Iowa and entered land in Warren county, but did not move his family to this locality until 1853. He owned about three hundred and forty acres of land where the village of Sandyville is now situated and here he spent his

remaining days. Throughout life he made farming his occupation, and in business affairs he prospered.

J. E. Sandy attended the common schools of his native state and was about seventeen years of age when the family removed to this county. On reaching manhood he was married in Sandyville to Miss Marietta Burges, who was born in Canada but was reared in Illinois and came to Iowa in 1854. They began their domestic life on a farm and on the 15th of April, 1865, Mr. Sandy purchased his present place on section 33, Union township, which at that time was all wild land. He broke it with ox-teams and a twenty-four inch breaking plow, and for several years engaged in breaking land for others, thus preparing five hundred acres for cultivation. His farm was first fenced with rails, it requiring eighteen hundred. He set out an orchard and made many other useful and valuable improvements, including the erection of a large residence and good outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. For some years he engaged in shipping cattle and hogs which he had fattened for market. Besides his farm of one hundred and sixty acres in this county, he owns a quarter section of land in North Dakota, which he has improved and now rents. There he has spent his summers for eight seasons.

Mr. Sandy lost his first wife, who died in this county, in June, 1880. Unto them were born the following children: Charles, who died in 1888, at the age of twenty-four years; Elbert J., who died in 1884, at the age of twenty-two; Henry B., whose sketch follows this; Elizabeth, the wife of John Trotter, a farmer of Belmont township, by whom she has six sons; and Julia F., the wife of J. H. Trimble, of Westhope, North Carolina, by whom she has five daughters and one son. Mr. Sandy was again married at Indianola in 1896 to Mrs. Margaret Darnell, a widow, who died in 1900, and he has since made his home with his son most of the time while looking after his farming interests.

The republican party has found in Mr. Sandy a stanch supporter of its principles since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and he has filled the offices of township trustee and school treasurer, serving in the latter capacity for eight years. He is an earnest and consistent member of the Union Christian church, and is a charter member of Sandyville lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and the only one of the original members now living. He is connected with the Eastern Star, to which his wife also belonged, and he has filled all the offices in his lodge.

HENRY B. SANDY.

Henry B. Sandy, one of the representative farmers of Union township, has spent his entire life in the locality where he now lives, for he was born on the old Sandy homestead in that township, November 22, 1874, a son of J. E. Sandy, whose sketch is given above. During his boyhood and youth he attended the public schools of Milo and Ackworth, and also assisted his father in the labors of the farm, thus acquiring a good practical knowledge of the occupation

which he now follows. He was married on the 1st of March, 1894, to Miss Agnes Reeves, a native of this county, and a daughter of Robert Reeves. They now have two children: Frank J. and Goldie M.

After his marriage Mr. Sandy engaged in farming on rented land for six years and then purchased eighty acres of his present farm on section 33, Union township. Later he went to North Dakota, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he proved up and cultivated for two years. He then sold that place and bought eighty acres adjoining his original tract in this county. He has since remodeled the house and made many other improvements upon the place and has added to it until he now has a fine farm of two hundred and twenty acres under excellent cultivation. He raises and feeds considerable stock, usually shipping from two to three carloads of cattle and hogs annually. He is a very wide-awake and energetic young farmer and is meeting with excellent success in business affairs. His political support is given the republican party.

W. H. CAIN.

Since 1851 W. H. Cain has been a resident of Warren county and throughout the years of his manhood he has been prominently identified with its development especially along agricultural lines. He was born in Meigs county, Ohio, on the 15th of October, 1845, and was only four years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa, two years being spent at Ottumwa before they located in Warren county. Here his father followed both farming and carpentering and both he and his wife died in this county.

W. H. Cain grew to manhood upon a farm and acquired his education in the local schools. Although only sixteen years of age he joined the boys in blue, enlisting on the 8th of August, 1861, as a private in Company B, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and his first engagement was at Charleston, Missouri. He was in thirty-one important battles, including some of the most hard-fought engagements of the war, and was severely wounded at Corinth, being confined in a hospital for three weeks. He then rejoined his regiment and remained at the front until hostilities ceased, being honorably discharged at Little Rock, Arkansas, in August, 1865. After his return home he worked on a farm by the month for several years.

Mr. Cain married Lavena Myrick, who was born and reared in this county, being a daughter of Eli Myrick, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. To them has been born one daughter, Edith, and by a former marriage Mrs. Cain has a son, James E. Sandy, who is now a farmer of Milestone, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Cain have a nice home in Hartford, where they also own four lots, and a good farm of sixty acres adjoining the village. Throughout his active business life he has engaged in agricultural pursuits and has met with well deserved success. He has been called upon to fill various local offices and

is a staunch supporter of the republican party. He is a prominent member of O. P. Lewis Post, No. 169, G. A. R., of Hartford, of which he is the present commander, having served in that capacity for ten years, and both he and his wife are consistent and faithful members of the Presbyterian church.

WILLIAM S. HARROD.

William S. Harrod, a retired farmer of Norwalk, Iowa, was born in Scott county, Indiana, January 29, 1837, the son of Isaac and Sarah (McCreary) Harrod. Isaac Harrod was a native of Kentucky, but being opposed to slavery he removed to Indiana to get away from it. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and possessed all the force of character that is characteristic of this ancestry. He was a good marksman and a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in Indiana, September 20, 1855, aged sixty-six years. His wife, Sarah McCreary, was of Irish descent, and a native of Kentucky. She survived her husband by a number of years, passing away, as did her husband, at the age of sixty-six years. They were the parents of nine children.

When a young man nearly twenty-one years of age, William S. Harrod accompanied his mother on a visit from Indiana to Des Moines, where lived a brother and two brother-in-laws who were in business there. He liked the place and there began working at the carpenter's trade for one of his brother-in-laws. He followed that trade in Des Moines for seven years, during which time he managed to accumulate considerable means. When a youth he had invested in Kansas land and at one time owned over one hundred acres in what is now Lyon county. During the seven years spent at Des Moines he invested in two hundred and eighty acres of land in Greenfield township, Warren county, where he lived for many years, and in addition to this purchased two hundred acres elsewhere in Iowa. He was fortunate in securing this land at a time when its valuation was low compared to the merits of its soil, and its consequent growth in value added materially to his prosperity. A favorable opportunity presenting itself for its sale, he disposed of it some years ago and bought with a part of the proceeds a farm adjoining the village of Norwalk, which is now well worth one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre. For eight years Mr. Harrod has lived in the village retired from the active work of the farm and the leisure thus afforded him has enabled him to look into the merits of various propositions which have been presented to him, many of which he has seen good reasons for rejecting, while in others he has seen a source of profitable investment. His most approved idea of an assured income is that of making loans on first mortgages, which he is enabled to do by reason of his early habits of thrift, industry and economy.

In February, 1872, occurred the marriage of William S. Harrod and Miss Barbara Beery, a native of Ohio, and daughter of David Beery, deceased, one of Warren county's early pioneers. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Harrod has been

born one son, Irvin C. Harrod, who is married to Miss Emily Garow and is engaged in real-estate business in Des Moines.

Mrs. Harrod is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Harrod was formerly a member of the Christian church. In politics he is a republican and while in no sense of the word is he a politician, yet he takes an active interests in the questions and issues of the day, and in making his decisions in this, as in all other matters, that he is actuated by the highest principles of justice and integrity is doubted by none.

JAMES A. MASON.

James A. Mason, residing on section 18, Richland township, where he owns and operates two hundred and twelve acres of highly improved land, was born on the farm where he now resides, on May 22, 1864, the son of William and Jane (Neal) Mason. His father was a native of New Jersey, where he passed the days of his boyhood and youth, and followed the occupation of sailor until he came to Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1843. From there he went to Des Moines, in which city he resided for a short time, and he helped to build the United States army barracks at that place. He took up a squatter's claim and, it is said, broke the first soil in Warren county, using an ox-team for this purpose. He married Miss Jane Neal, a native of Tennessee, who came to Iowa with her parents in 1844. Unto this union were born six children, five sons and one daughter, of whom James A., of this review, is the youngest. The father had accumulated here some eight hundred and sixty acres of land. He died October 5, 1895, at the age of eighty-one years, six months and six days.

James A. Mason completed his school work in the old Ackworth Academy and early entered upon the active duties connected with agricultural pursuits. He aided his father in his extensive farming operations and on first branching out for himself bought sixty-seven acres of land in Palmyra township. In the settlement of his father's estate he acquired one hundred and forty-five acres of the home property on which the old homestead was located, making two hundred and twelve acres which he now owns. Mr. Mason appreciates the fact that farming is a science calling for the greatest exercise of judgment and keen perception, and the respectful attention and study he has ever accorded his occupation is manifested in the high degree of perfection which he has attained in the cultivation of cereals, particularly corn, and the superior grade of live stock which he owns. He carried off the grand sweepstake prize on corn for Iowa and the world, and took the world's honors on corn in 1907 through the Iowa State Fair and State Agricultural College at Ames. In live stock, he raises thoroughbred Jersey cattle, registered Poland China hogs, and standard bred horses. His entry of stock and grain is always a conspicuous feature of the Iowa State Fair and he has taken several first premiums. The family prize as a valued souvenir some seed

corn which they possess that was found on the road between Tennessee and here by their grandfather in 1844 and from which the first corn in Warren county was grown. It is in keeping with the intelligent direction that he has ever given his affairs that he has erected good buildings, has fenced and cross fenced the place and has done everything that was necessary to further the interests of his business and to enable him to carry it on to the best possible advantage.

On February 1, 1886, was celebrated the marriage of James A. Mason and Miss Cora Patterson, a daughter of Thompson Patterson and native of Dallas county, Iowa. Unto this union has been born one daughter, Ermile, who is a graduate of the Carlisle high school.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Mason has been a stanch republican. Though not an aspirant for public office he has ever taken an active interest in party principles and has served as delegate to several state and county conventions. Fraternally, he is a member of the old Hartford Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which his father was a charter member. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Hartford. Mrs. Mason is a member of the Eastern Star, the ladies' auxiliary of the Masonic fraternity, in which order she has held various offices. The family attend the Friends church.

GEORGE M. BARTHOLOMEW.

George M. Bartholomew is one of the few remaining early settlers of Warren county and one of its prominent business men, having been actively engaged in merchandising in Palmyra for a third of a century. He was born at Spencer, Owen county, Indiana, on the 25th of July, 1825, and was but a child when his father, John Bartholomew, died in that state. In 1830 his mother removed with her family to Illinois and located in McLean county, where he grew to manhood, being provided with fair educational advantages. He began his business career as clerk in a store and there received a good practical business training.

On the 15th of September, 1848, Mr. Bartholomew was united in marriage to Miss Mary Flesher, who was born in Ohio but was reared in McLean county, Illinois, and they became the parents of the following children: W. N., now a prominent business man of Indianola, who is represented elsewhere in this work; Ezra, who grew to manhood and married but is now deceased; James, who is now living in South Dakota; Joseph, who was a prominent business man and was also married at the time of his death; Mrs. Laura Morris, a widow residing in Des Moines; and Minnie May, at home. All were given good educations.

It was in 1852 that Mr. Bartholomew came to Iowa and took up his residence in Palmyra, which at that time formed a part of Polk county. Here he erected a large store building of hewn logs and opened up a stock of



MR. AND MRS. G. M. BARTHOLOMEW

general merchandise, this being the only store in the town at that time, though there had been a small store at a previous date. His goods were hauled all the way from Keokuk. A few years later he built a good frame business house, which was subsequently destroyed by fire, and a third store was erected on the same site. He enjoyed an excellent trade, people coming from miles around to trade at his store, and he continued actively in business for thirty-three years or until 1885, when he sold out. In the meantime he had become interested in real estate, buying and selling considerable land, and he still owns two good farms.

While engaged in merchandising, Mr. Bartholomew was appointed postmaster of Palmyra during President Pierce's administration and he served continuously in that office for twenty-eight years under both democratic and republican presidents. He has held various other positions of honor and trust, serving as school treasurer for forty years and also as township trustee, and he has been a delegate to the county and state conventions of his party. Originally he was an old line whig but has been a staunch republican since the organization of that party, voting for John C. Fremont in 1856. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen, he has done much toward the upbuilding of the town of Palmyra and to advance the interests of the community. He is a charter member of Palmyra lodge, I. O. O. F., and has passed through all the chairs, being now past grand, and he has also represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and are people of prominence in the community which has now been their home for fifty-six years. Mr. Bartholomew has led a very active and useful life and well merits the high regard in which he is held.

J. CLARK MORTON.

J. Clark Morton, living on section 33, Lincoln township, has for almost forty years been a witness of the changes which have occurred whereby Warren county has been developed from a pioneer district into a center of civilization, which makes it one of the leading counties of this great commonwealth. He arrived here December 1, 1869, to find a stretch of broad prairie largely untilled and unimproved. He was then a young man of about eighteen years, energetic and determined, and as the years passed by he bore a helpful part in the work of general development.

Mr. Morton was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1851. His father, Richard Morton, was a native of that county and lived and died in that district. His entire life was devoted to general farming and thus he provided a good living for his family. He was married there to Miss Harriett Clark, a native of Washington county and they became the parents of two daughters and a son. One of the daughters, Sarah J., died at the age of thirteen years; Mary A. was the wife of George E. Brown and her death occurred in this county.

J. Clark Morton, the only son, acquired a public school education while spending his boyhood days under the parental roof. His father died in 1868, when sixty-three years of age, and the following year the mother came with her family to Iowa. Her death occurred here in 1887 when she was seventy-two years of age. She purchased the farm upon which her son, Clark, now resides comprising three hundred and twenty acres of land, and with characteristic energy he began to develop and improve it. His labor changed raw prairie into rich and productive fields. Not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made on the farm at the time of their arrival, but he worked energetically and diligently to cultivate the fields so that he might annually gather larger crops. In the course of time golden harvests rewarded his labor and for many years he has been numbered among the substantial agriculturists of the community. He has erected a good two-story residence, a commodious and substantial barn and other outbuildings which afford good shelter to grain and stock. His land holdings today embrace five hundred and twenty acres, for in addition to the home farm of three hundred and sixty acres on section 33, Lincoln township, he has one hundred and sixty acres in White Oak township. He has made a specialty of raising pure-blooded Poland China hogs and twenty-five times in thirty years he has made exhibits at the county fairs, where he has won many premiums on his hogs. He has also raised thoroughbred shorthorn cattle for twenty years and annually feeds from four to five carloads of cattle and from two to three carloads of hogs. He has also raised Angora goats for nine years and markets the wool direct in Sanford, Maine. Another branch of his business is the raising of high-grade Norman Percheron horses, and in fact he is recognized as one of the prominent stock-dealers of this part of the state.

On the 1st of December, 1881, Mr. Morton was married to Miss Henrietta Davisson, a lady of Virginia, and a daughter of Jacob Davisson, who arrived in this county in 1864. Mrs. Morton died in 1884, and on the 17th of February, 1887, Mr. Morton wedded Miss Florence I. Frew, a native of Lamont, Iowa. In 1908, Mr. Morton was called upon to mourn the loss of his second wife, who died on the 26th of March at the age of forty-eight years. She is not only greatly missed in her own household, but also in the church and Sunday school, where she was an active worker, and in her home locality where she was widely known as a helpful and faithful friend. She was a lady of many lovable traits of character and hers was a splendid example of Christian life.

Mr. Morton has a family of seven children: Ina, Lucy, Irene, James Cyrus, Hazel, May and Fern, all of whom are still under the parental roof. Throughout the community the family is held in high esteem and no man more thoroughly enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens than does Mr. Morton. He has been a lifelong republican where national questions and issues are involved, but he casts an independent local ballot. He has served on the school board for many years, was its treasurer for twelve years and is still the incumbent in the office. The cause of education finds in him a firm friend and one who has done effective work in its behalf. He

belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp at Indianola, is also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, with the Modern Brotherhood and with the Yeoman. A devoted and faithful member of Center Chapel church, who joined that congregation on its organization. He has long served as one of its officers, is a most zealous worker in the Sunday school and for twelve years has been Sunday school superintendent. His aid can always be counted upon to further the moral development of the community and in many other ways he assists in the work of public progress and improvement. His life has been one of intense and well directed activity and he is most widely and favorably known in the community, where he has lived from early manhood, covering a period of forty years. The rules which have governed his conduct have made his a most upright and honorable character. He is moreover a man of strong individuality, as well as stalwart purpose, and he justly merits the splendid success which has come to him in his business life.

WILL E. SAYRE.

Will E. Sayre, a prominent agriculturist and stock-raiser residing on section 31, Virginia township, was born in Barbour county, West Virginia, April 5, 1862, a son of Enoch Sayre, who is mentioned on another page of this work. He remained under the parental roof until the year 1887 and subsequently, after a few months spent in Crawford county, Iowa, went to California, becoming overseer on a fruit ranch. While in the Golden state he also pursued a commercial course of study in Woodbury's International Business College at Los Angeles. In 1891 he returned to Warren county, Iowa, and has since been extensively and successfully connected with his agricultural interests. He received two hundred acres from his father's estate and has added to his holdings from time to time until he now owns seven hundred and seventy acres of finely improved and valuable land. The commodious house and barn, the numerous shade and evergreen trees and fruit of all kinds have all been placed on the property since 1892, and the "Sayre Farm," as it is known, is one of the best improved in Virginia township. In addition to the work of tilling the soil he carries on stock-raising on quite an extensive scale and is meeting with a large and well merited measure of prosperity in both branches of his business.

On the 5th of April, 1893, Mr. Sayre was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Clay, a native of Clarke county, Iowa, by whom he has two sons, Alonzo R., and Enoch F.

In his political views Mr. Sayre is a republican but has not cared for office, preferring to devote his energies to his private business interests. He is an active and helpful temperance worker, being himself a temperate man in all things. He is serving as trustee and recording steward of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Virginia, in which he holds membership, having been appointed to solicit funds for the erection of this edifice. He is

widely recognized as a public-spirited citizen and prosperous business man and as one whose aid and influence can ever be counted upon to further any movement or measure instituted for the upbuilding and improvement of the county.

JOHN FREMONT SCHEE.

John Fremont Schee, president of the Indianola Banking Company and vice president of the Bank of Milo, also derives substantial income from large landed interests. He stands today as one of the most prominent business men of Warren county, honored and respected by all, not only by reason of the success he has achieved, but also owing to the straightforward business policy he has ever followed. His advancement has been made through consecutive stages, resulting from the recognition and utilization of opportunity and he today enjoys the full trust of his colleagues and the admiration of his contemporaries.

Mr. Schee was born near Attica, Marion county, Iowa, on the 2d of August, 1860. His father, Alexander Schee, was a native of Delaware and his ancestors, coming from Scotland in the seventeenth century, settled in that state. Alexander Schee was born March 3, 1817, and when he was but six months old his parents removed to a farm in the vicinity of Cadiz, Ohio, where they remained until 1849. That year witnessed the arrival of Alexander Schee in the newly created state of Iowa and he took up his abode in Winchester, Van Buren county, where he resided until 1852. He then became a resident of Marion county and was closely associated with its agricultural interests until 1866, when he came to Warren county, settling on a farm in Belmont township. This property still remains in possession of his children.

The father, who was an enterprising farmer and progressive business man, and who made judicious investments, was seldom, if ever, at error in a matter of business judgment, and at the time of his death was probably the wealthiest man in his township. Moreover, he sustained an unassailable reputation for business probity and had the full confidence and esteem of his neighbors. His life was in harmony with the beneficent spirit of Masonry, of which he was a representative, and at all times he would rather have suffered personal loss than to have injured another in any business or trade transaction. His political support was originally given the whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the republican party, continuing to vote its ticket until his death. He was recognized as one of its leaders and always represented it in its public deliberations. He served as township trustee for many years, yet he had no official aspiration, accepting the office only because his fellow townsmen insisted that he should thus represent them. Citizenship was to him no mere idle word. He fulfilled its duties and obligations and ever stood loyally in defense of what he believed to be right. He died May 28, 1893, honored by all who knew him.

His wife, who bore the maiden name of Alice Brindley, was born in Maryland, September 1, 1821, and passed away September 6, 1902, at the age of



ALEXANDER SCHEE

eighty-one years. She was of English lineage and when she was about a year old was taken by her parents to Ohio, the family home being established upon a farm near Cadiz. There, on the 5th of March, 1840, she gave her hand in marriage to Alexander Schee and they became the parents of seven children: Oliver, who was born May 18, 1841, and now living in Kansas City, Missouri, was for many years a prominent educator, but now devotes his attention to agricultural pursuits near Kansas City. At one time he served as superintendent of the schools at Newton, Iowa, and was also principal of the high school at Muscatine, this state. During the period of the Civil war he advocated the Union cause and became a member of Company A, Thirty-third Iowa infantry, when twenty years of age. He served throughout the greater period of hostilities and attained the rank of sergeant major. Eleanor, born October 29, 1842, is the wife of John B. Johnson, a retired farmer of Bussey, Iowa. James, born February 3, 1845, is now in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he is well known as a banker, being president of the Bank of College View, a suburb of Lincoln, Neb. He is also the owner of large property interests in Iowa and is interested in the Citizens bank of Milo, the Bank of Milo and the Indianola Banking company and other financial institutions. He, too, has a creditable military record, having joined the army in 1863 as a member of Company I, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, until the close of the war. Nathan Schee, born October 29, 1847, is also prominently connected with banking affairs in this state, being interested in banks in Indianola, Milo and other places. He has been the president of the Bank of Milo since its organization and also has large interests in the Oskaloosa Manufacturing company and has made extensive investments in the lumber business and in landed interests in Texas. Lewis Schee, born April 15, 1853, is the vice president of the Indianola Banking company, and has other business and invested interests in Warren county and elsewhere. Phebe, born April, 26, 1855, is the wife of John Downing, a farmer of Liberty township. John F. is the next of the family.

The last named, brought to Warren county in his infancy, was reared upon the home farm in Belmont township and attended the country schools until he entered the agricultural college at Ames. He afterward spent a year as a student in Simpson College and two years in Ames, and in the intervals between his collegiate courses he taught school for about three years. In 1882, when his brother, Nathan Schee, established the Bank of Milo, John F. Schee entered the institution as its cashier, taking up the duties on the 6th of March, 1882. At that time there were only three banks in the county. Mr. Schee remained in active connection with the bank of Milo until 1894, when he went to Des Moines and entered the Drake Law School, being admitted to the bar in 1896. The same fall he came to Indianola and became vice president of the Indianola Banking Company. He has been one of its organizers in 1893 and in 1900 he became its president, since which time he has remained as its chief executive officer. He is also the vice president of the Bank of Milo and in addition has large landed interests. Prominent among the business men of the country, he has been closely identified with its interests as a representative of one of its most important business undertakings. He is a man of keen discrimination

and sound judgment and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the concerns with which he is connected a large degree of success. The safe, conservative policy which he inaugurated commends itself to the judgment of all and has secured to the company an extensive patronage.

On the 28th of August, 1884, Mr. Schee was married to Miss Martha E. Farlow, who was born in Clarinda, Iowa, March 2, 1865, her parents being Samuel and Arbelia (Ribble) Farlow. Her father, a minister of the Methodist church, was connected with the Des Moines conference for more than sixty years and his influence was of no restricted order in the moral development of the state. He died in Indianola in November, 1906, and his upright life made him honored by all who knew him.

Unto Mr. and Schee have been born two daughters, Jessie and Florence, who are now students in Simpson College. Mrs. Schee is a member of the Methodist church and presides with gracious hospitality over her present home. Mr. Schee is a stalwart republican and during his residence in Milo served for two terms as mayor and is now president of the Indianola school board. He has marked literary taste, has always been a student, and his home is a favorite resort of the people of the community whose interests are in harmony with his along lines of thought and research. The circle of his friends is select rather than large and yet his business affairs have brought to him a wide acquaintance and his probity has made him honored and respected wherever known.

IRWIN T. ANDERSON.

Irwin T. Anderson, deceased, was born in Madison county, Iowa, on the 19th of April, 1866, a son of William and Nancy (Irwin) Anderson. The former, a native of Ohio, was an early settler of Madison county and was prominently connected with agricultural pursuits, but is now deceased. His wife was a daughter of William Irwin, who in an early day located in Virginia township, Warren county.

Irwin T. Anderson acquired a common-school education and subsequently engaged in teaching for several years. He afterward became a farmer, and was successfully connected with agricultural interests until the time of his demise on the 27th of January, 1895.

Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E. Sayre, a daughter of Enoch Sayre, deceased, and unto them were born two children, Enoch and Aural, both of whom reside with their mother. The latter was born on the Sayre homestead, where she now makes her home, this being her share of her father's estate. She here owns one hundred and twenty acres on section 31, Virginia township, and likewise has one hundred and sixty acres in Madison county. Since her husband's death she has managed the property and in recent years has rented the land, being a lady of excellent business qualifications and good judgment.

In his political views Mr. Anderson was a strong republican and was serving as township assessor at the time of his death. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Baptist church, while his widow is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church at New Virginia. Mrs. Anderson is a well known and highly esteemed resident of the community, her many good traits of heart and mind having gained for her an extensive circle of friends.

JOHN A. SHULER.

John A. Shuler has for sixteen years been a resident of Indianola, giving his attention to the farm and to the raising, feeding and shipping of stock. He has been one of the most extensive landowners of the county and still has large holdings of about six hundred acres, while to his children he has given four hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Shuler began life's journey in Owen county, Indiana in 1846. His father, Peter Shuler, born in Virginia, was of German descent and in an active business life devoted his attention to farming. On leaving the south he became a resident of Gosport, Indiana, and there engaged in farming until 1850, when he removed to Wayne county, Iowa. In his new location he took up his abode upon a farm but was not long permitted to enjoy his Iowa home, for his death occurred two years later. He was identified with pioneer interests and development in Indiana and in Iowa and on coming to this state entered a tract of land from the government in Wayne county, after which he bent his energies to the task of converting the wild prairie into productive fields. He was but forty-six years of age when his life's labors were ended in death and the community mourned his loss, for they recognized in him a worthy citizen and an earnest Christian man. He belonged to the Baptist church and gave his political support to the whig party. His wife was also an equally faithful member of the Baptist church. She bore the maiden name of Jane S. Hancock, was born in Owen county, Indiana, and was of Scotch-German descent. She belonged to the same family as General Winfield Scott Hancock. Long surviving her husband, she died in 1905 at the advanced age of eighty-three years. In their family were six children.

John A. Shuler, the fourth in order of birth, spent his youth as do most farm boys, working in the fields from the time he was old enough to handle the plow and gaining practical experience concerning the best methods of planting and harvesting the crops as the years went by. He mastered the common branches of English learning as a country school student and later attended Pella University. He afterward engaged in teaching for eight years but through much of his life has been closely associated with farming interests. For a period of ten years, however, he was the president of the First National Bank of Indianola. He came to Warren county in 1872, settling in Richland township, where he resided until 1875, when he removed

to Union township. There he lived for sixteen years, carefully conducting his business affairs and his farm indicated in its neat and thrifty appearance his careful supervision and practical methods. He left the farm in 1891 to accept the presidency of the bank and continued as its executive head for ten years. For the past sixteen years he has lived in Indianola and now gives his supervision to his farm and to the raising, feeding and shipping of stock. In all of his varied interests he has been successful and from time to time he has added to his original property holdings in this county until at one time he was the owner of ten hundred and sixty acres of valuable land. He has since, however, given four hundred and sixty acres of this to his two children but retains about six hundred acres and from the property derives a gratifying annual income.

John A. Shuler was but seventeen years of age when in the latter part of 1863 he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a member of Company B. First Indiana Heavy Artillery. With this command he served for two years, participating in the battles of Spanish Fort, Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan and Fort Blakeley. He had thus had important and varied military service when mustered out, although he was still a young man in his teens when the war was over. He is now a member of James Randolph Post, G. A. R., and with his comrades delights in recalling the scenes and events which occurred upon the tented fields.

In 1876 Mr. Shuler was married to Miss Sarah A. Sandy, who was born in Union township, this county, in 1851, being a representative of one of the old pioneer families. Her parents were Jeremiah G., and Lodena (Stitts) Sandy, the former a prominent and prosperous business man, who followed farming, merchandising and banking, being for sometime president of the First National Bank of Indianola. Mr. and Mrs. Shuler have a daughter and son, Grace and Jerry A., the latter a farmer of Lincoln township. The parents are members of the Christian church and are highly esteemed for their good traits of character and many social qualities. Mr. Shuler is a republican and has served as assessor. He has, however, never been an office seeker but has preferred to concentrate his time and energies upon business affairs, wherein he has displayed keen discernment and correct judgment. Realizing that "there is no excellence without labor," he has been an energetic, progressive man and now well merits the prosperity which has come to him.

JOHN W. SLOCUM.

John W. Slocum is a well known and worthy representative of the mercantile interests of Indianola, where he is now conducting a drug store. Iowa numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Adair county, August 23, 1874.

His father, George P. Slocum, was a native of the state of New York, his birth having occurred near Geneseo. The family comes from German ancestry and in his boyhood days he accompanied his parents on their removal from the Empire state to Illinois. He enlisted from Henry county, Illinois, in the fall of 1861 and was assigned to duty with the boys in blue of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, serving with that regiment until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Vicksburg, Mobile Bay and others of importance and was injured while in the line of duty. He made farming his life work and gained a gratifying measure of success by his well directed diligence and unfaltering determination. He came to Iowa in 1869, settling in Adair county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1904 when he was in his sixty-third year. He voted with the republican party and held a number of township offices. Socially he was connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. He married Addie A. Ackley, a native of Connecticut and of English descent. She is now living at Bridgewater, Iowa, at the age of sixty-seven years, and is a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family of this worthy couple numbered three sons and two daughters, namely: George E., who is engaged in draying in Bridgewater, Iowa; Edna, the wife of Dr. E. L. Kaufman, a physician of Iowa; John W., of this review; Fred A., editor of a newspaper at Massena, Iowa; and Nellie, who is a teacher of music.

John W. Slocum was reared to farm life, working in field and meadow through his boyhood when not occupied with the task of acquiring an education. He attended successively the country schools, the high school at Fontanelle, Iowa, and Simpson College at Indianola, which he entered in the winter of 1894, being graduated therefrom in the class of 1898. He then pursued a five years' normal course and for one year pursued a business course. He was thus well qualified by liberal educational advantages for the practical and responsible duties of a business career. He entered the drug store of J. S. Forrester & Company as a clerk and in four months purchased the store, which he has since conducted. He was registered as a pharmacist in January, 1901. He now manufactures certain preparations of his own, including Slocum's corn cure, Slocum's headache tablets and Slocum's laxative pills and has found good sale for these products as well as for the general line of drugs which he handles. In his business life he has been very successful. In addition to the drug store he owns an ice cream factory and manufactures ice cream for ten towns, at the same time enjoying a large local trade. He is likewise business manager for the Chautauqua which is held here each year and is a man of alert, energetic spirit and strong determination, who forms his plans readily and carries them forward to successful completion.

Mr. Slocum was married in 1898 to Miss Grace Shuler, who was born in Union township in 1877, a daughter of John A., and Anna Shuler, who were pioneer farming people of this county. Later they became residents of Indianola and Mr. Shuler was president of the First National Bank. He afterward retired from active business life to enjoy the fruits of his former

toil. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Slocum have been born two children: John W., in February, 1900; and Glenn, in February, 1906. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Slocum belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He votes with the republican party and has served as alderman from the fourth ward. He is interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of his community and is a representative citizen, wide-awake, alert and enterprising, giving his allegiance to movements and measures for the public good. He and his family occupy an attractive and comfortable residence and are noted for their warm-hearted hospitality.

ROBERT F. REEVES.

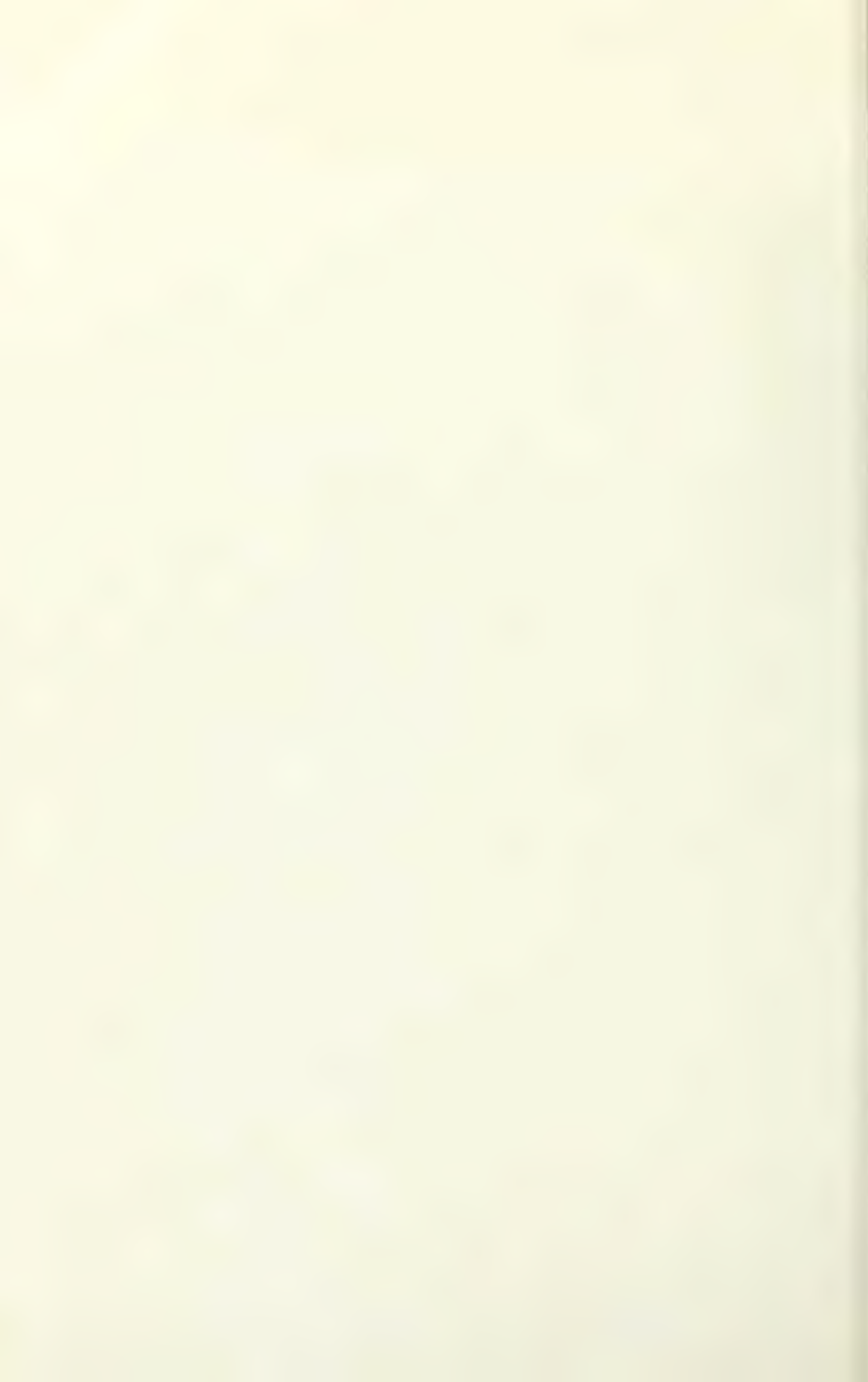
Robert F. Reeves is numbered among the representative citizens of Warren county. He now makes his home in Milo, where he is living retired, but for many years he was actively identified with farming interests. His birth occurred in Hancock county, Indiana, August 30, 1836. His great-great-grandfather in the paternal line was the founder of the Reeves family in America, coming here with two brothers from England before the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, James Reeves enlisted as a soldier of the war for Independence. Both he and his wife, Elizabeth, were natives of North Carolina, where they spent their lives, their home being near Raleigh, until 1815, when they removed to Preble county, Ohio, and the following year located in Hancock county, Indiana, where they died.

Their son, Eli Reeves, was born in the Old North state and in early manhood wedded Amelia Curry, a native of Virginia. They went to Indiana at an early day and in 1844 came to Iowa, casting in their lot among the pioneer residents of this state. They first settled near Oskaloosa, where they secured a claim from the government of one hundred and sixty acres of land. There Mr. Reeves developed a wild tract into rich and productive fields, upon which he spent his remaining days. He reached the age of almost ninety years, and his wife, surviving him for about eleven months, passed away at the age of eighty-three. Their sons and daughters were as follows: Elizabeth, who died in infancy; Robert F.; James, a resident of Osceola, Iowa; Azariah, who resided in McCook county, Nebraska; Maria, the wife of A. J. Fansher, who is living near Oskaloosa; Sarah Ann, the wife of John McCormick, whose home is near Oskaloosa, Iowa; William J., who is located near Montezuma, Iowa; Anna, who married Nathan Cox and resides near Oskaloosa.

Robert F. Reeves was educated in the subscription schools and assisted in the work of the home farm until twenty-one years of age, when he started out in life for himself. He first rented a farm near the old home place. The country was very new and one could ride across the prairies for miles without seeing a habitation. The nearest railway was at Ottumwa. There was much wild



MR. AND MRS. R. F. REEVES



game including turkeys, prairie chickens and also an occasional deer, while from time to time one might see a strolling band of Indians.

Th first home of the family in Iowa was a little log cabin, and though it was in great contrast to the modern farm residences, it was still the dwelling place of free and happy hearts, and the experiences of those early days will never be forgotten by the old pioneers. Mr. Reeves completed his arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage, on the 14th of January, 1858, to Sarah Jane Chick, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Herdzog) Chick, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively. In 1856 they removed to Mahaska county, Iowa, where they resided until 1875, and then became residents of Clarke county, Iowa, where their remaining days were passed, both reaching an advanced age. In their family were nine children: Henry B., a resident of Little Rock, Arkansas; William F., of the same city; Harriet; Sarah Jane, now Mrs. Reeves; Amy, deceased; Eliza, who was killed by the Indians in New Mexico; John Fred, who accidentally shot himself when hunting; Margaret, the wife of George Clapp, of Osceola; and Ella, the wife of John Reed, who resides in Delta county, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Reeves are parents of eight children: William and Elsia, who died in infancy; Elva, a resident of Milo, who became the wife of Archie Trotter whose death occurred in North Dakota in 1899; Oscar, who died in infancy; Hattie, the wife of F. H. Starr, a farmer and stockman and the cashier of the Citizens Bank of Milo; Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Trotter, a resident of White Oak township; Eva R., who married Colonel T. T. Sandy, living near Valley Junction, Iowa; and Aggie, the wife of Henry Sandy, whose home is near Sandyville, this county.

For the past three years Mr. Reeves has lived quietly in Milo but is still the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and ninety acres on section 5 and also owns a farm of one hundred and ninety-eight acres near Cool in Squaw township. In the work of tilling the soil he has gained a creditable measure of prosperity because he has labored diligently and his efforts have been guided by intelligence and sound judgment. He has always been a strong advocate of temperance in all things and has never tasted liquor in his life. He votes with the democracy, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, while in the community where they live they are held in the highest esteem.

FRANK C. STIFFLER.

With banking interests of Warren county, Frank C. Stiffler has been closely identified for several years and is today cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank of New Virginia. He is a native of this county, born on the 8th of July, 1868, in Norwalk, and is a son of Adam Stiffler, a worthy pioneer of this section of the state, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Our subject acquired his elementary education in the common schools and later attended Simpson College. On laying aside his text-books he took up the study of telegraphy and was employed as an operator for ten years. At the end of that time he accepted the position of cashier of the Cumming Bank and after serving such for seven years he came to New Virginia in October, 1907, to become cashier of the Citizens Savings Bank at this place. He has become thoroughly familiar with banking in both principle and practice.

In 1892 Mr. Stiffler married Miss Byrd Smith, a native of Iowa, and to them have been born two children: Wader, who died in 1901, when but six years of age, and was interred at Norwalk; and Herbert. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and socially are held in high esteem. Fraternally, Mr. Stiffler is a Mason and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, while politically he is identified with the republican party.

WILLIAM P. NUTTING.

William P. Nutting, a prosperous and successful farmer and stock-raiser of Otter township, was born at Leverett, Worcester county, Massachusetts, not far from Northampton, Greenfield and Orange, on the 4th of August, 1847. His father, David H. Nutting, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, brought his family to Iowa in the year 1855, when our subject was but eight years of age, and here he has resided ever since. On first entering school, he and his brother attended a subscription school in Iowa, of which his mother was the teacher, and the educational advantages which they thus enjoyed were fully as good as they could have had in the place of his birth, as Mrs. Nutting was a woman of exceptional culture, education and refinement. Mr. Nutting remained at home and assisted his father in his extensive farming operations until the year 1873, when he was married to Miss Catherine McLennan, at which time the young couple took up their abode on the home farm where they have since resided.

While William P. Nutting was particularly fortunate in being possessed of a gifted mother who early instilled into his youthful mind the principles of a sound and sensible education, he was no less fortunate in the practical training which his father bestowed upon him in the line of his chosen vocation. His success in conducting farming operations is attested by the fact that he now owns some nine hundred acres of land, eight hundred and twenty acres of which are in Otter township and the remaining eighty in Belmont township. Much of this he has acquired through his own efforts, though a part of it is the result of a division of his father's estate. In addition to the cultivation of grains and cereals, Mr. Nutting is also an extensive stock-raiser and breeder of shorthorn Durham cattle, double standard, or Durham and hornless. He has a herd of registered stock, also many

graded cattle. He feeds a great many cattle and hogs, often having as many as two hundred of the latter on hand.

Mrs. Nutting was born in 1850 in Inverness, Scotland, the daughter of William and Ellen (Johnson) McLennan. Her parents came to Iowa during the first years of the Civil war. Here Mr. McLennan bought three eighty-acre tracts of land, located in White Breast, Belmont and Otter townships, and here they lived throughout the remainder of their lives, both of them passing away at the old home place in White Breast township. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are still living, namely: Catherine, the wife of Mr. Nutting, of this review; Ann, the wife of John McKenzie, of Winterset, Iowa; Jennie, the wife of William Hastings, a farmer residing near Madora, Squaw township; John, a hardware merchant, located at Earlham, Dallas county, and Jessie, a former teacher of Warren county, who resides at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nutting.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Nutting have been born seven children, all of whom are yet living. Herbert W., resides on the J. F. Goode farm, now owned by his father. He married Miss Lizzie Dennis and they have one daughter, Eveline. Nellie is the wife of Cassius McNear, a farmer of Otter township, and they have one daughter, Vivian. Ansel is just entering the ministry of the Presbyterian church. As a preparation for this work he has had exceptional educational advantages. He was a student in the Milo high school, also took a course of study at Fairfield and at Omaha. He was licensed to preach at Des Moines, and has followed this profession for several years. He will soon be ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church and will accept a charge at Derby, this state. Ray, Myrtle, John and Mary reside at home with their parents. Myrtle has followed the occupation of teaching.

Mr. Nutting is a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian church at Milo, of which he has been an elder since its organization. The republican party finds in him a staunch supporter of its principles. His father was an old line whig. He has been in public life at various times, having served as township clerk, as township trustee and in other minor offices. He is a man of exemplary habits and sterling worth, and no one in the community is held in higher regard.

DON L. BERRY.

Don L. Berry, one of the practical and progressive farmers of Lincoln township, lives on section 18 and farms property of one hundred and ninety acres. He is also meeting with success as a dealer in pure-blooded shorthorn cattle and Percheron and French draft horses. He was born in Indianola, October 8, 1880, and is a son of Senator Berry, one of the prominent and honored residents of this county, who is mentioned on another page of this work.

Don L. Berry was reared in his native city and was primarily instructed in the common branches of English learning, by his mother. He afterward pursued a course of study, however, and was graduated at Simpson College as a member of the class of 1903. He became a reporter in Des Moines on the Register and Leader and in that manner spent more than a year. He afterward returned to Indianola and about that time was married to Miss Bertha Sloan, the wedding being celebrated in Des Moines, October 10, 1905. The lady is a native of Dexter, Iowa, pursued her studies in the Dexter Academy and also in the Conservatory of Music, of Indianola, a department of Simpson College, later becoming instructor in that institution.

In the spring of 1905, Mr. Berry located on his present farm, which was formerly owned by his paternal grandfather, who settled on the farm in 1867 and owned and cultivated it for a quarter of a century, after which he disposed of the property. He was one of the first stock-breeders and dealers of Warren county and engaged in raising registered shorthorn cattle. When Don L. Berry took up his abode on the farm, he purchased some registered shorthorn stock and began breeding, now having a herd of twenty-five pure-blooded cows and heifers, together with other high-grade stock. Mr. Berry also breeds Percheron and French draft horses and has some fine animals and has won a number of premiums at the Warren county fair on his horses. He is becoming widely known as a breeder and dealer in pure-blooded stock, conducting an extensive and prosperous business in this line.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry have one son, Thomas Sloan, and a daughter, Martha Rachel. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Indianola, and are interested in its work and helpful in its support. Politically, he is a staunch republican, but is best known in connection with his business interests and is now serving as secretary of the Farmers' Institute, having filled the position since its organization.

STEPHEN FLESHER.

Stephen Flesher has spent his entire life in Warren county and throughout his business career has been prominently identified with its farming and stock-raising interests. He now operates a fine farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres near Hartford in Richland township, and also rents another place of one hundred and twenty-five acres, both being well improved and highly cultivated.

Mr. Flesher was born in Lincoln township, October 24, 1860, a son of Benjamin F., and Caroline Flesher who came to this state from McLean county, Illinois, and were pioneers of Warren county. The father, who was also a farmer by occupation, died in May, 1891, and the mother, surviving him for a few years, has also passed away. They were the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, of whom six sons and two daughters are still living.

Upon his father's farm in Palmyra township, Stephen Flesher spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and his education was acquired in the schools of the neighborhood. On the 25th of December, 1890, he was married in Palmyra, to Miss Clara Kerr, who was born and reared near that village. Her father, L. H. Kerr, was one of the pioneers of this county and a soldier of the civil war. He owned and operated a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Palmyra township, where he died on the 15th of May, 1905, but his wife is still living and now makes her home in Palmyra. Mr. and Mrs. Flesher have two sons: Everett and Warren.

They began their married life upon the farm now owned and operated by Coy Craig, but two years later Mr. Flesher purchased a farm in Palmyra township, upon which the following two years were spent. At the end of that time he sold out and removed to a farm west of Palmyra, being engaged in its cultivation for three years. In 1896 he located upon his present place and has since rented other property, so that he now cultivates about two hundred and eighty acres of highly improved land. Stock-raising claims a large share of his attention and he has upon his place some fine pure-blooded shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs. At a sale of shorthorn in 1905 he sold twenty-five head of registered stock. He also owns some high-grade horses, which he has exhibited at the Indianola fairs and has secured some good prizes. He fattens about two carloads of hogs for market annually and also a number of steers. He is regarded as one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of his community and as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen he receives and merits the esteem of all with whom he is brought in contact either in business or social life. His political support is given the democratic party but he has never cared for official honors.

ELZA FREEMAN.

Elza Freeman, extensively and successfully engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock in New Virginia, was born in Taylor county, West Virginia, January 29, 1847. His father, Benjamin Freeman, a native of West Virginia, was a blacksmith and carpenter by trade, and his demise occurred in that state. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Minerva Ann Yates, also a native of West Virginia, likewise passed away in that state. Their family numbered eleven children, all of whom grew to maturity and were married, but only two sons and three daughters still survive.

Elza Freeman, who was the only one of the children to come west of the Ohio river, spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the state of his nativity, acquiring his education in the common or subscription schools. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company G, Sixth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of hostilities. He participated in no engagements, however, being assigned to do guard duty. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Iowa, without capital, and purchased forty acres

of unimproved land on five years' time. After bringing the property under a high state of cultivation he sold it at a good profit, and subsequently bought another forty-acre tract of raw land, which he also disposed of after improving it. He then purchased land in Virginia township and is today the owner of two hundred and seven acres of rich and productive farming property his prosperity having come to him entirely as the result of his own well directed labor and capable management. For the past eleven years he has been extensively and profitably engaged in buying and shipping cattle and hogs, and with the exception of possibly two or three weeks in all this time he has never failed to ship at least one carload of hogs each week, and very often he has shipped several loads a week. He has had many competitors in this business but has outlived them all, for he possesses excellent judgment, perseverance and energy that enables him to overcome obstacles and difficulties which others have found insurmountable. For the past six years he has lived in New Virginia and is widely known as a progressive, enterprising and successful business man.

In West Virginia, on the 30th of January, 1868, Mr. Freeman was united in marriage to Miss Hannah McIntosh, a native of that state and a sister of A. B. McIntosh, who is mentioned on another page of this volume. She presides with gracious dignity over her household and has carefully reared her family of five children, the record of whom is as follows: Dora, the wife of C. E. Stiles, an agriculturist of Squaw township; Sina Effie, the wife of Ed Stickell, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; Ida, the wife of Frank Farr, residing in Virginia township; Evan, who married Serena Proudfoot and lives on his father's farm; and Chester E., who wedded Meta Pousch and also resides on his father's farm. Two children of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman died in infancy.

A stanch republican in his political views, Mr. Freeman has taken an active interest in the local work of the party, serving as trustee for six years, as road supervisor for four years and as school director for several years. He has ever discharged his public duties promptly and faithfully and in a manner highly satisfactory to his fellow townsmen. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both he and wife are highly esteemed residents of the community, having gained an extensive circle of warm friends during the years of their residence here.

SAMUEL OXENREIDER.

Samuel Oxenreider, a stockholder and one of the directors of the Bank of Lacona, was for many years identified with the agricultural interests of Warren county but is now living retired in Lacona, although he still retains possession of his valuable landed interests, comprising four hundred and eighty acres, from which he derives a good annual income. Mr. Oxenreider is a native of Morrow county, Ohio, born March 31, 1844, a son of Henry and



Henry Gunreider



Margaret (Everhart) Oxenreider, the former a native of Pennsylvania, while the latter claimed Virginia as the place of her birth. The father removed from his native state to Ohio, where he was engaged in the conduct of a flour and saw mill, continuing his residence in Morrow county for some years. In 1854, however, he removed to Warren county and entered about three hundred and twenty acres of land and also purchased one hundred and twenty acres. There he continued to engage in farming throughout his remaining days, owning at the time of his death in 1871, about four hundred and forty acres of valuable and well improved land. His wife survived him for several years, passing away in 1884.

Samuel Oxenreider, whose name introduces this review, was a little lad of ten years at the time of the removal of the family from the Buckeye state to Warren county. Here he was reared to farm life, assisting his father in the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn. He acquired his education in the common schools and in Howe Academy and after completing his course in the latter institution he engaged in teaching, being thus employed through thirty-eight terms. He had, however, in the meantime enlisted as a soldier of the Civil war, being enrolled January 15, 1865, as a member of Company G, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many of the important engagements and was with Sherman on his march to Savannah, and finally took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war. He was later sent to Little Rock, Arkansas, and was mustered out in September, 1865, being discharged at Davenport. He had four brothers in the service: Elias, who was a member of the Third Iowa Infantry and died at Vicksburg; John, a member of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry; Milton, a member of the Second Iowa Infantry, and Henry, who was with our subject in Company G, Tenth Iowa Regiment.

After the close of hostilities between the north and south, Mr. Oxenreider returned to his home in Warren county and engaged in teaching, following that pursuit for several years. During this time he managed to save from his earnings a sum sufficient to enable him to purchase one hundred and twenty acres of land south of Lacona and on this he located. He at once began the further development and improvement of the place, built a good house and barn, and in due course of time placed the land under a high state of cultivation. As the years passed he prospered in his undertakings and as his financial resources increased he added to his acreage from time to time until he became the owner of four hundred and eighty acres, all improved and valuable land. He was for many years identified with agricultural interests and still owns this land, which he rents. He is now living retired in Lacona, where he owns and occupies a fine modern residence, which was erected by himself. He is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Bank of Lacona and in this connection is well known throughout the community in which he makes his home.

Mr. Oxenreider was married March 4, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth E. Cochran, a daughter of Captain John M. Cochran, who filled that office in the Tenth Iowa Infantry, serving throughout the war. They have become the parents

of the following children: Cecil H., who is married and has one son, and is now operating his father's farm; Lora E., the wife of Claude Funk, a farmer of Liberty township; Mary, who was educated in Cedar Falls Normal and is now engaged in teaching; Sadie E., the wife of Alonzo Goode, a resident of Lacona; Belva L., assistant cashier and bookkeeper in the Bank of Lacona; Blanche; Daisy, who was educated in the Lacona schools and is also engaged in teaching; Bessie, who was graduated from the Lacona high school with the class of 1908; Leona M., who died at the age of three years, and Myrtle, who died in infancy.

Mr. Oxenreider is a republican and cast his first presidential ballot for General U. S. Grant and has voted for every republican nominee since that time. He has served as a delegate to county conventions and was elected and served as clerk of the township but has never been active as an office seeker. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Oxenreider is serving as trustee. He is also identified with the Grand Army of the Republic at Lacona, of which he is past commander. For many years he was actively associated with agricultural interests in Warren county and through his labor and economy he and his estimable wife are now enjoying in retirement the accumulations of profitable, successful and honorable careers. To those whose good fortune and pleasure it is to know him intimately, his companionship, friendship and counsel are appreciated and helpful. With him there is no turning aside from right and duty but his everyday life reflects the true Christian character. In his relations with his fellowmen and in his treatment of his neighbor he never loses sight of the principles of the Golden Rule.

GEORGE W. HEINY.

George W. Heiny has now traveled beyond the eightieth milestone on life's journey and yet he is still an active factor in business circles, having since 1885 been a representative of insurance interests in Indianola. He was previously connected with the live-stock business and in fact his entire career has been characterized by diligence and perseverance. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1828, and is the fourth in a family of seven children, whose parents were Jacob and Catherine (Gall) Heiny. Both were natives of the Keystone state. As the name indicates, the family is of German lineage, and its early identification with American interests is indicated by the fact that some of its members were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Jacob Heiny became proprietor of a hotel at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and after his removal westward to Ohio settled upon a farm in Carroll county. Later he removed to Wayne county, Ohio, and afterward to Hamilton county, Indiana, where the residue of his days was passed. In the careful conduct of the work of the fields he managed to acquire a comfortable competence and was numbered among the stalwart residents of his community. In politics he was

a democrat, and in religious faith a Dunkard, while his wife belonged to the Lutheran church. She, too, was of German descent. The death of Jacob Heiny occurred in 1853, while Mrs. Heiny departed this life at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

A common-school education was granted George W. Heiny in his boyhood and he was trained to habits of industry, integrity and diligence upon the home farm, where he remained until twenty-one years of age. He afterward engaged in selling clocks for five years, and later embarked in business on his own account. In the early '40's he removed to Hamilton county, Indiana, with his parents, and was there united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Davison, who was born in Highland county, Ohio. Following his marriage he came to Warren county, Iowa, in 1855, settling in Union township. Here he engaged in the sale of clocks and lightning rods and gradually worked into a mercantile business, conducting a store at Sandyville for sixteen years. He then sold out and became a buyer and shipper of live stock. While thus engaged he lived on a farm in Union township for several years, taking up his abode there in 1873. In 1885 he removed from the farm to Indianola, where he established an insurance office, and has since been a representative of several old and well known companies. Few men of his years are yet active in business, but Mr. Heiny has always led a busy life and his continued connection with business circles indicates his diligence and determination, which have always been among his strongly marked characteristics.

In 1872 Mr. Heiny was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died at the age of fifty-two years. By their marriage they had seven children: William A., president of the Sandyville Bank, of Sandyville; Benjamin F., who is cashier of the Citizens Bank at Pleasantville, this state; Eli, engaged in dry-goods business at Sandyville, and also cashier of the Farmers Bank of that town; Thomas, who was engaged in the dry-goods business in Knoxville, Iowa, and is now a broker of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Charles H., who is a farmer and stockman of Runnells, Iowa; Elizabeth Melsena, the wife of Emerson Gilbert, who is a stockman and also manager of the Benjamin Heiny farm near Sandyville; and Lydia A., the wife of William Lookenbill, a farmer of Nebraska. After losing his first wife Mr. Heiny was again married, his second union being with Miss Rebecca E. Burch, in 1884. She was born in Indiana, and by this marriage has become the mother of two children: Nellie Grace, who is engaged in teaching school, and is also a teacher of music, and makes her home with her parents; and George W., who is in the employ of the Boone County Telephone Company, at Ames. Mr. Heiny now has altogether eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

In matters of citizenship he has always been interested to the extent of giving his active support to measures for the public good. He votes with the democratic party and has held some township offices. He became a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Sandyville, and in former years was identified with the Masons. Though the snows of many winters have whitened his hair, he yet possesses notable energy and activity and keeps in touch with the spirit of the times and with the country in its various lines of development.

He has lived to see remarkable changes in Warren county, for when he came here it was largely a pioneer district, its lands wildland uncultivated, its forests intact and its streams unbridged. All this has changed as the work of improvement and civilization has been carried forward until the county takes rank with the older counties of the great state. Mr. Henry's memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present, and he relates many interesting stories of the early days.

S. A. GOSE.

S. A. Gose is not only one of the leading citizens of Union township but also fought for the preservation of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war and as such he is justly deserving of prominent mention in the history of his county. Throughout his active business life he has engaged in agricultural pursuits and is today the owner of a fine farm on section 2, Union township.

Mr. Gose was born on the 21st of February, 1841, in Boone county, Indiana, and is a representative of an old Virginia family of German origin. His grandfather, Stephen Gose, and also his father, George W. Gose, were natives of Virginia and in that state the latter grew to manhood. On leaving the Old Dominion they removed to Boone county, Indiana, where in the midst of the wilderness they cleared and improved a farm. There George W. Gose was united in marriage to Miss Frances Brown, a native of Kentucky, and they continued to make their home in Boone county for a number of years. In 1851 they removed to Marion county, Iowa, where he opened up a farm and is still residing at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

S. A. Gose was ten years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Marion county, Iowa, and in the common schools of that county he acquired a good practical education, which well fitted him for teaching, a profession he followed in Marion county for one winter before entering the army. Joining the boys in blue, he enlisted August 8, 1862, as a member of Company A, Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Western Department. His first engagement of any consequence was at Helena, Arkansas, and he was later in the battles of Little Rock, Prairie Deanne, Jenkins Ferry, the siege of Spanish Fort and other engagements. He was never off duty on account of illness or other causes and at the close of the war was mustered out at New Orleans and honorably discharged. Returning home, he then engaged in farming during the summer months, while through the winter he taught school for a few years.

In March, 1869, in Warren county, Mr. Gose married Miss Rebecca Simnard, a daughter of Thomas J. Simnard, and they have one child, Ora J., the widow of E. F. Warren, who died here in February, 1898. She has a son, E. F. Warren, Jr., who is now ten years of age.



FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE GOSE FAMILY

After his marriage Mr. Gose located on a part of his present farm in Union township, commencing with eighty acres, only a part of which was under cultivation and the only improvement was a small house. As time passed and he prospered in his farming operation he kept adding to his property until he now has four hundred and fifty acres of rich and arable land, on which are two good sets of farm buildings. He raises and feeds quite a large amount of stock and is regarded as one of the most progressive and enterprising agriculturists of his community.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, Mr. Gose has been a staunch supporter of the republican party, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln while in the army in 1864. He has been a delegate to the county, state and congressional conventions of his party and has filled the office of justice of the peace in this county and as assessor in Marion county. Both he and his wife are prominent members of the Otterbein United Brethren church, the house of worship being built on the Gose farm. He has taken a leading and active part in church and Sunday school work, serving as superintendent of the Sunday school for twenty-two years and is now secretary of the Warren County Sunday School Association. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor and today he is numbered among the substantial citizens of Warren county. At all times he is ready to lend his aid and cooperation to any movement calculated to benefit the moral, intellectual or material welfare of this section of the country or advance its wonderful development.

J. W. HARSH & SON.

The firm of J. W. Harsh & Son, carpenters and contractors of New Virginia, has been prominently and successfully identified with the building interests of Warren county for many years. The senior member, John W. Harsh, was born in West Virginia, January 15, 1833, a son of John J. Harsh, likewise a native of that state. The latter drove across the country to Warren county, Iowa, in 1854 and took up a tract of government land west of the village, but later became a blacksmith, being one of the first followers of that vocation in Virginia township. His last days were spent in Clarke county, Iowa, at the home of his daughter, where he passed away at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Woodring, was also born in West Virginia and accompanied her husband on his removal to Iowa. Her death occurred in Clarke county when she had attained the age of eighty-nine years. Of her family of eleven children seven survive, namely: J. W., of this review; Henry and Abraham, residents of Indianola, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Kellen, of Squaw township; Mrs. Margaret E. Wolf, of Washington township; Mrs. Mary Ann Osgood, of Clarke county, Iowa, and Mrs. Ruth Ann Stark, of Oklahoma.

J. W. Harsh spent his boyhood days in the state of his nativity and acquired his education in the common schools. In 1855 he made his way to Missouri and on the 1st of January, 1856, came to Virginia township, where he engaged in farming for a short time, and then became connected with the carpenter's trade. Hundreds of attractive structures throughout the surrounding country stand as monuments to his architectural skill and ability and he has erected more buildings than anyone else here. For a number of years he has been associated in business with his son, C. W., under the style of J. W. Harsh & Son, and they are well and favorably known throughout the county as men of excellent business ability and unfaltering integrity.

In Virginia township occurred the marriage of J. W. Harsh and Miss Mary Margaret Strock, a native of Pennsylvania and a sister of W. C. Strock, who is mentioned on another page of this volume. She has now attained the age of seventy-nine years and carefully reared five of her family of children. C. W., was born in New Virginia, obtained a public school education and learned the carpenter's trade under his father, with whom he has now been connected in business for many years. He wedded Miss Mary Kent, by whom he has one son, and they reside in a home which he erected and which is considered one of the finest dwellings in the village. Ida May, the wife of Jerry Brittan, makes her home in Minnesota. Daisy is the wife of John Stanchel, a real-estate dealer of New Virginia. Effie became the wife of J. C. Hackelby and lives in New Virginia. Winifred is the wife of G. W. Frazier, a blacksmith of New Virginia. Three children of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harsh died in infancy.

Mr. Harsh was originally a whig in his political affiliation but on the dissolution of that party became a republican and has always been an active worker in its local ranks. He was postmaster of New Virginia during the Civil war, serving under the administrations of Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson. He has likewise acted as township clerk, township trustee and as a member of the school board, being recognized by his fellow townsmen as an efficient public official. Both he and his wife have been lifelong and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they have been actively and helpfully interested. Though now past seventy-five years of age, he is still hale and hearty and is daily to be found attending to his business duties, displaying the enterprise and activity of a man of much younger years.

JAMES A. HYDE.

The farming and stock-raising interests of Warren county are well represented by James A. Hyde, who is living on section 28, Lincoln township, where he owns and cultivates eighty acres of land. This constitutes a neat and well improved farm and the work which Mr. Hyde does year after year is manifest in the excellent appearance of the place, the fields being under

a high state of cultivation, while substantial improvements have been made that indicate his careful supervision and progressive spirit. He is numbered among the honored pioneers, having lived here continuously since 1852. His birth occurred in Guernsey county, Ohio, July 12, 1839.

His father, John A. Hyde, was born in Ireland and was one of the pioneers of Ohio, where he married Miss Martha Ann Adair, who was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer in Ohio for some years and in 1852 came to Iowa, making the trip down the Ohio river on the boat, *Golden Era* and thence up the Mississippi to Davenport. He located first in Scott county, where he farmed for four years, and then removed to Clinton county, settling near Dewitt. He entered a tract of land from the government in 1853 and began the arduous task of developing a new farm. He had no neighbors nearer than two or three miles. It is a work of much difficulty to break the sod and prepare the land for the first planting, but with characteristic energy Mr. Hyde continued his work and as a result his fields soon brought forth rich and abundant harvests. He became one of the influential residents of the community, served on the first board of supervisors and was justice of the peace. He died in 1861, while his wife survived him for a number of years.

James A. Hyde was reared to manhood in Clinton county, no event of special importance occurring to vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood and youth. He was married in that county on Thanksgiving day of 1866 to Miss Mary J. Irwin, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 12, 1839, but was reared in Monmouth, Illinois. After their marriage they located on a farm near Dewitt and Mr. Hyde continued to cultivate the fields there for several years. Eventually, however, he sold out and bought where he now resides, coming to Warren county, in 1873, and becoming owner of eight acres. It was an old farm and the buildings were dilapidated, but he at once began the work of improvement and the original house was replaced by a substantial and neat residence. He also put up a good barn, planted an orchard, fenced the fields and in fact made many modern improvements and in connection with the tilling of the soil began the raising of stock. He has made a specialty of raising heavy draft horses and in fact has carried on an extensive business in this line, some of his animals selling as high as two hundred and fifty dollars. He has also raised high-grade cattle and hogs and is an enterprising and prosperous agriculturist.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyde have three daughters and one son: Joseph E., who is married and now follows farming in Lincoln township; Martha E., at home; Della, the wife of Zade Wheeler, of this county; and Minnie M., the wife of Albert Wheeler, a farmer of this county. They also lost a son, John Edwin, who died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Hyde is a republican, but without desire for office as a reward for party fealty. He has for years been identified with the schools and served as president of the board for a long period. The cause of education finds in him a stalwart friend and he is, moreover, a man of high purpose whose life has been actuated by the most honorable principles.

Both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church of Indianola and in the work of church and Sunday school take an active and helpful part. The integrity of his purpose and the reliability of his business methods have never been called into question. Men who know him trust him and he has a wide acquaintance among the best citizens of the county, whose respect he merits and receives.

O. J. SMITH.

Success is not a matter of genius as held by some, or of good luck as others contend. It is the result of clear judgment, experience and indefatigable energy. This statement is verified by investigation into the lives of the greatest majority of men who have gained prosperity and are known in their respective communities as men of force and ability. The life of O. J. Smith is proof of this statement for he has gained a place among the substantial residents of Lincoln township, although when he started upon his business career his capital was quite small. General farming and stock-raising now claim his attention and he lives on section 23, Lincoln township, where he owns and cultivates a farm of two hundred and forty acres.

Mr. Smith was born in Poweshiek county, Iowa, May 17, 1859. His father is now one of the most venerable citizens of Indianola and mention is made of him on another page of this work. The son was reared to manhood in Poweshiek county and excellent school privileges were afforded him so that he was able to supplement the advantages of the district schools by a more advanced course. He engaged in teaching school for one term and then took up the work of railroad construction. His entire life has been one of persistent activity, guided by sound judgment. On the 28th of December, 1881, Mr. Smith was married in Poweshiek county to Miss Laura Higgins, a native of Johnson county, Iowa. After their marriage they removed to Audubon county, where Mr. Smith began farming, sixteen years being devoted to general agricultural pursuits in that locality. As he had no money with which to purchase a farm he rented land for eight years, during which time his energy and diligence, supplemented by the aid of his wife, brought him capital sufficient to enable him to purchase a farm. This he did and for eight years longer continued in Audubon county. He then sold out there and removed to Green county, where he owned a farm of two hundred and forty acres which he cultivated for two years. He then sold and bought where he now lives, becoming owner of this property in 1902. He repaired the buildings, fenced the fields and now has a good house upon his place with a substantial barn and other outbuildings. He has cleared for the first time some of the land here and as the years have passed his labors have brought the fields under a high state of cultivation, so that the work of early spring planting is followed by the garnering of rich crops in the late autumn. He also raises and feeds stock, fattening hogs for the market and this aids quite materially to his yearly income.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three sons and three daughters, the eldest, Professor Roy A. Smith, is a graduate of the Simpson Business College and is now teacher in Charleroi Commercial College; Cella, is the wife of Roy Williams who is farming on land belonging to his father, Hugh Williams. Harrison is a student in Simpson College; Carrie B., Corda C., and Leota F., are all at home.

The parents indicate their religious faith in their membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and their close adherence to its teachings. Mr. Smith was superintendent of the Sunday school in Audubon county for eight years and has been an active worker in the church and a generous contributor for the support of the cause. Politically he is an unfaltering advocate of the republican party and served as township assessor of Audubon county for six years. He has been township trustee here for five years and has been identified with the schools in an official capacity for a number of years. He has been a delegate to the county conventions and for two years was a delegate to the republican state convention. He is a worthy representative of a well known family and like others of the family has lived a life of intense and well directed activity, characterized by faithfulness in the performance of every duty.

ROBERT B. McCLELLAND.

Robert B. McClelland, whose well formulated plans are leading him to the goal of success, is numbered among the enterprising and successful merchants of Milo. In his veins are the mingled streams of Scotch, Irish and German blood. His grandfather, Jack McClelland, was long a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and Robert B. McClelland was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1849. His parents, James and Phoebe (Bottomfield) McClelland, were both natives of Pennsylvania and at an early day went to Ohio, settling in Iowa in the spring of 1853. The father was born in 1821 and died in 1881, while the mother passed away at the age of eighty-two. Their family numbered eight children, of whom Robert B., was the third in order of birth. The others are: John W., who resided in Lebanon, Kansas, but is now in Breckenridge, Colorado; Clarinda, the wife of William R. Williams, now living in Breckenridge, Colorado; Sarah E., the wife of James M. Barnes, who resides at Hot Springs, South Dakota; Emma J., the wife of Joseph L. Stites, living in Holdridge, Nebraska; James L., who died at Greeley, Colorado; Barbara, the wife of Charles Wood, also living in Greeley, and Mary E., who married John M. Allen and resides at Lebanon, Kansas.

Robert B. McClelland attended the common schools and remained at home until 1872, after which he spent some time in Kansas, where he secured a government land claim. In the fall of 1876 he secured a clerkship in a general store at Hammondsburg, Iowa, owned by John A. Overday, and continued in his employ there and at Milo until February, 1888, as a most trusted

employee. He gained, too, broad business experience which well qualified him to engage in merchandizing on his own account, which he did in 1888 as senior partner of the firm of McClelland & De Vore. About six months later Mr. De Vore sold out to Frank P. Runyan and after a few months Mr. Runyan disposed of his interest to Silas Westerfield. The firm of McClelland & Westerfield then continued business until 1900, when Mr. Westerfield was succeeded by L. B. Bloom. Two months later Mr. McClelland became sole proprietor, purchasing the interest of his partner and not long after the firm name was changed to McClelland & Sons and so continued to the first of August, 1908, when he sold to A. S. White, of Grinnell, Iowa, who has continued the business. This store has been longer established than any other mercantile enterprise and their stock is also the largest.

Mr. McClelland was married April 21, 1878, to Miss Martha J. Coulter, a daughter of James N. and Louisa (Gill) Coulter, who were natives of Ohio but came to Iowa at an early epoch in the development of this state and here lived until called to their final rest. The children of Mr. and Mrs. McClelland are: Edward C., who married Molly Pebler and was in business with his father; James, who was also a partner in the firm of McClelland & Sons; Ada M., the wife of Earnest Trueblood, a resident of Milo; Grace, Carl, Robert B., Jr., and Paul Roger, all at home; and one who died in infancy.

Mr. McClelland is a member of Milo Lodge, No. 409, A. F. & A. M.; Milo Lodge, No. 413, I. O. O. F.; Milo Lodge, No. 160, K. P.; Milo Camp, No. 617, M. W. A., and the Yeoman Lodge, No. 476, of Milo. He has been a representative of the craft for a quarter of a century and at one time he was treasurer of all these different fraternal organizations. He has likewise served as treasurer of the school district and has been a member of the city council. No trust reposed in him is ever betrayed in the slightest degree and his devotion to the public interests of the community is proverbial. He gives his political allegiance to the democracy and is a most loyal and helpful member of the Presbyterian church. His entire career has been marked by steady progress. He has always made good use of his opportunities and thus has advanced from year to year, while at the same time he has maintained an unassailable reputation for the integrity of his business methods.

JOHN F. MARTENS.

John F. Martens' excellent farming property of seven hundred and fifty acres pays tribute to the care and labor of J. F. Martens, who since 1883 has occupied this farm, his home being situated on section 15, Jefferson township. His residence in the county, however, dates from 1861. He was at that time but a very small child, for his birth occurred in Will county, Illinois, May 1, 1860.

His father, Fred Martens, was a native of Holstein, Germany, and a farmer by occupation. When a young man he came to the new world settling



FRED MARTENS



MR. AND MRS. J. F. MARTENS

in Will county, Illinois, where he followed farming and developed and improved a good tract of land. He had served in the Revolutionary war in Germany in 1848, and as this movement was unsuccessful he determined to seek a home in the new world where he might enjoy the fruits of liberty and independence. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic and took up his abode in Will county, Illinois, where he married Miss Margaret Huss, a native of Germany. In 1861 they came to Warren county, Iowa, where the father broke the sod and opened up a farm. He became one of the most prominent and prosperous agriculturists of Jefferson township, where he accumulated sixteen hundred acres of land. This he developed until his last years and in July, 1905, he was called to his final rest at the age of seventy-eight years. He had for several years survived his wife, who died in 1893, at the age of sixty-three years. They are the parents of six children, four of whom reached adult age.

John F. Martens was reared on the old home farm in Jefferson township, acquired his education in the common schools and in the summer seasons worked in the fields, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and cultivating the crops. Before his marriage he purchased two hundred and sixty-five acres of land and was thus well qualified to care for a wife, when on the 13th of March, 1883, he wedded Miss Barbara M. Huglin, a native of Germany and a resident of Madison county from the age of six years.

With characteristic energy Mr. Martens began to cultivate and improve his farm and has been numbered among the most progressive agriculturists of this part of the state. He has erected a good two-story dwelling in modern style of architecture, has also built three large barns, hog sheds, cribs and other buildings for the shelter of grain and stock. To his original holdings he has added by subsequent purchase, until he now owns seven hundred and fifty acres of rich and productive land. He also has a set of tenant buildings on the place, his farm and fields are surrounded by woven wire fence, and in fact his is one of the best improved properties in the county, indicating in its well kept appearance the careful supervision and practical methods of the owner. For years Mr. Martens has been engaged in raising shorthorn cattle, has been an extensive feeder for fifteen years, and his sale of stock annually brings to him between four and five thousand dollars. He has likewise been engaged in raising high grade Norman Percheron horses for nine years and is not unknown in connection with the dairy business. He has a cream separator and does a good dairy business, amounting to from five to seven hundred dollars annually. He spares no expense, is keeping everything about his place in good condition, and since 1890 he has largely enhanced the productiveness of his land by the use of tile, having laid fully eight carloads upon his farm.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Martens have been born eleven children, but Katherine died at the age of twenty years and one died in infancy. Nine of the family still survive, viz.: Carl, who is assisting in the operation of the home farm; Matilda, Earnest, who is a graduate of the Iowa Business College, and is

holding a position in a banking house in Des Moines; Oscar, Frank, George, Roy, Raymond and John, all yet at home.

Mr. Martens has been a lifelong republican where national issues and questions are involved, but casts an independent local ballot. He has served as township trustee for several terms, has been a member of the school board for a quarter of a century and has acted as secretary of the board. He has been a delegate to the county and state conventions of his party and greatly desires the success of the party, through the adoption of its principles. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen Camp at Wick, where he has served as consul for several years. He is also connected with the Yeoman of Indianola and with the Modern Brotherhood of that place. He belongs to the Lutheran church at Churchville, of which both he and his wife are charter members. It was the first organization of this denomination in the county, and aside from aiding in its establishment he has been one of its official members for several years. His life has been honorable and upright in its purposes and its conduct and no man of the community enjoys or receives any fuller measure of respect than does John F. Martens who has spent almost his entire life here.

JOHN McLAIN.

John McLain, the proprietor of Pioneer Farm, on section 4, Linn township, is a native of this county, having been born on the farm which he now owns and purchased from the other heirs of his father's estate. This consists of eighty acres, with improvements, and to the old homestead he has added thirty acres additional, so that he now owns one hundred and ten acres in all. He is the son of James and Caroline (Van Hyning) McLain.

His father was a native of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1826, and was left an orphan when but five or six weeks old. He was reared by an uncle and aunt, Ebenezer Herring and wife, both of whom are now dead. They removed to Lee county, Iowa, when he was a young man and here he grew up to manhood and married Caroline Van Hyning, who was born in Ohio in 1832. In 1853 or 1854 they started on an overland trip for California, but after going a long way towards their destination they turned around and came back as far as Warren county, Iowa, where they purchased eighty acres of wild land. This Mr. McLain improved and made his home until the time of his death, which occurred in 1890. His widow survived him for about five years and passed away in 1895. Mr. McLain was a successful farmer and a public-spirited citizen, giving freely of his support, both moral and financial, to any movement that was calculated to advance the interests of the community. He was a member and active worker in the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a republican and held minor township offices. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McLain were born twelve children, namely: Thomas J., living at San Jose, California; Tearsey Jane, wife of R. W. Dickey, of Linn



RESIDENCE OF J. F. MARTENS

township; Nancy, the wife of J. B. McClane, who lives in California; Eldora, wife of D. J. Knouf, a farmer of Linn township; Atha, wife of W. H. White, of Kansas City; Jessie, wife of W. A. Thompson, of Des Moines; Alice, who lives at home with her brother, John, of this review; Arthur, a farmer of Polk county; Kate, the wife of F. L. True, of Los Angeles, California; Albert and Bertha, both of whom died in childhood.

John McLain and his sister, Alice, continue to reside on the old home place. Both are members of the Pleasant Ridge Methodist church which is just across the road from their residence. In this church Mr. McLain holds the office of steward. In politics he is a republican, on which ticket he has served as township clerk, although he is in no sense of the word an office seeker. Mr. McLain is an energetic, progressive farmer who has the satisfaction of seeing his efforts rewarded with a generous return from the products of his place, and while of an unassuming, retiring disposition, yet the community has a feeling of security in the knowledge that he is ever to be relied upon in times of trial, or of need.

CHARLES HICKMAN.

Charles Hickman, a practical, enterprising and progressive farmer living on section 19, Lincoln township, owns and cultivates one hundred and sixty acres of land, constituting a neat and well improved farm. It adjoins the corporation limits of Indianola and its well kept appearance is proof of the careful supervision and untiring energy of the owner. He has made his home in Warren county since 1865. His birth occurred in London, England, August 18, 1839. He came to the new world with his father, Edward Hickman, in 1848, and settled first in Philadelphia. He was a jeweler by trade, and after being thus employed in Philadelphia for a time he removed to New Jersey. He then located on the farm in Burlington county, where he carried on the work of tilling the soil for a number of years.

Charles Hickman was reared on a farm and early became familiar with the work of the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn. During the Civil war he served on the construction corps in Virginia, and drove a team while in the army of the Potomac. In 1865 he came west to Iowa and as his financial condition rendered immediate employment a necessity, he secured work as a farm hand, and was thus employed for several years. He was married in Indianola by the Rev. Clammer, in 1866, to Miss Anna A. Rogers, a daughter of Joseph Rogers, and a native of New Jersey. The family removed to Iowa during her early girlhood, so that she was reared in Warren county. After their marriage the young couple located on a farm in Lincoln township, which Mr. Hickman rented, cultivating it for several years. He brought it under a high state of cultivation and when his work had secured for him a substantial competence he purchased one hundred and sixty acres, where he now resides, and at

once began to improve and farm this property. He has since built a neat residence, has set out evergreen trees which greatly enhance the attractive appearance and promote the value of the place. He also planted an orchard, has fenced the fields and has made a valuable property. For nine years he has now rented the farm, but gives to it his personal supervision and has two sets of farm buildings on the place.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hickman have been born the following children: Edward, who carried on farming in this county; Charles, who is cultivating the home farm; George, who is a business man of Indianola; Furman, who lives at home, and Mary, the wife of James Wear, a farmer of St. Marys. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman also lost one child in infancy.

The parents are both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Hickman is a republican, but has no desire for office although he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is well known in Indianola as a man of sterling character and worth who has long been identified with the development of this county and has ever borne his share in the work of public progress and improvement. At the same time he has carefully managed his business interests so that in the course of years he has gained a place among the men of influence of the community.

A. M. BADGLEY.

A. M. Badgley is a well known resident of Hartford, who as a practical mechanic and farmer has been connected with the business interests of Warren county for many years. He was born in Morgan county, Indiana, on the 24th of February, 1845, and is a son of Clark and Jane L. (Duncan) Badgley, who were natives of Indiana and Kentucky respectively. The father was born in 1816 and on reaching manhood was married in the Hoosier state, where his wife was reared, and where they continued to reside until after the birth of several of their children. Coming to Warren county, Iowa, in 1852, they located on a farm near the village and the father engaged in its operation throughout the remainder of his life. He followed other occupations, however, at the same time, having in early life learned the trade of brick and stone mason and also a plasterer. He died there on the 14th of February, 1877, and was survived by his wife for several years.

A. M. Badgley was a lad of only seven years when brought by his parents to this county and here he grew to manhood amid pioneer surroundings. He attended the common schools to a limited extent but is mainly self-educated since reaching man's estate. He early learned the use of tools and opened a repair shop, which he conducted for several years with good success. After his marriage he engaged in farming on rented land for some time and then purchased a farm adjoining Hartford, whereon he made his home for some years, but is now living in the village though he still continues to operate his land.

On Christmas day, 1870, Mr. Badgley was married in Hartford to Miss Adeline Gibbons, who was born, reared and educated in Ohio. They have one son, A. A. Badgley, who is a jeweler by trade and is now conducting a store in Hartford.

At national elections Mr. Badgley always supports the republican party but he has never cared for public office, his time and attention being wholly occupied by his business interests. His son belongs to Hartford lodge, I. O. O. F. The family is one of prominence in the community where they reside.

JACOB F. LOUGH.

Jacob F. Lough at one time served as supervisor of Warren county and was formerly identified with its general agricultural pursuits, but while not active in the work of the farm now he still gives to his farming and stock-raising interests his general supervision and has gained success through capable management and diligence. He makes his home in Indianola, from which point he supervises his business affairs. His present place of abode is widely separated from the place of his birth, for he entered upon the journey of life in Rockingham, Virginia, December 10, 1842. His father, John Lough, was a native of Pendleton county, Virginia, but the mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Zirkle, was born in Rockingham county. The Lough family is of German extraction, while the Zirkle family is of Irish stock. Both parents were consistent Christian people, who held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and John Lough voted with the democracy, until the outbreak of the war, after which he became a republican. In his business life he was a blacksmith and farmer and found that industry is the key which unlocks the portals of success. He died in Barbour county, West Virginia, in 1889, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1854.

Jacob F. Lough was the third in a family of six children and the youngest son. He was reared on the farm and attended the subscription schools, while later he spent one term as a student in Simpson College at Indianola, taking up his studies there after the war. During the period of hostilities between the north and the south he enlisted at Webster, West Virginia, on the 4th of July, 1863, as a member of Company C, Fourth West Virginia Cavalry, and thus loyally defended the interests of the Union. He served for eight months and then reenlisted, this time becoming a member of Company D, of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, with which he remained until the end of the war as a non-commissioned officer.

When the war was over Mr. Lough returned to the Old Dominion, but soon afterward came to Iowa, arriving in August, 1865. He then located on a farm which he purchased in Jefferson township and with characteristic energy began to cultivate and improve the fields. As the years passed his careful supervision was indicated by the neat and thrifty appearance of the place. He raised the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and also han-

ded good grades of stock. Both branches of his business proved profitable and were carried on by him until 1892, when his fellow townsmen recognized his fitness for office and his loyalty in citizenship by electing him to the position of supervisor in 1892. He then removed to Indianola, where he has lived to the present time but still manages his farming and live-stock interests.

On the 29th of September, 1866, Mr. Lough was married to Mrs. Sarah E. Sarchett, the widow of John M. Sarchett, who was killed in ambush at Springfield, Missouri. By her former marriage Mrs. Sarchett had two children: Theodore H., a resident farmer of Jefferson township, and Mary E., who is the widow of Lewis Marlatt and the owner of a millinery establishment in Indianola.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lough belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church and his name is on the membership rolls of the Odd Fellows lodge and of the James Randolph Post, of which he is a past commander. An earnest republican in his political views it was upon the party ticket that he was elected county supervisor in 1892, serving in the office for six years. During one year of that time he filled the position of chairman. He has also held other offices and has represented the third ward in the city council of Indianola, exercising his official prerogatives in support of all that is progressive in municipal affairs. He is a representative of our best type of American manhood and chivalry. By perseverance, determination and honorable effort he has overthrown the obstacles which barred his path to success, while his genuine worth, broad mind and public spirit have made him a director of public thought and action.

JOHN FRANCIS GOODE.

John Francis Goode is now practically retired from business life, although he retains connection with the Citizens Bank of Milo as its vice president. There are few men whose lives are crowned with the honor and respect so uniformly accorded him but throughout his entire career, covering eighty-one years, he has never deviated from what his judgment would indicate to be right between himself and his fellowmen. In all of his business activity he has been straightforward and reliable and his success has come as the just reward of earnest, persistent effort. He is moreover entitled to representation in this volume as one of the pioneer residents of the county. He is a native of Virginia, his birth having occurred June 29, 1827, in Prince Edward county, about twelve miles from Farmville, and in the neighborhood in which General Lee surrendered his forces to General Grant in the Civil war.

His father, Joseph Goode, also a Virginian, was born in 1798 and lived to attain the remarkable age of ninety-four years. His death even then came by accident, he being trampled under foot by a drove of horses. Early in life he developed a splendid physique and the grace of athletic symmetry accompanied his every move. He seemed never more at ease than when in the



J. F. GOODE

saddle and sat his horse as a part of him, so simultaneously did he respond to the rhythmic movements of his steed. He was a hatter by trade and followed that occupation for years. Of a happy, cheerful temperament, he was a companionable gentleman and wherever he went made many friends. Devoted to the cause of Christianity, he often engaged in preaching the gospel and did all in his power to promote the cause. In 1854 he came to Iowa, settling in White Breast township, Warren county. A grassy mound in Goode's Chapel burying-ground marks the last resting place of this man of many virtues, whose life was well worthy of emulation. In early manhood he wedded Mary A. Johnson, who was also a native of Virginia and her many deeds of kindness and charity will make her long remembered by all who knew her. She passed away in 1878. They became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom John F. Goode was the second in order of birth. The eldest, W. P. Goode, formerly the popular host of a hotel in Lebanon, Kansas, now resides in Oklahoma. Rebecca Caroline, residing in Milo, is the widow of John Smith, an old hotel-keeper of this place. Sarah is the deceased wife of Burwell Britton, of Highland county, Ohio. Henry is now living a retired life in Milo. Mary B., is the widow of Thompson Walton, who was a farmer of White Breast township. Lottie V. is the wife of Robert W. Kimzey, a farmer of Liberty township.

John F. Goode, whose name heads this sketch, was reared to agricultural pursuits and early began work in the fields. The removal of his family to Ohio made it possible for him to pursue his education in the public schools of that state. On starting out in life for himself he chose the occupation to which he was reared and invested in land on section 32, Belmont township, Warren county, Iowa. With characteristic energy he began its development and as the years passed brought the fields under a high state of cultivation. He continued the improvement of the farm until 1862, when he removed to Sandersville, Iowa, where for three years he was engaged in general merchandising. He then lived on his farm until 1878, when he removed to Kansas and spent one year in merchandising at Council Grove, Morris county. He became a resident of Milo in 1879 and continued in the same field of activity until about 1897, engaging in general merchandising under his own name for a time, while later he became senior partner of the firm of Goode & Paxton. Eventually he traded his interest in the store for a tract of land and retired from mercantile business. He has always been interested in farming and is now the owner of some good farming property. A man of resourceful ability, he has carefully utilized his opportunities for advancement and in this way he became the first vice president of the Citizens Bank of Milo, of which he was also one of the organizers. He is so connected with it at this writing in 1908.

On the 18th of January, 1854, was celebrated the marriage of John Francis Goode and Miss Elizabeth Walton, the wedding taking place at her home in Highland county, Ohio. She was born in that county, while her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Walton, were natives of North Carolina, whence they removed to the Buckeye state during the pioneer epoch in its history. Mr. and Mrs. Goode have become the parents of nine children. Mary E., born

January 11, 1855, is now the wife of O. J. Higbee, a resident farmer of Liberty township. Emma F., born September 6, 1856, is the wife of John B. Walker, of Milo. Caroline C., born October 16, 1858, is the wife of Louis Shafer, formerly of the firm of Shafer & Wadle, general merchants of Milo, but now a resident of North Dakota. LeRoy W., born August 15, 1860, died at the age of two and a half years. Josephine, born October 15, 1862, only attained the age of eighteen months. John W., born October 15, 1865, was graduated from Simpson College, of Indianola, Iowa, and died in Colorado in early manhood. Dolly M., who was born November 6, 1867, and was graduated in stenography at Oskaloosa, Iowa, is the deceased wife of Tony Wadle, formerly of the firm of Shafer & Wadle. Joseph N., born July 23, 1870, was graduated from the commercial department of Simpson College in the class of 1893 and is now assistant cashier of the Citizens Bank of Milo. Lucy A., born November 5, 1872, completes the family.

Mr. Goode is probably the oldest Mason in the state of Iowa, having been initiated into the order at Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1848. He is now the only survivor of the first officers of that lodge. He has since established several different lodges, including two in Newbern, Iowa, and also the Milo lodge and has served in nearly all of their offices. He has long been a member of the Christian Union church and for many years voted with the democracy but during the past twenty years has supported the prohibition party—a fact which indicates his attitude on the temperance question. He was nominated by that party for the legislature and has always done much for the interests of the city in temperance lines. He has been honored with election to the offices of alderman and mayor of Milo and has exercised his official prerogatives in support of various movements and measures which have been of utmost benefit in public progress.

Of the old settlers who came to this county about the same period as Mr. Goode's first residence here, some are still living in the county in the enjoyment of the fortunes they found in the early times, "having reaped a hundred fold;" others have long since passed away, while others have gone further west and are still pioneers, but wherever they may be and whatever fate betide them, it is but truth to say that they were excellent men as a class and have left a deep and enduring impression upon the county and state. They builded better than they knew. They were of course men of activity and energy or they would never have decided to face the trials of pioneer life. Almost all were in limited financial circumstances but industry and thrift have left few of them so. The secret of their success is largely due to the fact that they lived within their means, however limited, never allowing their expenses to increase beyond their incomes but saving something year after year until prosperity crowned their efforts. Such has been the career of Mr. Goode. His memory bears the impress of many of the events and experiences which framed the early history of the county and throughout the period of his residence here he has labored consecutively and earnestly to promote the development and advance the upbuilding of this part of the state. The story of pioneer life is certainly familiar to him. He can remember when the broad

prairies were starred with millions of flowers in June, while in December they were one unbroken, glittering sheet of snow and ice. Today there is hardly an uncultivated acre in the county and where formerly was heard the howling of the wolves at night now can be heard the lowing of the cattle and other familiar farmyard sounds that indicate a progressive civilization, promoted through the efforts of the pioneer.

Mr. Goode has borne his full share in the work of development here and has lived to enjoy the benefits of his labors in an honorable retirement and well earned ease. He has valuable farming property and banking interests and only gives supervision to his business affairs without active participation in management. His life has indeed been well spent and he enjoys in fullest measure the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been associated. He has now traveled far on life's journey, having passed his eighty-first milestone, but so honorable has he been in his purpose and so active in his career that he can look back over the past without regret, knowing that the unqualified respect of his fellowmen is justly merited.

MARTIN LUTHER NINE.

Martin Luther Nine, one of the worthy and esteemed citizens of Virginia township, was born in Preston county, West Virginia, August 7, 1849. His father, David Nine, was also a native of Preston county, born December 23, 1822, and was a son of Christian Nine, a native of the Old Dominion, who in early life crossed the Cumberland mountains and became a farmer of West Virginia. He married a Miss Whitehair, a native of Virginia, and they became the parents of eleven children. The death of Christian Nine occurred when he was seventy years of age, while his wife reached the more advanced age of eighty years.

David Nine devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, acquired a large property and left to his family a splendid estate. He died in his native county, September 30, 1895. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Martin, was born in Germany, as were her parents, who in her girlhood days brought their family to the new world, settling in Maryland. She died in 1878. She named her son Martin Luther in memory of her father and the old German reformer.

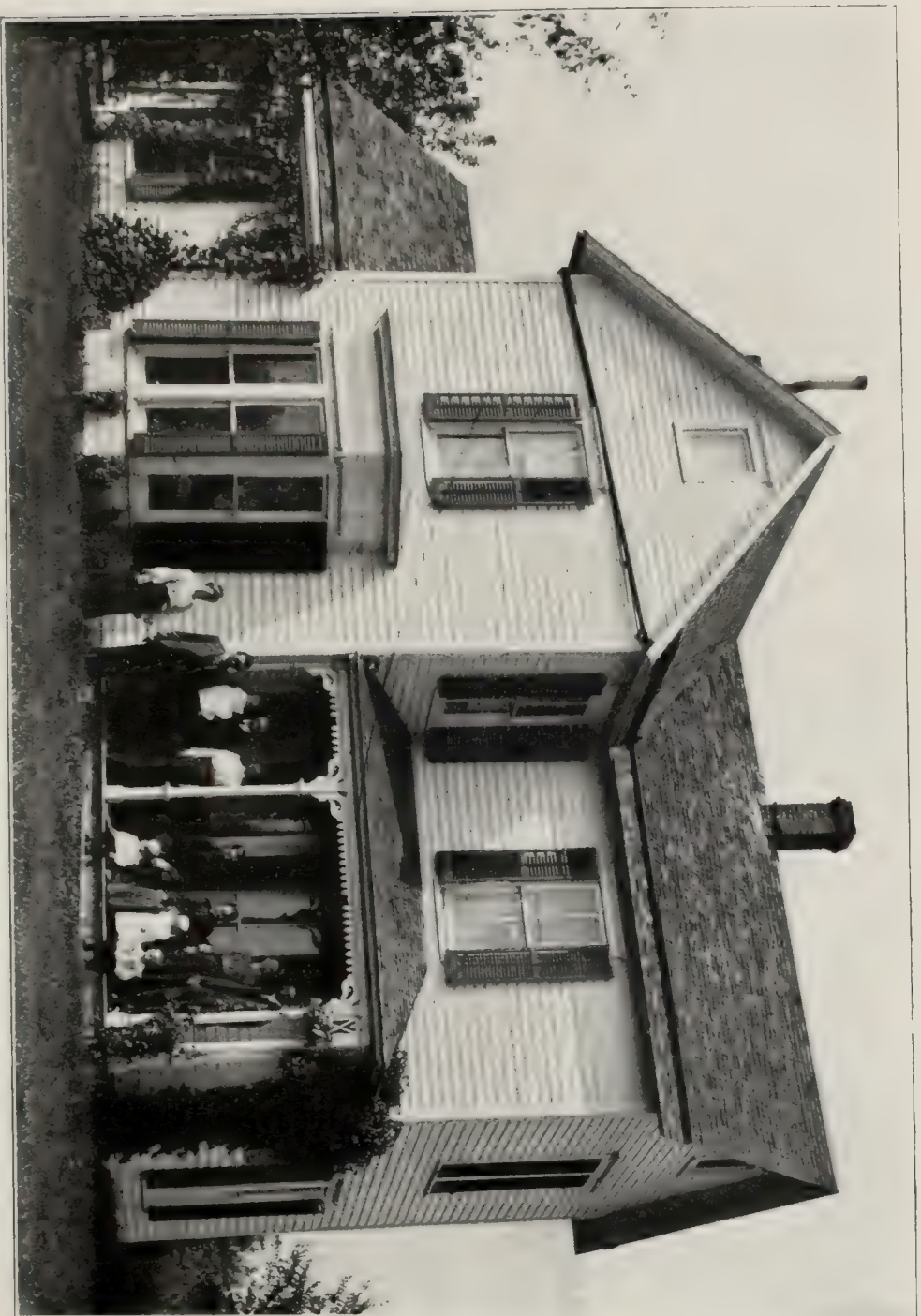
In a log schoolhouse near his home, Martin Luther Nine pursued his early education and afterward completed a high school course and became a student in the West Union Normal and the Terre Alta Normal. He has always been a student interested in many lines of knowledge and in early life he taught for several years in the same room in which his high school course had been pursued. He also taught for one term after coming to Iowa, having charge of the Valley school in Squaw township. He arrived in Warren county in 1881, since which time he has been a farmer of Virginia township.

On the 13th of March, 1881, Mr. Nine was married to Miss Margaret Ervin, a daughter of Elias Ervin, one of the early settlers of Warren county. They were married in the home where they now reside the old Ervin homestead. Their children are six in number: Garfield Lincoln, the eldest, born February 12, 1883, is a graduate of the Simpson Business College of Indianola and for one year was assistant principal of that school. He now holds a lucrative position in the Bank of New Virginia; Buelah V., born October 17, 1884, is the wife of Clyde F. Wright and lives at Des Moines; Lulu Blanche, born September 22, 1886, is now teaching at Pleasantville, Iowa; Ray Clinton, born December 20, 1890; Esther Freda, born March 9, 1897, and Zena Fay, born November 16, 1898, are all at home.

Following his marriage Mr. Nine took possession of the Ervin place of eighty acres, which was fairly improved, but with characteristic energy he began the further development and improvement of this property and as his financial resources have increased he has extended its boundaries until it now comprises two hundred and sixty acres, constituting a most desirable farm. He has had a busy and useful life and in all of his agricultural interests, has been found progressive, practical and reliable. In politics he is a staunch republican, giving his support to the party since casting his first presidential vote for General Grant. He has filled several local offices capably, serving as assessor, road supervisor and member of the school board. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and says that the first sermon he ever heard preached was by the father of Senator John P. Dolliver, of Iowa. He is well known in his community as a citizen whose aid and cooperation can be counted upon to further various progressive movements and measures that tend to advance the upbuilding of the county.

PHILIP MANSER.

Philip Manser is one of the worthy citizens that England has furnished to Warren county, and he is now the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, situated on section 29, White Breast township. He was born in County Sussex, England, where he was reared to farm life. Having heard favorable reports concerning the new world and the advantages here to be enjoyed, he decided to leave his native land and accordingly in 1871 crossed the Atlantic to the new world. Upon landing in New York he made his way at once to Des Moines in Polk county, where he remained one month, and then went to Marion county, where he secured employment on the railroad, and later on rented a farm which he cultivated for two decades. In 1893, however, he removed from Marion county to Warren county, and located on a farm in Lincoln township, cultivating the same for two years. He then lived on other rented tracts for a few years, while in 1902 he purchased the farm on which he now makes his home. This comprises one hundred and sixty acres, situated on section 29, White Breast township. He has divided the place into fields of



HOME OF PHILIP MANSER

convenient size by well kept fences, has tiled the land, erected a barn and other substantial outbuildings and has also built a good modern residence, which is surrounded by a nice lawn and shade trees. Here he is engaged in general agricultural pursuits, following only the most modern methods in operating his farms, and using the latest improved machinery to facilitate his labors. He also raises horses, cattle and hogs, feeding for the market each year, and he also gives some attention to dairying, keeping a number of cows for this purpose. Each branch of his business is given close attention and thus he is meeting with excellent success in his undertakings.

It was prior to his emigration to the new world that Mr. Manser was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Ann Loveday, their wedding being celebrated on the 13th of August, 1870. By their marriage they have become the parents of three children: John, Fred and Ester, all of whom are married and in homes of their own.

Mr. Manser's study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give stalwart support to the men and measures of democracy. He has never sought nor desired public office, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to his private business affairs. Seeking a wider field in which to give full scope to his ambition and industry—his dominant qualities, Mr. Manser has here found the opportunities he sought. Although he began life in the new world a poor man, he has by his thrift, economy and determination and the assistance of his estimable wife, accumulated a valuable property, and at the same time he commands the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen, for he is everywhere known as an upright, honorable and public-spirited citizen.

ALEXANDER SANDERS.

Alexander Sanders, owning one hundred and twenty-three acres of rich and productive land in Squaw township, his home place of eighty acres being located on section 29, was born in West Virginia, February 4, 1859. His parents, Peter and Rebecca (Bolyard) Sanders, were natives of Virginia, but the former died when Alexander was a small boy, while the mother came to Iowa and lived in New Virginia until the time of her demise.

Alexander Sanders came to this state when a young man and has since been identified with the agricultural interests of Warren county. He and his wife reside on eighty acres on section 29, Squaw township, which was given the latter by her father at the time of her marriage. They own one hundred and twenty-three acres of farming land in this township, and Mr. Sanders is meeting with a creditable measure of success in the cultivation of his fields, which annually return golden harvests in return for the care and labor that is bestowed upon them.

On the 1st of February, 1883, Mr. Sanders was united in marriage to Miss Rosa J. Keller, a daughter of Franklin Keller, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. Eight children were born to this union, seven of

whom are living, and the record of the family is as follows: Lola O., who died when six weeks old; Lillian, the wife of Frank Sims, of Lafayette, Indiana; and Bess E., Lyda B., Ethel F., Loren, Hildred C., and Rosamond, all at home.

Mr. Sanders is a republican in his political views, and he and his family are members of the Mount Tabor Methodist Episcopal church. They have an extensive circle of friends throughout the community, the hospitality of the best homes being freely and cordially extended them.

OLIVER K. BUTLER.

Oliver K. Butler, who since 1877 has been engaged in the watchmaking and in the jewelry business, dates his residence in Iowa from 1857, and since 1868 has made his home in Indianola. He was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, in 1846, and was therefore quite young when he came to this state in company with his parents, Basil D., and Lovisa (Mack) Butler, who were natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively, the former of French Huguenot ancestry and the latter of English-Scotch descent. The maternal grandfather was a member of Colonel Herman Swift's Regiment, of New Jersey Volunteers in the Revolutionary war, serving as a fife major but carried and handled a gun. He was a preacher of the Methodist church and became a circuit rider of Indiana. He died in the immediate neighborhood of the home of Edward Eggleston, the author of the "Circuit Rider," and was one hundred and one years of age at the time of his demise. His political allegiance was given to the whig party.

Basil D. Butler, father of our subject, was a physician in early life but afterward abandoned the profession and took up the milling business in which he was quite prosperous. His name was on the membership rolls of the Masonic fraternity and the whig party always counted upon his allegiance in his early manhood but later he joined the ranks of the democratic party. He died in 1886 at the venerable age of eighty years, while his wife died in 1863, at the age of fifty years. She was a member of the Universalist church.

Oliver K. Butler was the fifth in order of birth in a family of nine children. He attended the common schools and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for about nine years. He then turned his attention to the jewelry business and watchmaking, becoming quite an expert in those lines and since 1877 he has been continuously connected with these departments of trade. As stated, he has made his home in Iowa since 1857, in which year he came with his parents to Warren county. The family home was established in Union township, where his father erected a mill and Oliver K. Butler became an assistant in the mill. His youth was largely a period of earnest and unremitting toil and following his early mill experiences he learned the carpenter's trade and was busily engaged in that line for a number of years. It was in 1868 that he came to Indianola, being connected with

building operations here until 1877, since which time he has conducted a jewelry store. He is now one of the oldest merchants in the city, having for more than three decades been a representative of its commercial pursuits. He has a large and well appointed establishment and is accorded a liberal patronage.

In 1865 Mr. Butler was married to Miss Jane Hook, who was born in Ohio and is a representative of an old Pennsylvania family. Her parents were John and Elizabeth (Tidball) Hook, who came to Iowa in 1853, settling in Marion county, whence they afterward removed to Warren county. The father cast his lot with the pioneer families, aiding in reclaiming new land and converting the raw prairie into productive fields. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Butler have been born two children. Alice B., now the widow of Frank Miller, a merchant, who died in 1906, leaving two children: Leo B., who is a graduate of the Indianola high school of the class of 1908, and Adeline, a high school student. The second child of Mr. and Mrs. Butler was Etta E., who died when but one year of age. The Presbyterian church of Indianola finds in Mr. and Mrs. Butler consistent and helpful members and active workers. They have been identified with the church since 1868 and Mr. Butler has long served as one of its elders. He contributes generously to its support and does all in his power to promote its growth and extend its influence. He is also a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges, the Workmen lodge and the Yeomen, and is in sympathy with all those organizations which have for their object mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. At the polls he manifests loyalty to the democracy but is not an active political worker, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his private business affairs. Starting out in life for himself at an early age he has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources and as an architect of his own fortunes has builded wisely and well.

ALEXANDER JENNER.

Alexander Jenner is a retired farmer now living in Indianola. For a long period he was closely associated with the work of the fields and found in that pursuit opportunity for the attainment of success. His business methods have ever been honorable and upright and the policy that he has pursued has won for him the respect of those who know him. While he now leaves the active work of the farm to others, he is still the owner of two hundred and twenty acres of productive land in Warren county.

Mr. Jenner claims Germany as the land of his birth, his natal year being 1842, while the place of his nativity is Wittenberg. It was there that his father, George Jacob Jenner, was born on the 30th of January, 1798. He served as a soldier in the German army and made farming his life occupation. Having reached years of maturity he was wedded to Miss Eliza Baldrich, who was born in Germany in 1801. In the year 1852 Mr. Jenner brought his

family to the United States, crossing the Atlantic in the month of June. They made their way from New York City to Cincinnati, Ohio, where Mrs. Jenner died just three weeks after their arrival in the new world. Nor was Mr. Jenner long permitted to enjoy his new home, for he passed away August 15, 1855. Both were members of the Lutheran church. Their family numbered seven children, of whom the subject of this review is the youngest.

Alexander Jenner was a lad of ten years when the family came to the new world and was left an orphan at the age of thirteen. He attended school in Germany until the emigration to the United States but his educational opportunities were very meager. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age he took up farm work as a means of livelihood and was thus employed by the month until the time of the Civil war. During the first year he received only a dollar and a half per month, while during the second year he was paid thirty dollars for ten month's labor. His employers found him diligent, persevering and faithful and though his lot was one of earnest and unrelenting toil he soon learned the value of industry and perseverance and became self-reliant and energetic. On the 14th of July, 1863, with patriotic ardor he responded to the country's call and enlisted in Adams county, Ohio, as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served until March 8, 1864, and was then mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio. He was captured at Tasso, Tennessee, but was recaptured within twenty minutes as the battle surged back and forth. He took part in the engagements at Cumberland Gap, and at Finch River and was also in numerous skirmishes.

When his military service was ended Mr. Jenner became a resident of Dayton, Ohio, and in 1866 removed to Monmouth, Illinois, in the vicinity of which city he engaged in farming for two years. In 1868 he arrived in Indianola and through the succeeding twenty-eight years was closely, actively and honorably associated with the farming interests of White Oak township. Year by year he carried on the work of the fields, cultivating large crops and keeping his land in good condition by the judicious use of fertilizers and the rotation of crops. He also placed substantial improvements upon his farm and transformed a tract of two hundred and twenty acres into a valuable property. He has also raised considerable stock, for which he finds a ready sale on the market, but during the past seven years he has lived retired, his former activity bringing him capital sufficient to enable him to put aside further business cares and yet enjoy the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

In 1869 Mr. Jenner was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Schimelpfenig, who was born in Germany in 1849. She came to the United States in 1863 when a maiden of fourteen years, with her mother. She is a sister of Adam and Jacob Schimelpfenig of Indianola. As the years passed children were added to the Jenner household to the number of eight, as follows: Edwin, a teacher in Simpson College; Frank M., a resident farmer of White Oak township, Warren county; Lillie, who became the wife of James Nichols, a farmer and stockman, and died in August, 1904, leaving a daughter, Eloise,

who is living with Mr. and Mrs. Jenner; Anna, the wife of E. T. White, a farmer of Colorado; Oscar, who has departed this life; Clarence, who is a student in Simpson College, at Indianola; Leslie, who is a high school student; and Laura, also in school.

Mr. Jenner maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in James Randolph Post, G. A. R., where around the campfires are recalled the scenes and events which occurred upon the southern battlefields. In politics he is a republican, has served as school director, has also been justice of the peace and was supervisor of White Oak township. His official duties have been promptly and capably performed and in fact in every relation of life his salient qualities have won him high regard and good will. Both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church and are much esteemed in the county, where for forty years they have made their home.

S. A. SHETTERLY.

S. A. Shetterly, the well known proprietor of Hill Crest farm on section 21, Richland township, is one of Warren county's native sons, his birth occurring in that township on the 8th of May, 1854. His father, Samuel Shetterly, was born and reared in Ohio and was a son of Rev. Henry Shetterly, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and a veteran of the war of 1812, who was a native of Pennsylvania and was of German descent. In early life Samuel Shetterly removed to Indiana, where he married Miss Jane Freel, a native of that state, and in 1843 he brought his family to Iowa, locating in Richland township, Warren county, where he purchased land and opened up a farm. He spent his last days in this county and died near Carlisle. His wife passed away in February, 1903.

In the family of this worthy couple was S. A. Shetterly, who attended the common schools during his boyhood and youth and remained with his mother until his marriage. It was on the 19th of April, 1877, in Hartford, that he wedded Miss Margaret J. Tidball, who is a native of Ohio and a daughter of William B. Tidball. Her father was born in Pennsylvania and removed from Ohio to this state at an early day in its development.

Mr. and Mrs. Shetterly have become the parents of nine children, of whom eight are living: Bessie is now the wife of F. G. Cutlip, who is a graduate of Ames College and is now engaged in the creamery business in the state of Washington; Johanna is the wife of C. K. Campbell, living in Saskatchewan, Canada; Edith is the wife of C. C. Switzer, of Palmyra township, this county; Ed Roy, Otis W., H. R., Lolo Katie and Everett C., are all at home. Charles died at the age of fifteen months.

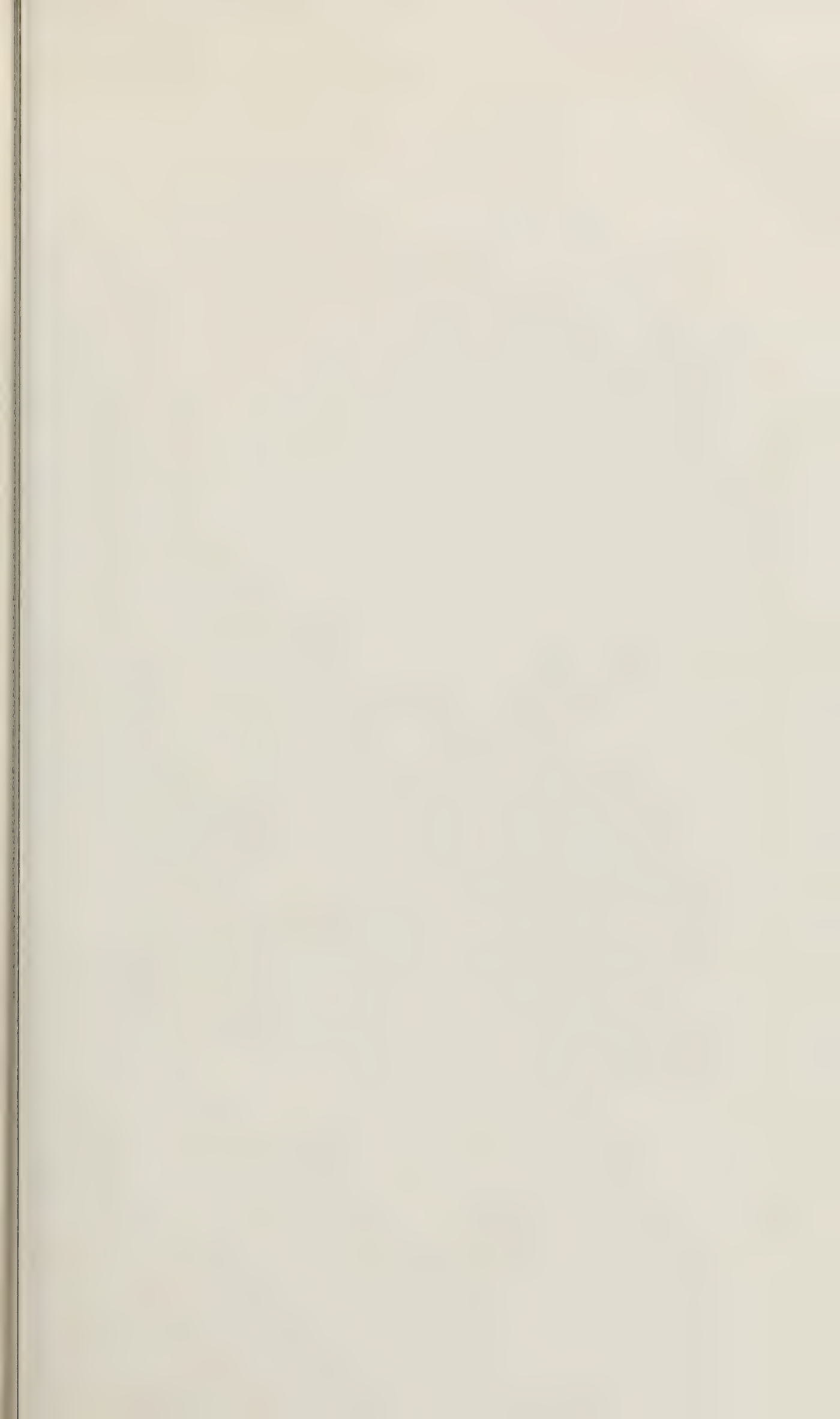
For some time after his marriage Mr. Shetterly operated the Tidball farm and then bought a place, which he cultivated for twenty years and in the meantime made many improvements thereon. On disposing of that place in

1899 he purchased a farm in Palmyra township, which he operated for five years, and on selling that he purchased his present farm in Richland township, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres just outside the corporation limits of Hartford, whereon he located in 1903. There is a good orchard upon the place, a large barn and pleasant residence, in fact all of the improvements are such as are usually found upon the farm of a progressive and enterprising agriculturist who thoroughly understands his chosen occupation. He raises and feeds considerable stock, making a specialty of Poland China hogs, and usually sells over one thousand dollars worth of these animals each year. He also keeps a good grade of cattle and horses. He raises the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate of this region and has made an exhibit of various grains at the state and county fairs, winning over one hundred and fifty dollars worth of premiums in 1907. His specialty is Reed's yellow dent seed corn, which has carried off a number of prizes, but he has also had grasses and other grains on exhibition at the county fairs for the past ten or twelve years. He is an up-to-date farmer, keeping well posted on everything that will advance the interests of the agriculturist, and this is one reason of his success.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, Mr. Shetterly has always supported the republican party and he has been a delegate to county and state conventions, assisting in the nomination of General Drake for governor. He has served as assessor, clerk and trustee of Richland township and he has always been found true to any trust reposed in him. Both he and his wife are active and prominent members of the Presbyterian church of Hartford, of which he is now a trustee and treasurer, and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America.

REUBEN DUNN BLOOM.

Reuben Dunn Bloom, who is now living retired on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 7, Belmont township, was born near Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, July 27, 1820. The family was an old one of that state, coming originally from New York. Our subject was reared in the Buckeye state and, though he received but limited educational advantages, has become a well informed man through experience, observation and reading. As his father was a tailor by trade, the work of the home farm largely devolved upon the son, who took charge of the place when only about twelve years of age. The young lad was possessed of a strong constitution and good business ability and early displayed the determination and industry which have proven the salient features in his successful career as an agriculturist. In 1854, believing that better opportunities and advantages might be enjoyed in the west, he removed to Muscatine county, Iowa, and thence came to Warren county in 1856. Throughout almost his entire business career he has followed general farming but in his younger years was employed on the rivers during the winter season.





R. D. BLOOM



MRS. R. D. BLOOM



He had but little capital when he arrived in this county and the success which has since attended his efforts is therefore the result of his well directed labor and capable management. Purchasing a tract of raw land, he resolutely set to work and gradually transformed it into a highly cultivated and valuable farm. The place comprised three hundred and sixty acres in Belmont township, but since putting aside the active work of the fields he has lived retired on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 7, Belmont township.

Mr. Bloom has been twice married. He was first wedded in Ohio, to Miss Viola Dixon, who passed away in the fall of 1853 in Peoria county, Illinois, leaving five children, of whom only one, G. D., still survives, making his home at Milo, Iowa. In Brown county, Ohio, Mr. Bloom was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Hannah Reynolds, whose demise occurred here about twenty years ago. The record of her six children, one of whom was born by her former marriage, is as follows: B. S. Reynolds, residing on section 8, Belmont township; Mrs. Esther Westerfield, of Des Moines; Emma, at home; Luke, who makes his home in Oklahoma and is familiarly known as "Dug;" Mack who is operating the home farm; and Oliver, of Otter township.

In his political views Mr. Bloom is a staunch democrat, and in the latter '50s served as justice of the peace in White Oak township. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, having joined the order at Pleasantville, and he is a charter member of the lodges at Sandyville and at Milo. In religious belief he was formerly a Freewill Baptist but is now identified with the Christian Union church. Coming to this county more than half a century ago, he was for a long period successfully and prominently connected with its agricultural interests and won the competence that now enables him to spend his remaining days in well earned ease.

GEORGE K. REED.

In the history of the representative citizens of Warren county, it is with pleasure that we present the life record of George K. Reed for he came to the county in pioneer times and has since been closely associated with its development. He stands at all times for improvement and progress, and while promoting his individual success has always found opportunity to cooperate in many movements for the public good. He was born in Indiana, November 22, 1830. His father, W. C. Reed, was a native of South Carolina but was taken to Indiana by his parents while that state was yet under territorial rule. There he was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life, aided in the arduous task of opening up a new farm and eventually engaged in farming on his own account. He was married in that state to Miss Mary Keffer, a native of Indiana, and in 1843 they removed westward to Mercer county, Illinois. The death of Mr. Reed occurred in Rock Island county, Illinois, in 1866, when he was sixty-five years of age, while his wife passed away in Osceola, Iowa. George K. Reed was one of a family of eleven chil-

children. He spent his boyhood days in Indiana to the age of thirteen years and then removed with his parents to Mercer county, Illinois, where he was employed at farm labor, his persistency of purpose and his unfaltering diligence giving him a start in life. He further made arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage in Rock Island county, Illinois, to Miss Mary Foster, a daughter of Isaac and Mary (McKee) Foster, who were natives of England and emigrated from that country to the new world.

Following his marriage Mr. Reed resided in Rock Island county, Illinois, until the 4th of March, 1865, when he joined the Union army, becoming a member of Company I, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which rendezvoused at Camp Butler. He joined the regiment which was stationed at Mobile, Alabama, and there remained until the 1st of July, when the troops were ordered to San Diego, Texas, and thence up the Rio Grande to Brownsville, Texas. On the 4th of March, 1866, Mr. Reed was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Rock Island county, Illinois.

He then again engaged in farming until April, 1868, when with a two-horse team and wagon, a few household goods, his wife and six children, he came to Warren county, Iowa. Here he has since made his home and is numbered among the early residents of the county for few settlements had been made within its borders at the time of his arrival. He purchased one hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land on section 31, Virginia township, and lived for one summer on what is now the A. E. Erwin farm. He also bought thirty-five acres of timber land on South river and from this he got out lumber to build a residence on the tract of land which he had previously purchased. The finishing lumber, however, was hauled from Des Moines and he removed into his new home on the day that U. S. Grant was elected president. He has been a hard and diligent worker and has been very successful. To his original farm he has added another tract of one hundred and twenty acres, which he has improved and there is no better land to be found in the township. Everything about the place indicates his careful supervision, his practical ideas and his progressive methods.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Reed have been born twelve children: William Wesley, who was born and died in Mercer county, Illinois; Herbert B., who also spent his entire life in that county; Artemesia, the wife of A. J. Miller, now living at Clarence, Missouri; Belmont, the wife of Elias Touet, a farmer of Clarke county; Brooks H., who died in 1895, leaving a widow and seven children who are now living in California; Desdemona, the wife of H. C. Hardinger, of Clarke county; O. J., who is also living in Clarke county; Fred Sherman, who is living in Osceola, Iowa; Lee, who died in infancy; Dora Alice, the deceased wife of H. H. Holmes, of Des Moines; Dean and Dell, twins—the former married Anna Lake and lives on the home farm, while the latter married Maude Fousche and is also living on a part of his father's farm.

About thirteen years ago Mr. Reed was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who had indeed been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Reed voted for Lincoln, but has since given his political support to the democratic party. He has

filled the office of supervisor, has also been school director for many years and is interested in the cause of education and in all that pertains to general progress and improvement. He was formerly a member of the Grand Army Post at New Virginia, but the organization has been disbanded. Mr. Reed has now reached the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey. His has been an active, useful and honorable career and while he has never sought to figure prominently in public life, he has always been true to the duties that have devolved upon him and deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in the business world.

EDWIN C. GREENFIELD.

The unfaltering diligence and intelligently directed labor which constitutes the basis of all success are characteristic in the life of Edwin C. Greenfield, a wide-awake and energetic farmer and dairyman living on section 28, Lincoln township. He owns two good farms in this county, having eighty acres on the home place, which is a neat and well improved property within two miles of Indianola. He also has another well improved tract of about eighty acres, and his farms return to him a gratifying annual income.

Mr. Greenfield is well known in this county, where he has lived since 1870. He was only four years of age at the time of his arrival, for his birth occurred in Wabash county, Indiana, August 28, 1866. His father, Silas Greenfield, was reared in Indiana and was married in Wabash county to Miss Elizabeth Cline. In 1870 he came to Warren county and settled upon a farm. He now resides in Milo, where he is living retired.

Edwin C. Greenfield, brought to Iowa at the age of four years, was educated in the common schools and remained with his father through the period of his boyhood and youth, early being trained to habits of thrift and industry which have brought forth rich fruits in his later life. After attaining his majority he began farming on his father's land in Lincoln township. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Effie Hodson, whom he married in Des Moines, December 30, 1891. She was born, reared and educated in this state and was a student in the Indianola high school, where prior to her marriage she successfully engaged in teaching. She is a sister of L. C. Hodson, of Indianola, who was formerly sheriff of Warren county. Her father was a farmer and served as county auditor of Warren county. He was one of the prominent and influential residents of this part of the state, reared his family here and continued to reside in Indianola until his death. His widow still survives him and now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Greenfield.

After their marriage Mr. Greenfield took charge of the Hodson farm, and with characteristic energy began its development and improvement. He rebuilt the house, also put up two good barns and has added other outbuildings

for the shelter of grain and stock. He likewise planted an orchard, has established a feedmill on his place, and in fact added many modern improvements.

In March, 1896, he took possession of his other farm and now cultivates both places. He has been engaged in the dairy business for three years, commencing with six head of cows and with but three customers the first day. He now milks from thirty to thirty-five cows and supplies about one hundred and fifty families with milk and cream. He devotes most of his time to the dairy business and is well known in this connection.

Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield have one son, Gerald A. In his political views Mr. Greenfield is a republican, but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him, as he prefers to concentrate his energies to his business affairs in which he has made signal success. He attends the Friends' church of Ackworth and is a member of the Maccabees, a fraternal insurance order. He is well known in Indianola as a successful and progressive farmer and dairyman and a man of good business ability who has capably used his opportunities and the chances which have come to him for business advancement and growth.

ALFRED CLARK.

Alfred Clark has the honor of being the oldest resident of Otter township, having made his home here since the 14th of May, 1847, and with pioneer conditions in this section of the state he is thoroughly familiar. He performed the arduous task of converting wild land into a good farm and today is he owner of one hundred and eighty-six acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved with good and substantial buildings. Here he is now living retired, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

Mr. Clark was born in Randolph county, Indiana, January 9, 1827, the only child of James and Alice (Hackett) Clark. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, died in the Hoosier state. The mother was born in Ohio, February 2, 1808, but was reared near Richmond, Indiana, and came with our subject to this state in 1847, making her home with him until her death. She passed away on the 17th of August, 1893, at the age of eighty-five years.

Alfred Clark was only three years old when he left the county of his nativity and removed to Vermilion county, Indiana, and in that state he continued to reside until his removal to Warren county, Iowa, at the age of twenty years. He brought with him his mother, grandmother, two aunts and their children, but all of the number are now deceased with the exception of one cousin, now living near Des Moines. Locating on his present farm on section 11, Otter township, Mr. Clark purchased the land from the government, securing three forty acre tracts, which included eighty acres of timber land. It was not until the fall of 1847 that Otter township was surveyed and laid off in sections and his land came direct to him from the government. He has

made all of the improvements on the place and today has a comfortable home where he expects to spend the remainder of his life.

In 1850 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Clark and Miss Hannah Hayworth, theirs being the first marriage license granted in Indianola. Mrs. Clark was a daughter of Dillon Hayworth, an early settler of Lincoln township, who came to this state from Vermilion county, Indiana, in 1845, and after spending one year in Keokuk county became a resident of Warren county. Mrs. Clark died on the 12th of November, 1905, when nearly seventy-six years of age. She was the mother of eight children, but only two of the number are now living. Mercy Bell is the wife of Lewis C. Hodgson and resides in Indianola, although he owns a large farm in Lincoln township. D. F. now operating the home farm for his father, married Miss Maggie Meyers and they have four children: Harry, Weata, William and Judd, all at home.

When Mr. Clark came to this county he found the region but sparsely settled and one of the horses belonging to his party was stolen by the Indians. Wild game was still plentiful and he had ample opportunity to indulge his love for hunting. Knoxville and Des Moines were his nearest markets and one could ride for miles over the boundless prairies without coming upon habitation. Mr. Clark has borne his full share in the work of development and improvement and may well be numbered among the honored pioneers and worthy citizens of the county. He is a faithful member of the Friends' church and a republican in politics since the organization of that party, serving as a trustee of Otter township for many years.

BOLOVIA KELLER.

Bolovia Keller, a successful agriculturist residing on section 29, Squaw township, Warren county, was born in this township on the 27th of October, 1858, and was a son of Franklin Keller. He acquired his education in the district schools and when he had attained his majority was given eighty acres of land by his father, which he broke up and improved, erecting buildings and adding the many accessories which make a model farm property. He is still engaged in its operation and the fields annually yield golden harvests in return for the care and labor which he bestows upon them.

On the 7th of July, 1881, Mr. Keller was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wollery, a native of Polk county, Iowa, and a daughter of J. M. and Elizabeth Wollery, both of whom are deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Keller have been born eleven children, namely: E. L., who married Lilly Barber and is employed by the street car company in Des Moines; Ada E., the wife of Tiry Gray, of Cass county, North Dakota; and John F., O. R., Ruby P., Lora E., Flossie E., Maud, Edna, Otis and Perry, all of whom are at home.

Mr. Keller gives stalwart allegiance to the democracy and is now serving as road supervisor for Squaw township--a very responsible position, the duties of which he is discharging in a creditable and commendable manner. He is

a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is widely recognized throughout the community as one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of his native county.

C. K. ALLEN.

C. K. Allen, a progressive, public-spirited farmer residing on section 18, Greenfield township, has been prominently identified with the early growth and development of the county, dating his residence here since 1856. He was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, September 29, 1829. There he grew to manhood's estate, receiving his education in the common and select schools of the locality. In Massachusetts he was married to Sara Jane Judd, a daughter of Ardon Judd, who was a cousin of Orange Judd. Mrs. Allen was born, reared and educated in Berkshire county.

Two years after their marriage, in 1856, they removed to Iowa and bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in Linn township, Warren county. The place had some slight improvement including a small house in fairly good condition. Mr. Allen set about the work of cultivating the soil and the raising of crops, in which he was ably aided by the character of the land under cultivation, which yielded him generous returns and enabled him to add further necessary improvements. During the winter months Mr. Allen followed the vocation of teaching, in which he first engaged in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, thus supplementing the income from his farm by his earnings as a teacher. In all he taught in Iowa two terms before the war and one term since. Eventually he sold his one hundred and twenty acre tract and bought his present place of one hundred and sixty acres, where he has since made his home. The place was practically undeveloped at the time of his acquiring it, but through the practical experience he had gained in the development of his first place he was soon able to put this farm on a paying basis, and later built a large, substantial residence, together with a barn, granaries, cribs and sheds for the shelter of his produce and stock. On another portion of the farm he built a house and barn for his son, together with the necessary outbuildings. In connection with general farming Mr. Allen has found a remunerative source of income in the fattening of hogs. He has also fattened out some beef stock.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Allen have been born four children, three of whom are now living. Alfred G. owns and operates a farm adjoining that of his father. He is married and has three children. Edgar is in partnership with his brother. He is also married and has one child. A daughter, Bertha G., is the wife of C. P. Huff, a professor of music in Des Moines. Gordon B. died at the age of two and one-half years.

On September 10, 1904, was the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, and their children and friends celebrated the occasion by giving



MIR. AND MRS. C. K. ALLEN

them a surprise party and presenting each of them with a gold watch, as well as with other souvenirs befitting the occasion. Both are prominent members of the Methodist church. Politically, Mr. Allen was originally a whig. In 1860 and 1864 he supported Abraham Lincoln, and later Ulysses S. Grant. In national affairs his political allegiance is given to the republican party, but at local elections he votes independently. The cause of prohibition finds in him a warm advocate, and he may always be relied upon to aid any movement in the cause of temperance. He is deeply interested in educational work and has been identified with the schools here for years. He has also served one term as justice of the peace.

THOMAS PENNINGTON.

Thomas Pennington is widely known in Warren county. He is probably the oldest auctioneer within its borders, having engaged in this line of business since coming to the county in 1874. He was for more than a quarter of a century, actively, energetically and successfully engaged in farming near Ackworth but at the present time is living retired in Indianola, save that he is giving some attention to the real-estate business. His life is proof of the fact that success is not a matter of genius as some contend but is the outcome of clear judgment, experience and persistent effort. He came to Iowa from Ohio, his native state, his birth having there occurred in Wilmington in 1843. He was the second in a family of four children, whose parents were John and Hannah (Lacey) Pennington, both of whom were natives of Clinton county, Ohio, the former of Scotch descent and the latter of English ancestry. They were also consistent members of the Christian church and in his political views Mr. Pennington was a democrat. Through an active business life he devoted his energies to farming and stock-raising and thus provided a good living for his family and gained a desirable and substantial property. He died in 1872, at the age of sixty-six years, having long survived his wife, who passed away in 1854.

Through the medium of the district schools Thomas Pennington acquired his education while spending his boyhood days upon the home farm, where he was early trained to habits of industry and integrity. On leaving home he became a mechanical engineer but in the meantime he had had broad and varied military experiences, for through that momentous period in the history of the country when disaster threatened the Union, he stood loyally in its support, joining the federal army on the 3d of March, 1862, at Wilmington, Ohio. He was assigned to duty with Company E, of the Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out after three years' active service on the 6th of April, 1865, at Goldsboro, North Carolina. He was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, a box of ammunition having crushed the elbow joint. He took part in many of the long hard marches as well as in a number of the

hotly contested engagements and in fact his experiences included all those which fall to the lot of the soldier.

When the war was over Mr. Pennington came to Iowa, where he remained for a year. He was afterward for two years in Kansas and for three years in Dakota. About 1874 he took up his abode in Warren county and has since been numbered among its auctioneers, being perhaps the oldest one in the county. When he removed to this county he settled on a farm near Ackworth, where he remained until 1900, being busily engaged in the tilling of the soil and the cultivation of the crops. In that year he removed to Des Moines but in 1905 returned to Indianola, where he is now living in honorable retirement from business cares, save that to some extent he is engaged in handling real estate.

Mr. Pennington was married in 1875 to Miss Louisa J. Haworth, who was born in Ackworth, this county, in 1854, representing one of the old pioneer families. Her parents were Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Ginder) Haworth, who came to Warren county in 1849 and entered land in Lincoln township. Mrs. Pennington was one of the first female children born in the county. She has lived to witness remarkable changes in its appearance as the work of progress and development has been carried forward, producing a marked transformation from pioneer times to the present era of advanced improvement and civilization. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington are the parents of a son and two daughters, as follows: Orville J., who is practicing medicine in Linden, Iowa; Della Elizabeth, who has passed away, and Blanche, who is a graduate of Simpson College and is now teaching music.

The parents belong to the Society of Friends and Mr. Pennington is enrolled with the members of James Randolph Post, G. A. R., and also of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. His position on political questions is never an equivocal one, as he gives stalwart support to the republican party. Throughout his entire life he has been loyal to whatever he has believed to be right and while he has never sought to figure prominently in public affairs his life record is that of a progressive citizen and trustworthy business man.

E. A. SMITH.

On a farm not far from Ackworth lives E. A. Smith, whose home stands on section 22, Lincoln township. There in the raising and feeding of stock and in the cultivation of the fields he has gained an excellent reputation as an enterprising agriculturist and one whose success has come to him as the result of earnest, persistent and honorable effort. His farm comprises almost two hundred acres of land and looking abroad over the place one can easily see that it is well equipped with all those features which differentiate the model farm from the one of second-class improvements.

Mr. Smith was born in Poweshiek county, Iowa, February 12, 1857, and is a son of Richard Smith, now living retired in Indianola, of whom mention

is made elsewhere in this volume. The home farm of Poweshiek remained his playground in youth and his training school for life's practical duties. His primary education was obtained in the district schools and later he attended the Montezuma high school. For a number of years he engaged in teaching and later he devoted the winter months to that profession, while in summer seasons he carried on farm work. He was married in Poweshiek county, March 7, 1877, to Miss Lucy May Higgins, who was born in Johnson county, Iowa, a daughter of Jesse Higgins, one of the pioneers of Ohio. Mrs. Smith, however, was largely reared in Poweshiek county, Iowa, where the young couple began their domestic life and made their home for two years after their marriage. On the expiration of that period, Mr. Smith removed to Audubon county, where he purchased land and improved the farm, making it his home for twenty-two years. With the opening of spring he took his place in the fields and prepared the soil for the crops. Then followed the planting and cultivation and in due time the harvest and thus year after year he added something to his possessions.

In 1901, however, he sold that property and came to Warren county, where he bought two hundred and forty acres of land. This he began to farm and further improve, but later he sold out forty acres of this tract. While living upon this farm he rebuilt, repaired and remodeled the house and now has a most comfortable residence. He has also built a good barn and has divided the places into fields of convenient sizes by well kept fences, some of which are constructed of woven wire. The traveler passing by in the spring, summer and late autumn, cannot but be delighted with the appearance of the fields as the fresh green of spring is transformed into the darker tints of midsummer, followed by the golden colors that indicate the harvest and the reward of labor. In addition to his farming Mr. Smith raises and feeds stock and makes a specialty of hogs and horses, keeping on hand high grades of both. He also has some pure-blooded shorthorn cattle.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born eight children: Maggie D., the wife of V. A. Dunbar, a resident of Canada, by whom she has five sons; Ida C., the wife of O. Bickelhaupt, of Silver Lake, Kansas; Bertha May, the wife of Arthur Perry, a farmer of Lincoln township; Delno E., who assists in carrying on the home farm; Elva G., Conard O., Mona B., and Oda V., all yet at home.

Mr. Smith votes with the republican party, which he has supported since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. While in Audubon county he served for two years as assessor. He has also been justice of the peace for a number of years and has served on the school board both in Warren and Audubon counties. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Indianola and their many good qualities of heart and mind have endeared them to all with whom they have been brought in contact. Mr. Smith deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in the business world. He started out in life empty-handed and has worked diligently and persistently to attain the success which is now his. He has helped to improve three farms and from his labors he has himself received substantial

benefits. The success which he now enjoys is a visible evidence of his life of industry and sound judgment, and it proves most clearly what others may accomplish if they possess the will to dare and to do.

B. F. YOUNG.

One of the most prominent farmers of Lincoln township is B. F. Young, whose home is on section 27, where he has been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years. Almost his entire life has been passed in Warren county for he was only two years old when he arrived here in 1851. He was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on the 12th of November, 1849, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of that locality, his paternal grandfather having settled there at an early date in its development. There the father of our subject, David Young, was also born, his natal day being March 1, 1826. On arriving at manhood he married Margaret Ann Williams and they continued to make their home in Shelby county, Indiana, until coming to Warren county in 1851. Here the father entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land and opened up a farm, making his home thereon until his death, which occurred April 7, 1888. In his family were four sons and four daughters and with the exception of one son all reached years of maturity, but only our subject and his brother Wright are now living.

On the home farm in this county B. F. Young grew to manhood and he early became familiar with all the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist, so that he was well qualified for his life work on leaving the parental roof at the time of his marriage. His literary education was obtained in the common schools. In 1876 he located upon his present farm on section 27, Lincoln township, and after renting the place for several years he bought the property, consisting of eighty acres, which is conveniently located a mile and a half from Indianola. In his farming operations he has met with good success and has been able to add to his property, now owning a tract of fifty-four acres also on section 27, and one hundred and sixty acres of pasture land in White Oak township. He has paid considerable attention to the raising, buying and feeding of stock, and in 1907 fattened fifteen carloads of cattle and hogs for market. Upon his home farm he has made many substantial improvements, which today stand as monuments to his thrift and industry and his place is well equipped for stock-raising being well supplied with water and all necessary conveniences.

On the 6th of March, 1874, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Young and Miss Ella J. Reynolds, who was born in this county on the 13th of October, 1853, and died February 2, 1902. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Louisa, now the wife of Simon Richards, who has been engaged in the newspaper business for years and is now proprietor of the Graphic-Herald, of Webster City, Iowa; Andrew S., who is a merchant of Yarmouth, Iowa; Myrtle, the wife of George Price, a farmer living near Wick, Iowa; Amanda, at home;



B. F. YOUNG

David R., a business man of Salt Lake City, Utah; B. F., Jr., and John W., who assist their father in the work of the farm; and Gladys M., a student in the home schools

Mr. Young has made two trips to the west, visiting Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle and other cities on the Pacific coast and also British Columbia. He has always affiliated with the republican party since casting his first presidential ballot for General U. S. Grant in 1872, and has taken quite an active and influential part in local politics, filling a number of township offices, such as road supervisor and township trustee, while for six consecutive years he was a member of the county board of supervisors, being president of the board two years of that time and a member of all the important committees and chairmen of some at different times. He has also been a delegate to various county and state conventions and a member of the grand and petit juries. No trust reposed in him has never been betrayed in the slightest degree and his sterling worth and many excellent traits of character are widely recognized by his fellow citizens. Socially he is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and a fraternal insurance society.

J. W. BOYLES.

J. W. Boyles, who well deserves the proud American title of a self-made man, is now living in Virginia township. His birth occurred in what afterward became Barbour county, West Virginia, on the 27th of June, 1846. His father, Gilbert Boyles, who was of English descent, was a native of Preston county, Virginia, and followed merchandising in that state. In 1856, however, he came with his wife and six children to Warren county, Iowa, driving across the country with teams. There was but five dollars in the family exchequer when they reached this county and settled in Virginia township, where the father operated rented land until he had gained means sufficient to purchase forty acres of unimproved land. He built the first residence on the place, fenced and broke the prairie and here made his home until the time of his demise, at the age of eighty years. By unremitting industry, capable management and careful expenditure he acquired a good measure of prosperity and left an estate of two hundred acres. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a licensed exhorter. His political allegiance was first given to the whig party but on its dissolution he became a republican. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Johanna Felton, was born in Virginia and was a sister of John Felton, the first settler of Virginia township. She was also a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church and passed away in this township when seventy-five years of age. In the family of this worthy couple were six children, as follows: Sarah M., the wife of Edward Cline, of Des Moines; J. W., of this review; H. R., a carpenter of Des

Mourne, Jennie, the wife of Martin Stapleton, of New Virginia, Iowa; Benjamin, a resident of Warren county, and C. E., who resides in Kansas.

J. W. Boyles was twelve years of age when brought to Warren county and he acquired his education in the district schools. When twenty years of age he started out in life for himself as a farmer, purchasing eighty acres of unimproved land in Clarke county, on which he made his home for twelve years. Subsequently he bought one hundred acres, where he now resides, on sections 19, 20 and 29, Virginia township, Warren county, though he has added to his holdings until he is now the owner of two hundred acres of finely improved and valuable land. His prosperity is entirely the result of his own well directed labor and enterprise and he is now numbered among the progressive and substantial citizens of the county. For the past six years, however, he has suffered from rheumatism and now rents his land and lives retired, although still active.

Mr. Boyles was married in Virginia township to Miss Sarah Strawn, a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jehu Strawn, who is now residing with a daughter in Osceola, Iowa. This union has been blessed with five children, namely: Charles M., a carpenter of Des Moines, Iowa; James, who married Ida Hylton and follows farming in Clarke county, Iowa; G. W., at home; Anna, the wife of Chauncey Bebe, of Des Moines; and Arthur who married Ola Lance and follows merchandising at Liberty, Clarke county, Iowa.

In his political views Mr. Boyles is a stanch republican, and long served as school director, acting as president of the board for fifteen years. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are highly esteemed throughout the community by reason of their many excellent traits of character. He was an early settler of Virginia township and has witnessed and participated in the work of development that has transformed the district from a barren tract into a rich agricultural region, inhabited by an industrious, prosperous, enlightened and progressive people.

FRANK H. STARR.

Frank H. Starr is one of the most energetic, progressive and enterprising citizens of Milo and Warren county. He is now filling the position of cashier of the Citizens Bank and is also extensively and successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, being the owner of three hundred and forty-two acres of valuable and productive land in Belmont township, the home place being situated three-fourths of a mile from the corporation limits of Milo. Mr. Starr was born in Greene county, Wisconsin, June 19, 1861, his parents being Isaac and Mary (Dixon) Starr, natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania respectively. They came west to Illinois at an early day and afterward removed to Greene county, Wisconsin. In the year 1865 they removed to Iowa, first settling in Hardin county, but after a few months came to Belmont town-

ship, Warren county, where Mr. Starr purchased land and in the course of years became a very successful farmer and stock-raiser. He did not trust to chance or influence to aid him in his business career, but placed his dependence in the substantial qualities of energy and determination and as the years went by he won the just reward of persistent, persevering labor. He died on Thanksgiving day of 1907, at the age of eighty-two years, and is still survived by his wife, who is now living in Milo.

Frank H. Starr was educated in the common schools and when about twenty years of age made his initial independent step in the business world by taking charge of the old home place. He has since been closely associated with agricultural interests and is now the owner of three hundred and forty-two acres of fine farming land in Belmont township. This is highly cultivated and in fact constitutes one of the largest and best farms in Warren county. The place presents a most neat and attractive appearance, because the fields are well tilled and all of the buildings are kept in excellent repair. On the 15th of April, 1908, Mr. Starr was elected cashier of the Citizens Bank of Milo, and is now giving much of his attention to the management of the financial interests of the town.

On the 12th of August, 1884, occurred the marriage of Mr. Starr and Miss Harriet L. Reeves, a daughter of Robert F. and Sarah (Chick) Reeves, who are mentioned at length on another page of this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Starr have been born five children: Robert T., Fred C., Eva E., Nellie M., and Charles F., all yet at home.

Mr. Starr belongs to Milo Lodge, No. 160, K. P. He votes with the democracy and has served as assessor and as township trustee. He takes an active part in all affairs of public interest and his loyal citizenship is manifest in his active cooperation in every movement or measure for the public good. He has never found that there was not time in his life to aid in matters of public progress, and yet he is known as a most busy and energetic man, realizing the fact that there is no excellence without labor and that individual advancement must depend upon personal effort and close application.

WILLIAM ALVA BARNES.

William Alva Barnes, of Indianola, is conducting a prosperous business in the purchase and sale of cattle, which he handles upon his farm in Otter township, where he owns three hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land. Iowa claims him as a native son and in 1881 he came to Warren county. During a later period he resided in St. Charles but again came to Warren county and is now classed with its progressive and representative business men. His birth occurred in Van Buren county, this state, August 31, 1852.

His father, Hiram Barnes, was born in Ohio and the blood of Irish and French ancestors flowed in his veins. He acquired a common-school education and afterward learned the carpenter's trade. He arrived in Iowa in 1839

when it was still under territorial rule, taking up his abode where the town of Birmingham now stands in Van Buren county. The entire district was wild and unimproved and he entered a tract of raw prairie from the government, which with characteristic energy he converted into a good farm. He had lived in this state for about ten years when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he crossed the plains in 1850. After a brief season spent in the mines, however, he returned to this state and for over forty years was proprietor of a livery stable in Birmingham and also engaged in the purchase and sale of horses. He built the first frame house in Oskaloosa and was closely associated with the substantial development and improvement of his section of the state during pioneer times and also in the era of latter progress. When the country became involved in Civil war he espoused the Union cause, enlisting in 1861 as a member of Company H, Third Iowa Cavalry. He thus served until toward the close of the war, when he developed dropsy and was thus obliged to resign. He assisted in organizing his company and was made its first lieutenant. While at the front he participated in a number of important skirmishes in Arkansas and Missouri.

In politics he was an earnest republican and was mayor of Birmingham. His official prerogatives were exercised for the benefit of the community and never for personal aggrandizement and his citizenship was always characterized by a lofty patriotism. His life, too, was at all times in harmony with his profession as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he took an active part, serving for some time as one of its officers. His death resulted from a railroad accident June 23, 1899, when he was eighty-one years of age. His widow still survives him and resides upon the old family homestead at Birmingham, at the age of eighty-six years. She bore the maiden name of Hannah Loomis, and was born in Ohio in 1822 and is of New England ancestry. She, too, has been a lifelong member of the Methodist church. Their family numbered eight children.

William Alva Barnes, who was a twin and was the second in order of birth, attended the public schools of Birmingham and was also a student in the college there. He afterward pursued a course in the Keokuk Business College in 1873-74, and later went to Colorado, spending two years in that state and in Wyoming, engaged in sheep and cattle raising. On his return to Iowa he joined his father in the livery business and they were thus associated for about two years. On the expiration of that period Mr. Barnes again went to the west and became a bookkeeper in a mercantile house in California. He also purchased a ranch in Mono county, that state, and remained in California for three years. In the spring of 1881 he arrived in Warren county, Iowa, settling on a farm in Jackson township, where he carried on the work of tilling the soil until the fall of 1895. In that year he removed to St. Charles, Madison county, where he engaged in farming and also bought and sold cattle. After a period of ten years he came to Indianola and has since engaged in buying and selling cattle here, handling the stock on his farm in Otter township, which comprises three hundred and forty acres of rich and productive land, providing him with ample pasturage, while the

fields return rich crops. He has been quite successful in his undertakings, his business affairs being capably managed, so that he is now numbered among the substantial citizens of his county. He is also the vice president of the J. F. Johnson Bank at St. Charles, Iowa.

On the 15th of March, 1878, occurred the marriage of Mr. Barnes and Miss Ida M. Wood, who was born in Lee county, Iowa, and died on the 13th of November, 1896, leaving three children: Edwin H., of California, who is captain of a dredge boat; Lelia, who is in the Chicago Training School for Missions, and William Alva, a fruit-grower of California. On the 28th of November, 1900, Mr. Barnes was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mary Phillips, the widow of W. S. Phillips and a daughter of Elias and Harriet Peterman. Her father, a harnessmaker by trade, is now postmaster of Lemonville, Missouri. By her first marriage Mrs. Barnes had four sons, of whom two are living: Maurice, who is a clerk in a store in Indianola, and William. By the present marriage there is one daughter, Harriet Lane. Mr. Barnes and his wife both hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and he is equally loyal to the teachings of the craft, belonging to the Masonic lodge at St. Charles, while both he and his wife are connected with the Eastern Star. His political endorsement is given to the republican party and he has held some local offices. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates, not only for his success but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical and this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings but also in his social and private life.

ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.

Alexander Buchanan, a well known farmer of Allen township, residing on section 27, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, on the 19th of October, 1842. His father, John Buchanan, was a native of Scotland, born in Glasgow, and descended from a long line of Scotch ancestry. He came to the United States when a young man and was married in New York city to Miss Elida Wimple, who was born and reared in Holland. On coming to the west they located in Peoria county, Illinois, where the father secured one hundred and sixty acres of land and opened up a farm, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies throughout the remainder of his life. His wife also died in that county. They were the parents of eight children, three sons and five daughters, of whom three are living, namely: Alexander, Hester and Helen.

In the county of his nativity, Alexander Buchanan passed the days of his boyhood and youth in the usual manner of farm boys, and there he was married in December, 1860, to Miss Caroline Walsh, who was born in Ohio and was reared in that state and Illinois. The children born of this union are as follows: William, who follows farming; Mary, who is engaged in teaching school in Montana; Hester, the wife of Charles Silcott, of Lincoln township;

Edward, at home, Laura, the wife of Charles Deits, of Lincoln township; and Edith, the wife of W. A. Simons, of the same township.

After farming in Peoria county, Illinois, for some years, Mr. Buchanan came to Warren county, Iowa, and purchased a farm in Palmyra township, which he operated for two years and which he then traded for his present farm of seventy-two acres on section 27, Allen township. He has since remodeled the residence, fenced the land and made many other improvements which add greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the place. Politically he follows in the footsteps of his father, always voting the democratic ticket and he was called upon to serve as trustee of Palmyra township for four years. Fraternally he is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Palmyra.

F. WILLIAM MARTENS.

F. William Martens, commonly called by his numerous friends by the name of Will, is one of the most active and enterprising business men and farmers of Jefferson township. He has a model farm, and attractive home, and fully sustains the high reputation which has always been borne by the Martens family in connection with the business development and substantial upbuilding of this part of the county. Moreover, he deserves mention in this volume from the fact that he has always lived in the county, his birth having occurred on the farm which is yet his home. His natal day was October 2, 1871, and his parents were Fred and Margaret (Huss) Martens, both of whom were natives of Germany but were married in this country. The father was a participant in the war of 1848 in his native country, after which he came to the United States, attracted by the spirit of liberty which here prevails. He did not relish living under monarchical rule, and because of this sailed for the United States, establishing his home in Will county, Illinois, where he married and resided until his removal to this county in 1861.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for F. William Martens in his boyhood and youth. He acquired his education through the medium of the public schools and worked in the fields when not busy with his text-books, early learning the value of industry and perseverance. He was married September 2, 1891, to Miss Anna Russ, a native of Germany, and a daughter of John Russ, who in 1870 became a resident of this county. After his marriage Mr. Martens took charge of the home farm and he cared for his parents as long as they lived. He has three hundred and twenty acres of rich land which responds readily to the care and cultivation he bestows upon it. He has since erected a substantial two-story residence which is neat and attractive in appearance, and has also built three good barns, one of which is seventy-two by fifty-two feet, with twenty foot posts, and is the largest barn in the county. He also has other good outbuildings, with scales, windpump, and other accessories of the model farm are here found. The entire



MR. AND MRS. F. WILLIAM MARTENS



RESIDENCE OF F. WILLIAM MARTENS

farm is well tilled and he has four miles of woven wire fence. To his original holdings he has added until he now has six hundred and eighty acres. He makes a specialty of raising shorthorn cattle, keeping from two to three earloads per year, and two earloads of hogs. He raises Poland China hogs and Norman Percheron horses. He also keeps some cows and conducts a dairy business. In all of his farming pursuits he is active and energetic, making good use of his opportunities and the success which he now enjoys has come to him as the merited reward of his labor.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Martens have been born six sons: John, Louis, Fred, William, Clarence and Grant, all of whom are yet at home. The parents are members of the Lutheran church of Churchville, of which Mr. Martens has been a representative since its organization, while he has also served as an officer in the church. He belongs to the Bankers Life and Insurance Society and to the Modern Woodmen Camp at Wick. Political honors and offices have never attracted him, yet he keeps well informed on the questions of the day, and supports the republican party. The Martens family is well known in this part of the state, and the members, John and William, are representative agriculturists who have deserved and met with gratifying success.

W. R. McCLURE.

W. R. McClure, engaged in general farming on section 28, Lincoln township, is one of the native sons of the county. His birth occurred July 14, 1856, on the farm where he now resides. His father, Nathaniel McClure, was a native of Grant county, Kentucky, where he was reared and carried on general agricultural pursuits. He was also married there to Miss Louisa Childress, a native of that county and state. They remained residents of Kentucky until after the birth of two of their children, when they made their way northward arriving in Warren county, Iowa, in 1850. Here the father opened up the farm on which W. R. McClure now resides. It was entirely destitute of improvement when he took possession of it, but he transformed it into a tract that responded readily to his care and cultivation, the planting of early spring being followed by rich and abundant harvests in the late autumn. Year after year he continued the work of the farm until his son, W. R. McClure, was able to relieve him of much of the care of the place. He made it his home until his death which occurred in 1890, when he was eighty-two years of age. His wife died in 1887 at the age of seventy-five years. Their family numbered seven children, five of whom reached adult age.

W. R. McClure, the youngest of the family was reared to manhood here and acquired a good education, being a graduate of the Baptist College of Des Moines. He also aided in the work of the home farm and the experience which he gained in youth enabled him to carefully conduct the farm work in later years.

Mr. McClure was married in 1875 to Miss Mary Romback, a native of Lincoln township and a daughter of Gerson Romback, one of the early residents of this part of the state. Mr. McClure afterward removed to Phillips county, Kansas, where he entered a claim and opened up a farm. This he improved as the years passed, making his home thereon for five years, after which he sold the property in the Sunflower state and returned to Iowa. He then purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old home farm of eighty acres, which is pleasantly and conveniently located on section 28, Lincoln township. He has further improved and developed this property, has built a home and keeps all of his buildings in a state of good repair. He raises high grades of stock, including road and draft horses and he has engaged in the dairy business to some extent for a number of years, making a specialty of Jersey cows. All branches of his business are profitable because he works earnestly and untiringly in the management of his affairs.

Although reared in the faith of the democratic party, Mr. McClure votes with the republican party where questions of national importance are involved. At local elections, however, he does not regard party ties, but gives his support to the candidate whom he believes best qualified for office. For seven years he served as a school director. He belongs to Central Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal church in which he is serving as an officer. Both he and his wife are charter members of this church and he has been a teacher in the Sunday school and assistant superintendent of the school for a number of years. His father was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian church of Indianola and also of the Masonic lodge. He attained the Knight Templar degree of Scottish Rite, was very prominent in Masonry and organized several lodges in the county.

W. R. McClure was reared in this county where he has spent his entire life. He has witnessed almost its entire growth and development. He herded cattle here before the roads were laid out or the prairies fenced. He has lived to see many notable changes in the county as the work of improvement and development has been carried steadily forward and he relates many interesting incidents of the early days. His worth as a business man and as a citizen, well entitle him to representation in this volume, while admirable social qualities render him popular with his many friends.

JOHN H. DERROUGH.

John H. Derrough, one of Warren county's prominent citizens, is a leading factor in financial circles, filling the position of cashier of the Warren County State Bank at Indianola. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, March 16, 1847, and his parents, Gordon and Nancy (Dixon) Derrough, were natives of Adams and Brown counties, Ohio, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation and was reared, educated and married in his native state. In 1856



J. H. DERROUGH

he removed westward to Warren county, Iowa, traveling for six weeks with a party that had a train of nine wagons. He settled three miles west of Palmyra, where he engaged in the cultivation of a rented farm for one year and then removed to Belmont township, where he owned a farm upon which he lived several years. He spent his remaining days on his farm in Otter township. He was born in the year 1817 and passed away in 1885. His political support was first given to the whig party, while later he became a staunch advocate of the republican party. His family numbered nine children: Mary, the wife of William Silcott; Francis M.; Alice J., the wife of William C. Howe; John H. of this review; Mrs. Georgiana Shaver; Jemima F., who married H. P. Spence and is now deceased; Sarah Ellen, who is now Mrs. Judkins; George W.; and William C., who died in infancy.

In the public schools of Ohio John H. Derrough began his education and afterward attended Simpson College at Indianola. Much of his life has been devoted to educational work for he taught school for twenty terms. He proved both a capable instructor and disciplinarian and the interest of the schools of the locality was largely promoted through his efforts. Following his marriage he accepted a clerkship in a store at Hammondsburg. He was also employed in a similar manner at Milo and in 1882 removed to Indianola, where for four years he filled the position of deputy county clerk. He was clerk of the district court for six years and discharged the duties of both positions in a most prompt and capable manner. He afterward engaged in the furniture and undertaking business as senior partner of the firm of Derrough & Proudfoot but subsequently he sold his interests to J. H. Dyke. He next became assistant cashier in the Warren County State Bank and has been cashier since 1905, while he also is serving as one of its directors. During the years of his residence here, through his connection with official, mercantile and financial interests, he has maintained an unassailable reputation, enjoying to the fullest extent the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been associated.

On the 17th of October, 1874, Mr. Derrough was married to Miss Lue A. Kinsley, a native of Marion county, Indiana, and a daughter of Robert and Ruth (Hollingsworth) Kinsley, both of whom were natives of the Hoosier state. The father was a farmer by occupation and in 1856 came to Iowa, driving across the country and casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers who aided in reclaiming this region for the purpose of development and civilization. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley were born nine children: Mrs. Derrough, George W., Robert L., John C., Eliza E., deceased; William F., deceased; Alwilda and Appolis, also deceased, and Melvin. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Derrough have been born six children, of whom four are now living: Fred O., Nora E., Harry E. and Maude. Their second child, Roy, died at the age of four and one-half years and their last daughter, Nellie, is also deceased.

Mr. Derrough gives his political allegiance to the republican party but, while he is deeply interested in its success and has been faithful in the discharge of public duties, he cannot be said to be a politician in the sense of office seeking. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows and the

Ancient Order of United Workmen, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Long a resident of the county his life history is largely familiar to his fellow townsmen who find in his record naught that does not command respect and confidence, so that he is classed with the representative and valued citizens of the community.

G. E. HATFIELD, M. D.

Dr. G. E. Hatfield, who since 1892 has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Lacona, has gained a large and lucrative patronage during these years. He is a native of Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, born April 21, 1868, a son of Rev. J. L. and Helen M. Carpenter Hatfield. The father is a native of the Buckeye state, where he was reared, acquiring his education in the Ohio State University, while later he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was first identified with the Missouri conference, being located at Oregon, that state and later was pastor of the churches at Trenton and at Chillicothe, Missouri. Later he was elected to a chair in the Ohio State University and for fourteen years was a noted educator in that institution of learning but resigned and removed to Indianola, where he now makes his home. His sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Hatfield is the daughter of Dr. E. G. Carpenter, a noted physician and surgeon of the Buckeye state.

Dr. G. E. Hatfield accompanied his parents on their various removals and was mostly reared and educated in Indianola, he entered Simpson College, where he spent four years. Deciding upon the profession of medicine as a life work he then began to study under Dr. L. Baker, a prominent physician and surgeon of that place and later took a course of lectures in the State University. He then spent three years in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, being graduated from that institution in the class of 1892. During the periods of vacation he practiced with his preceptor, Dr. Baker, and after completing his course located for practice in Lacona, where he has been located ever since. He is meeting with excellent success, his services being sought not only in the city but also in the surrounding districts.

Dr. Hatfield was married in 1896 to Miss Olive Snuggs, a native of Iowa, who was born and reared in Warren county, where she was engaged in teaching prior to her marriage.

The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are workers in the church and Sunday school. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the blue lodge at Lacona, in which he attained the degree of Master Mason, and has served as master of the lodge at Lacona three times during the last fifteen years, while both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star, in which the latter has served through all the chairs. In the strict path of his profession the Doctor is identified with the

State Medical and the Des Moines Valley Medical Societies. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has served as health officer of Lacona for the past fifteen years.

The Doctor is well known throughout Warren county and stands high in the estimation of his professional brethren, while in the social circles of Lacona both he and his wife are prominent.

W. C. HASTIE.

W. C. Hastie, who has resided on his present farm on section 19, Allen township, since 1887, and dates his residence in this county and township since 1856, was born at Bath, New York, December 18, 1854. He is of Scotch ancestry in both the paternal and maternal line, his parents having been born in Scotland, whence they came to America shortly after their marriage and settled in Albany, New York. He remained here about one year, and in 1856 he came to Warren county and was among the early settlers of Scotch Ridge. He rented for a number of years, but eventually bought an eighty acre tract on which he spent the remainder of his days. He passed away in 1904, aged eighty years. His wife is still living, being now past eighty years of age. They were the parents of ten children, five sons and five daughters, all of whom are yet living.

In this township our subject passed the days of his boyhood and youth, receiving his education in the district schools. He remained at home with his parents and aided his father in the responsibilities of the place until he was thirty-three years of age, when he married on March 24, 1887, Miss Lizzie Utterson, daughter of John Utterson and a native of Wellsville, Ohio, who was reared in this county. A sketch of Mr. Utterson's life appears elsewhere in this issue. Following his marriage, Mr. Hastie rented the place on which he now lives and engaged in farming in his own behalf. That he prospered is evidenced by the fact that after seven years' occupancy of the farm he was able to purchase it and it has since remained in his possession. Since securing the title to the place he has built an addition to the house, has constructed the necessary barns and outbuildings, and planted an orchard and put up fencing, and altogether transformed it into a modern, comfortable home. In addition to general farming he is also engaged in stock-raising.

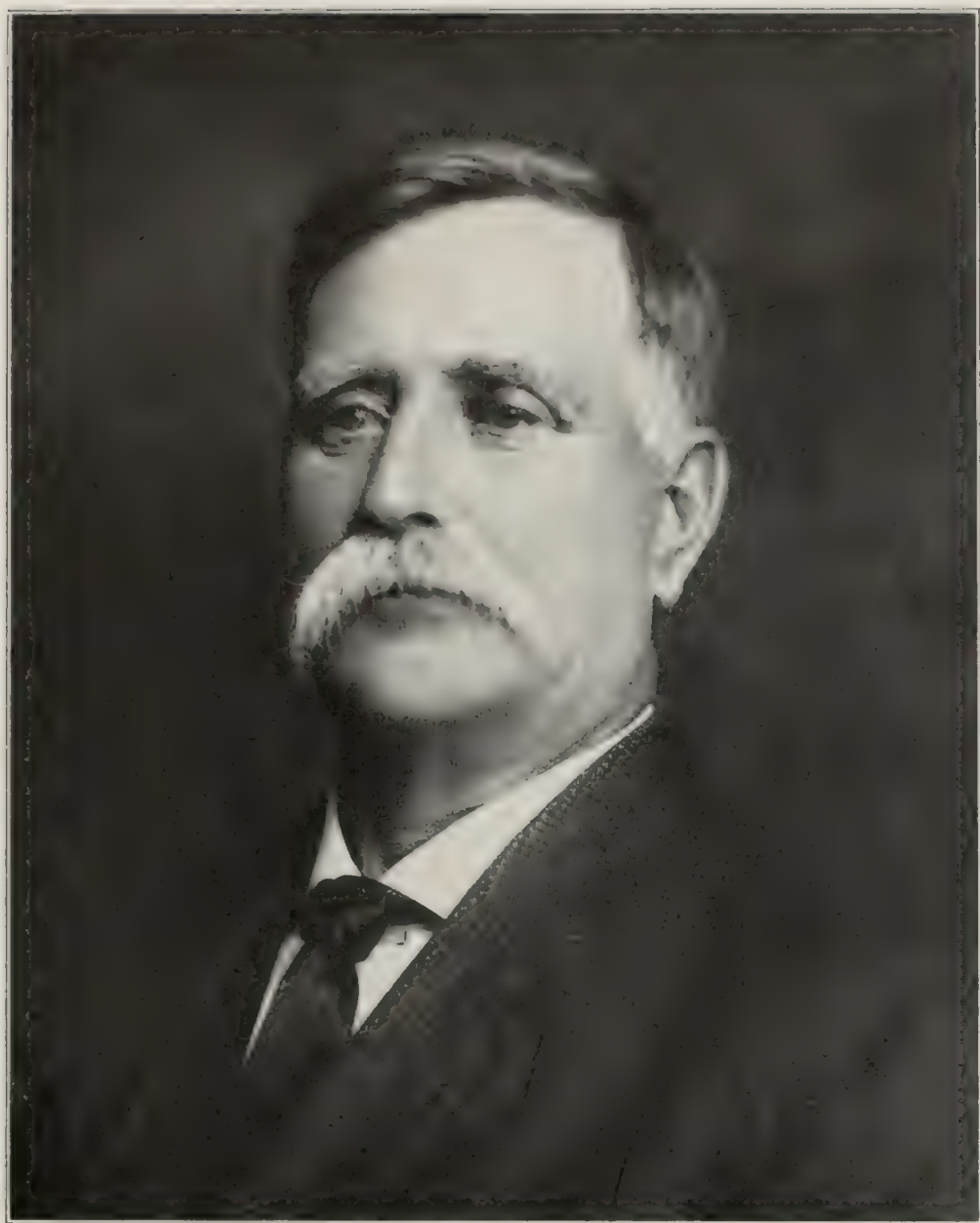
In affairs of national import Mr. Hastie gives his political support to the republican party. Locally, he supports the men and measures that he deems most worthy of support. He has ever taken an active interest in educational matters and has served as secretary of the school board for several years. He has been the local correspondent of various county papers for the past thirty years, being a contributor to Wallace's Farmer, a publication devoted to farming interests. He and his estimable wife are members of the United Presbyterian church, of which organization Mr. Hastie is an elder and for two years was the efficient superintendent of the Sunday school, a

position which Mrs. Hastie is filling at the present time and which she has filled most creditably in previous years. Mr. Hastie deserves great credit for the success he has achieved in life, for it is entirely due to his industry, perseverance and good management.

JOHN WESLEY BARNES.

John Wesley Barnes, who since the spring of 1904 has lived retired in Indianola, was formerly closely associated with general agricultural pursuits in Jackson township, where he still owns four hundred acres of land. He now handles stock and his business in this direction is proving profitable. His birth occurred in Madison county, Indiana, December 12, 1841.

His father, Thomas G. Barnes, was born in Brown county, Indiana, and the blood of Irish ancestry flowed in his veins. In early life he learned the trades of carpentering and cabinetmaking, which he followed for a time but later gave his attention to general agricultural pursuits. In 1851 he became a resident of Iowa, settling in Clayton county, where he purchased a farm. There he remained until 1856, when he started for Kansas but stopped on the way at Summerset to visit his brother, William Barnes, who was the owner of a mill there. While paying the visit he examined the country and purchased a farm three miles northeast of Indianola. Abandoning his plan of becoming a resident of Kansas, he settled upon his property and there made his home until the Civil war. At that time he removed to Indianola and purchased a farm in Jefferson township. While residing in town he bought stock and was quite successful in all his undertakings. After the war he engaged in the grocery business with his son John W. and continued a resident of Indianola until his death, which occurred in 1874, when he had reached the age of sixty-two years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in his fraternal relations was a Mason. When age conferred upon him the right of franchise he proudly cast his first ballot for the candidate of the whig party and later upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the republican party. He held several township offices and in community affairs was deeply interested to the extent of giving his aid and support to many measures for the public good. He wedded Miss Ruth Blue, who was born in Marion county, Ohio, and died in 1873, at the age of sixty-one years. She was of German lineage and was a member of the Baptist church. Their family numbered three sons and three daughters, as follows: Mary Jane, the deceased wife of Henry Scott, a resident of Otter township, Warren county; Caroline T., who first wedded John M. Loring, a merchant, who died in Wichita, Kansas, and after his death became the wife of a Mr. Gregory; Katherine, who became the wife of a Mr. Woods and following his death married George Tibbs, who is also deceased; John W., whose name introduces this review; James M., who served in the Civil war as a member of Company C, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, which was later consolidated with Company D, having enlisted in August 1862, was mustered out in August, 1865,



JOHN W. BARNES

but who is now deceased; and Sylvester, who served in the same military company with his brother and is now a resident of Texas.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for John Wesley Barns in his boyhood and youth. He worked in the fields through the summer months and in the winter seasons attended the public schools, acquiring thereby a fair English education. His life has been devoted to general farming interests with the exception of the time when he was in the grocery business with his father in Indianola. As the years passed he brought his farm under a high state of cultivation and improvement and in his undertakings won that success which always comes as a reward for intelligently directed and unfaltering labor. In the spring of 1904, he retired from the farm and removed to Indianola, where he now makes his home. Here he handles stock, for he cannot entirely disassociate himself from business affairs, as indolence and idleness are utterly foreign to his nature. He also gives general supervision to his farm which is a valuable property of four hundred acres in Jackson township.

Pleasantly situated in his home life Mr. Barns was married in August, 1867, to Miss Cynthia A. Bundy, who was born in Farmington, Iowa, July 13, 1844. Her father, John W. Bundy, was born in North Carolina, February 29, 1816, and was a representative of an old English family, his grandfather having come to this country from England in 1765 and settled in South Carolina, where his father was born the following year. The latter was a member of the colonial troops during the last two years of the Revolutionary war. When John W. Bundy was thirteen years of age the family removed to Wayne county, Indiana, and he continued to reside there and in Henry county, that state, until 1833, when they went to Quincy, Illinois. In 1844 he came to Iowa and first located in Van Buren county, where he made his home until 1852, and from that time until coming to Warren county in 1855 he was a resident of Oskaloosa. Settling in Indianola, he bought a mill and in connection with John W. Jones engaged in its operation throughout the greater part of his life. On the 6th of May, 1838, he married Miss Sarah Delamater, of Rensselaer county, New York, who died June 19, 1873. His death occurred on the 19th of August, 1890. Both were members of the Baptist church and were people of the highest respectability. Unto them were born eight children, namely: Cynthia, the wife of John W. Barns, of this review; Emma, the wife of Ed R. McKee, of Indianola; Jane, the deceased wife of Joseph Thomas, of Missouri; Effa, the wife of W. P. Lucas, of Indianola; George A. and Martha L., both of Holt county, Nebraska; Mrs. Mary Peck, deceased; and W. E., also deceased. The father was again married, his second union being with Sally Maloy, who died June 3, 1884, leaving two daughters, Ida and Lydia.

Mrs. Barns is an artist of considerable ability and is a charming hostess, presiding with gracious hospitality over their pleasant home. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barns were born six children: Lora M., the wife of Frank Willsey, a farmer of White Oak township; Walter E., who also follows farming in that township; Clyde, who is engaged in the real-estate business and is at home;

Charles, who also deals in real estate in Indianola; Nellie, who is a cashier and bookkeeper, being employed in Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Iva, who has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Barns also have eight grandchildren.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Barns joined the Union army and as a follower of the stars and stripes marched to the front in 1862 with Company C of the Thirty fourth Iowa Infantry. He afterward served with Company D and was in the army for three years, participating in fourteen battles. He is now a member of James Randolph Post, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. He is likewise connected with the Masons and is loyal to the teachings of these different organizations, with which he holds membership. He votes with the republican party, has held several township offices and in 1878 was elected sheriff, in which position he served for two terms. Fidelity to duty has always been one of his strongly marked characteristics. It was manifest in his official service and when he followed the flag on southern battlefields. It is equally noticeable in his business dealings and in his social relations and he therefore has many friends in the county, as does his wife.

WILLIAM FORMAN.

William Forman, son of William Forman, Sr. and Susan (Martin) Forman was born in Preston county, Virginia, July 8, 1849. His father was of German descent and in 1854, in company with his family, undertook the journey from Virginia to Warren county, Iowa, covering the greater part of the distance by boat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers as far as Keokuk, Iowa, and thence by team to Warren county, where he entered two hundred acres of government land. On this he erected a frame building with hewed timbers, which is still standing and is covered with shingles split by hand and shaved with a hand drawing knife. Laths, sound as the day they were made, are now to be found in this old landmark, these having been used in another building which was built first and has since been torn down. Mr. and Mrs. Forman are devoted members of the Methodist church and it was in their home that the Mount Tabor Methodist Episcopal Society was organized. The father died in 1869, while the mother lived to be eighty-four years of age. They were the parents of eight children of whom three brothers and one sister are still living.

William Forman, the subject of this review, spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and is indebted to the district schools of this community for his education. After his father's death he bought eighty-two acres of the old home place on the settlement of his estate when but twenty-one years of age and began farming for himself. As a further step toward the establishment of a home he married Miss Mary Keller, likewise a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Allen and Ellen C. (Harsh) Keller, whose family were among the first settlers of this township. Unto this union five children have been born,

as follows: L. D., a farmer of Squaw township, who married Miss Ellen Holland; Minnie W., the wife of Charles Stark, a farmer of Virginia township; Everett, a farmer of Virginia township, who married Miss Nora Weaver; Ella and Blanche, both of whom live at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Forman are prominent members of the Methodist church. In politics he is a democrat and has taken an active interest in township affairs. He now owns one hundred and five acres of well improved land, including a portion of his father's old homestead and is counted as one of the reliable, substantial citizens of the community.

THOMAS JAMES PROUDFOOT.

Thomas James Proudfoot is senior member of the firm of Proudfoot, Dyke & Smith, furniture dealers and undertakers of Indianola, and an investigation into his career shows that the methods he has followed in the business world have at all times been honorable and reliable, so that he is well entitled to the liberal patronage that is now accorded him. He claims West Virginia as the state of his nativity, his birth having occurred in Barbour county on the 18th of March, 1855.

His father, James Proudfoot, was born in that county and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1855 he removed westward to Iowa, settling in Warren county. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church and his political belief that of the democracy. He was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, however, for in 1857 he passed away at the comparatively early age of thirty years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary C. Barnett, was born in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia and died in December, 1903, at the age of seventy-seven years. After losing her first husband she became the wife of P. P. Henderson, by whom she had one daughter, Susie, now the wife of C. M. Beck, a real-estate dealer at Gibbon, Nebraska. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a lady of many excellent traits of character.

Thomas J. Proudfoot was twelve years of age at the time of his mother's second marriage. He was the younger of two children born of her first union and in the public schools of Indianola he pursued his education, while later he spent two years as a student in Simpson College. He afterward took up the trade of carpentering, which he followed for a time and later he engaged in farming for four years upon a tract of land that he had purchased near the fair grounds. For eighteen years, however, he has devoted his time and energies to merchandising. In 1892 he formed a partnership with J. H. Derrough under the firm style of Derrough & Proudfoot, dealers in furniture and undertaking goods. This partnership continued for six years, when Mr. Derrough retired and was succeeded by J. H. Dyke and G. A. Smith. The business was then increased and the firm name of Proudfoot, Dyke & Smith was assumed.

This company is now doing a good business, having many patrons, while its annual sales have reached a large figure.

On the 8th of September, 1880, Mr. Proudfoot was married to Miss Hattie L. F. Chapman, who was born in New York, her parents being natives of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Proudfoot have one child, a daughter, Ada A. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Proudfoot affiliates with the blue lodge and chapter of Masons and is financier in the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. In his business career he has always held to high ideals and has been a man of action rather than theory. He justly values his own self-respect and esteem of his fellowmen as infinitely more preferable than wealth, fame or position and in his laudable efforts to attain prosperity he has never sacrificed those principles which he believes to be right as factors in man's relations with his fellowmen.

W. C. STROCK.

W. C. Strock, who is living retired in New Virginia, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1837. His father, Tobias Strock, also a native of the Keystone state, was a millwright by trade and came to Warren county in 1855, settling on a farm in New Virginia township. His death occurred two years later at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Breckbill, was likewise a native of Pennsylvania, and her death occurred in New Virginia in the eighty-eighth year of her age. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church and people of the highest respectability. Their family numbered three children, namely: John H., who is living at Logansport, Indiana; Mary, the wife of J. W. Harsh, of New Virginia; and W. C., of this review.

The last named spent the days of his boyhood and youth in Indiana, to which state his parents had removed when he was but two and a half years old. He accompanied them on their removal to Iowa in 1855 and after his father's death purchased the estate from the other heirs, and made a home for his mother as long as she lived. He owned several different farms and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1892, when he located in New Virginia and followed the carpenter's trade successfully for five years or until 1906, when he retired from active business pursuits and is enjoying his remaining years in well earned ease. About two years ago he sold a farm of eighty-one acres. He still owns twenty-seven and a half acres. He was one of the earliest pioneers of Virginia township, for when he came here Indians were still numerous and deer, turkeys and other wild game abounded. In fact it was quite a common occurrence for thirteen deer to be killed in a single day.

On the 28th of September, 1859, occurred the marriage of Mr. Strock and Miss Matilda Felton, who was born in West Virginia, November 4, 1837, and passed away August 1, 1907. She was a daughter of John Felton, the first



MR. AND MRS. W. C. STROCK

settler in Virginia township, and was a charter member of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Virginia. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Strock were born five children, as follows; Irene, the wife of Frank Trobough, a retired farmer of New Virginia; J. T., living at home, who is serving as postmaster of New Virginia; Estella, the wife of B. F. Reed, an agriculturist of Virginia; Mary, the wife of W. G. Davidson, who follows farming in Squaw township; and Ollie, at home. The latter is much interested in church work and furnished Editor Martin with a history of the Methodist Episcopal church at New Virginia from a paper read by her at the semi-centennial anniversary celebration in 1905.

Mr. Strock is a staunch republican in his political belief and has served his fellow townsmen as constable and school director. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the kindly regard in which he is held throughout the entire community is indicated by the fact that he is familiarly known as Uncle Billy. For more than a half century he has been identified with the upbuilding and improvement of this county and has given his support to every movement and measure instituted for the general welfare along many lines.

M. GRASSMAN.

M. Grassman, who is now living retired in Churchville, Iowa, claims Germany as the land of his birth, being born in Baden on the 31st of August, 1837. He lost his father, John Grassman, when quite young and his mother subsequently married again. With her and his stepfather he came to the new world in 1839 and settled in Ross county, Ohio, where he was reared upon a farm. During his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he continued to work for many years.

On first coming to Iowa in 1859, Mr. Grassman located in Des Moines, where he engaged in blacksmithing for two years and a half, and at the end of that time came to Churchville, establishing the first blacksmith shop in the village. After carrying on that business for about seven years, he embarked in general merchandising on a small scale but as he prospered in his new undertaking he kept adding to his stock until he had a well equipped store and had built up an excellent trade, which he continued to enjoy for twenty-seven years. He also served as postmaster of the village, being appointed to that office under President Harrison's administration. While engaged in merchandising he bought land near Churchville and in connection with his other business he engaged in agricultural pursuits for a time but finally sold his farm and is now living retired, enjoying the fruits of former toil in well earned ease.

Mr. Grassman was married in Des Moines, February 16, 1861, to Miss Caroline Churchman, who was born in that city and was a daughter of Michael Churchman, one of the early settlers of Iowa. She died in 1871, leaving three

children, namely: Frank, who died when a young man; Henry, now a resident of Des Moines, and Edward, of Texas. For his second wife he wedded Mary McCarty, who passed away in 1877, and there are two children living by that union: Mary, the wife of Frank Hansman, of Polk county, Iowa, and George, of Des Moines, who was adopted by a step brother of our subject, John Klemm, and has taken the name of Klemm. Mr. Grassman's last wife was Johanna Mueller, who died December 24, 1900, leaving two children: Elsie, wife of Thomas Gillespie, of Madison county, and Rose, at home with her father.

In politics Mr. Grassman is a Jeffersonian democrat and in religious faith is a Catholic, having been reared in that church. Commencing life for himself with no capital, he deserves much credit for the success that he has achieved and he is justly entitled to be ranked with the self-made men as well as the leading citizens of his adopted county.

WILLIAM MELVIN WILSON.

William Melvin Wilson, who is now filling the position of county attorney at Warren county and is a well known member of the Indianola bar, was born near Hartford in Richland township on the 6th of October, 1876. His father, John Wilson, was a native of Ohio and represented one of the old families that was founded in America by a Scotch ancestor. He was a farmer by occupation and came to Iowa in 1854, settling first in Marion county. He made the journey with his parents and was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. On removing to Warren county he took up his abode at Hartford, where he worked for a time in a pottery but finally, when his savings justified his purchase of land, he became the owner of a farm not far from the village. At a later date he removed to Lincoln township, settling a half mile north of Summerset, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring in January, 1902, when he was in his fifty-seventh year. His religious preference was for the Presbyterian church and he usually attended its services. In politics he was independent, voting for men and measures rather than for party. In the community where he lived he filled a number of local offices and was always loyal and progressive in its citizenship, standing high in the esteem of his neighbors and associates. In early manhood he wedded Miss Alice Ellen Slack, who was born in Hartford and still survives, making her home with a son in Palmyra township at the age of fifty-six years. She is a member of the Baptist church.

William M. Wilson was one of a family of thirteen children, of whom eleven are yet living, as follows: John R., who follows farming in Palmyra; William M., of this review; Margaret E., the wife of Grigsby Clark, an agriculturist of Richland; Leatha Ellen, the wife of Wilbur Cox, who also follows general farming in Richland; Charles H., an agriculturist of Palmyra township; Flora; Lula, the wife of Clyde James, a resident of Norwalk; Samuel

M., who is a telegraph operator at Knoxville; Flossie; and Hallie and Hazel, twins.

In taking up the personal history of William M. Wilson we present to our readers the life of one who is widely and favorably known in this, his native county. He was reared to farm labor and as a boy trudged away each morning to the district school. Later, however, he enjoyed the advantage of a course in Ackworth Academy and also attended the commercial school in Des Moines. For two years he engaged in teaching in the fall and winter months and later entered Drake University at Des Moines, where he completed his academical course and was then graduated from the law department of that college in 1903. He began the practice of his profession in Des Moines but in the fall of the same year came to Indianola and opened an office in partnership with S. H. Tidball, with whom he is now engaged in the practice of law. Although one of the younger members of the bar, he is meeting with good success and in 1906 was elected to the office of county attorney, which position he is now filling. He was a candidate of the republican party, which he has supported since attaining his majority.

Mr. Wilson was married on the 23d of April, 1908, to Miss Lena Estella Pressnall, a native of Cambridge, Iowa. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The fact that he has many friends in this, his native county, is an indication that his life record has ever been an honorable one, else he would not receive the respect and esteem which are uniformly accorded him by those who have been familiar with his record from his early boyhood.

JOHN A. SAVIN.

John A. Savin, a successful farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 24, Liberty township, where he owns an excellent farm of two hundred and seventy-five acres, was born in Jackson county, Wisconsin, July 4, 1853. His parents were William and Clarinda (Hayden) Savin, the former born in Delaware, November 10, 1819, while the latter's birth occurred in New York, March 15, 1831. They came to Warren county, Iowa, in the fall of 1868, locating in Liberty township, west of Liberty Center. The father was a sailor in his younger years but afterward entered land in Wisconsin, and on coming to this county he purchased a farm, being successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until the time of his demise on the 25th of November, 1887, at the age of sixty-eight years. He gave his political allegiance to the democracy and served in various school offices. In religious faith he was a Methodist. His wife, Mrs. Clarinda Savin, accompanied her parents on their removal to Wisconsin at an early age, and her death occurred in Liberty township, this county, October 26, 1898. She was likewise a devoted and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Savin were born twelve children, ten of whom still survive, the record of the family being as

follows: John A., of this review, Shepard, of Nuckolls county, Nebraska; Rosetta, deceased; Clara, the wife of J. T. Broadwater, of Auburn, Washington; Richard, who makes his home in Dawson county, Nebraska; Julia, also residing in Dawson county, Nebraska; Florence and Jesse, both living in Dawson county, Nebraska; Hiram, who resides near Fresno, California; James, who died in infancy, and Ella and Nellie, twins, who are now in Washington but make their home in Dawson, Nebraska.

John A. Savin was reared in his native state and when fifteen years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Warren county, Iowa, attending school here to some extent. Throughout almost his entire business career he has carried on agricultural pursuits, owning a highly improved farm of two hundred and seventy-five acres on section 24, Liberty township. Eighty acres of this tract was entered from the government by his father-in-law, Samuel Wright, who added to his original purchase until the farm assumed its present proportions.

On the 6th of January, 1887, Mr. Savin was united in marriage to Miss Malinda A. Wright, who was born in Huntington county, Indiana, August 1, 1849, a daughter of Samuel and Mary B. (Job) Wright, natives of Ohio and Maryland respectively. The great great-grandmother of Mrs. Savin, named Elizabeth Maxwell and born in England, was a niece of Daniel Defoe, the noted author of Robinson Crusoe. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wright were married in Ohio but soon afterward removed to Indiana, and on coming to Warren county, Iowa, first established their home near Hartford. The father first entered land near Stuart, Iowa, owning the site on which a part of that town is located, but he never resided there. The year 1854 witnessed his arrival in this county and from 1856 until the time of his demise he made his home on the farm now owned and occupied by his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Savin. He brought the place under a high state of development and in addition to the work of general farming also handled considerable stock. In politics he was a republican and filled a number of township offices, ever discharging his duties in a prompt and capable manner. Fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in religious faith was originally a Quaker. His demise occurred in Liberty township, February 4, 1887, when he had attained the age of sixty-six years. His wife, who passed away in 1884 at the age of seventy years, was also a member of the Friends church. Mrs. Savin, who was practically reared on the farm which is still her home, is the eldest of three children, her sisters being: Sarah E., the wife of W. S. Bennett, of Portland, Oregon; and Mary A., who became the wife of Edwin H. McFarland and resides at Liberty Center. By a former marriage Mr. Wright had one son, Isaac H., who enlisted January 1, 1864, in Company D, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and died March 28, 1864. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Savin has been born one daughter, Mary E., a young lady now nineteen years of age, who is at home.

In his political views Mr. Savin is a stanch republican and has served in school office, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion. His wife is a member of the Friends church of Liberty township, and is well

known and highly esteemed throughout the community, having gained an extensive circle of warm friends during her fifty-four years' residence in this county. Mr. Savin is widely recognized as a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist and stock-raiser, and by reason of his genuine personal worth and upright life has won the respect and regard of all with whom he has come in contact. The period of his residence here now covers forty years and he is therefore largely familiar with the county's history from pioneer times down to the present.

RICHARD T. ELSON.

Richard T. Elson, who is familiarly called "Dick" by his many friends, is one of the few remaining veterans of the Civil war and is one who has wielded a wide interest in the public life of Warren county as well as in other localities in which he has made his home. He was born in Marion county, near Indianapolis, Indiana, March 14, 1843, a son of C. J. and Eliza Ann (Thomas) Elson, the former born in Kentucky, while the latter was a native of Madison county, Indiana. The father was reared in the Blue Grass state, after which he removed to Marion county, Indiana, becoming one of its pioneer settlers. In 1854, however, he removed to Warren county, Iowa, where he entered forty acres of land from the government, and also entered forty acres adjoining in Marion county. Later he disposed of this land and made his way to Wayne county but once more returned to Warren county, locating on a farm near Milo. In 1872 he made his way to Smith county, Kansas, where he took up land from the government, on which he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1878. His wife survived him for many years, passing away in October, 1906.

Richard T. Elson was a lad of eleven years when he accompanied his parents to Warren county and was here reared and educated. When the Civil war broke out and volunteers were needed he offered his aid to the government, enlisting in July, 1861, at Indianola, as a member of the Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He went south with his regiment where he participated in many important engagements, including those at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Island No. 10, the siege at New Madrid, where they captured many confederate soldiers. He was later in the siege at Corinth, where he was taken sick and was in a hospital for eight months. Upon his recovery he rejoined his regiment at Iuka and was with the army until the expiration of his three years' term, when he was honorably discharged in the fall of 1864.

Upon his return from the war Mr. Elson engaged in teaching, being thus employed for thirty-three terms in Warren and Marion counties, mostly during the winter months. He also taught for three years in the Pleasantville schools and later established the Pleasantville News, which he conducted for seven years. He also served as postmaster at that place for six years and then removed his paper to Milo, establishing the Milo Motor, which he con-

ducted during the succeeding two years. He then returned to Pleasantville and conducted a mercantile establishment for two years, when he took up his abode in Des Moines, where he conducted a grocery for three years. He then traded his property there for land in Liberty township, Warren county and for three years during the spring and summer months was engaged in general farming, while during the winter seasons he engaged in teaching. In 1889 he sold his farm and removed to Lacona, where he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business for three years, at the end of which time he was appointed deputy clerk, this necessitating his removal to Indianola. He served in that capacity for six years, when he was elected to the office of county clerk and through reelection filled the office for two terms, or four years. He was ever known as a prompt and capable official and made many friends during his term of office. After his term of office expired he removed to a ranch near Los Angeles, California, where he went for the benefit of his wife's health.

Mr. Elson was married in Warren county, January 12, 1865, to Miss Julia Thompson, who was born in Virginia but was reared and educated in the Buckeye state, where she was engaged in teaching prior to her marriage.

Mr. Elson is a republican in his political views and cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, while serving in the army. He has never aspired to office holding but took the census of Liberty township in 1890. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Elson is a Master Mason, having served as master of the lodges at Liberty Center, Pleasantville and Lacona. He is also an Odd Fellow, belonging to Indianola Lodge, No. 70, while he and his wife are identified with the Rebekah lodge, of which Mr. Elson served as a delegate to the grand lodge and he also served as a delegate of the Odd Fellows in the grand lodge.

Mr. Elson has a very wide acquaintance both in Marion and Warren counties, wherein he has wielded a wide influence. He is one to whom has been entrusted important public service and over his record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, so that this section of the state numbers him as one of her most honored and highly respected citizens.

D. A. COCHRAN, M. D.

Dr. D. A. Cochran, deceased, was a physician of recognized ability in Warren county and during the years of practice at Milo he enjoyed an excellent patronage. A native of this county, he was born on a farm near Lacona, September 19, 1867, and is a son of William J. and Ellen (Warnock) Cochran, of whom more extended mention is made in the sketch of Dr. A. L. Cochran on another page of this volume. He is survived by his mother, two sisters and four brothers, namely: Miss Lizzie Cochran, of Cumming; Mrs. J. W. Thorne, of Lacona; J. W., C. S., and G. E. Cochran, of Lacona, and Dr. A. L. Cochran, of Cumming.



DR. D. A. COCHRAN

Dr. Cochran, of this review, spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm and acquired his literary education in the public schools of this county. Deciding to enter the medical profession, he studied along that line, matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1895 with the highest honors of a class of thirty-two. He immediately opened an office in Milo and was not long in building up a good practice as his skill and ability in his chosen calling became widely recognized. He not only ministered to the physical needs of his patients but his genial pleasant manner brought cheer and comfort to the sick room and he became the loved family physician in many a household.

At the meridian of life, with a future full of promise, he was summoned to his Master on the 10th of March, 1908, and his remains were laid to rest on the farm where he was born forty years before. Those who knew him best spoke in the highest terms of his skill as a physician and surgeon, and his loyalty as a friend and citizen. He was ever genial and warm-hearted, and no one ever left his company feeling wounded by an unkind or even a thoughtless word by him. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Mutual Benefit Association, and at his funeral the former lodge had charge of the services. A host of warm personal friends mourn his untimely death, and by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics, he justified the respect and confidence so freely accorded him.

JOHN S. DOWNING.

John S. Downing, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 12, Liberty township, was born in Marion county, Iowa, in 1854, his parents being George and Rhoda Beach Downing. The father was born in Virginia, December 3, 1823, and emigrated to Iowa, where, in Henry county, he met and married Miss Beach. Locating in Marion county, Iowa, he there cleared a farm, which remained his home until the outbreak of the Civil war. His patriotic spirit being aroused, he enlisted as a member of the Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving as officers' cook. His demise occurred near Louisville, Kentucky, in December, 1862, while in the service of his country. The mother of our subject was born in Ohio, December 24, 1823, and was largely reared in that state. Removing to Henry county, Iowa, at an early day, she was there married, and after her husband's death resided for several years in Marion county. Marrying a second time, she became the wife of Peter Sherman and they took up their abode in Jasper county, Nebraska, subsequently establishing their home in Keith county, that state. Mrs. Sherman passed away in Perkins county, Nebraska, August 17, 1897, when seventy-four years of age. Unto George and Rhoda (Beach) Downing were born six children, namely: William, who died in Kansas some years ago; Mrs. Eva McIntyre, residing in Kansas; Mrs. Ida Hogate, of Florence, Colorado; Obil,

of Marion county (George H., who was killed in a railroad wreck near Florence, Colorado, March 16, 1906), and John S., of this review.

The last named was reared in the county of his nativity and acquired his education in the common schools. Throughout his entire business career he has followed farming and stock raising, his first purchase of land being his present home farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 12, Liberty township, which he still owns and operates. The property is equipped with all the modern accessories and conveniences of a model farm of the twentieth century and the many substantial improvements which now adorn the place stand as monuments to his labor and enterprise. He also owns another tract of one hundred acres in Liberty township, and in addition to the work of general farming has also been engaged in stock-raising. He was formerly a breeder of Hereford cattle but has now for several years given his attention to the raising of shorthorn stock, in which line of activity he has been very successful. He has achieved his splendid prosperity since arriving in this county in the summer of 1879, though at different times he had previously spent a year or more here.

On the 17th of August, 1879, in Belmont township, occurred the marriage of Mr. Downing and Miss Phebe Schee, whose birth took place in Marion county, Iowa, in April, 1855. She is a sister of John F. and Lewis Schee, of Indianola, and a daughter of Alexander and Alice (Brindley) Schee, who were early residents of Warren county and are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Downing accompanied her parents on their removal to this county in 1866 and acquired her education in the schools of Marion and Warren counties, being reared to young womanhood in Belmont township. She has become the mother of seven children, as follows: Effie Myrtle, who resides in Liberty township and is the wife of Fred Kimzey, by whom she has two children, Freda and Helen; Homer A., Bessie, Alice, Winifred and John Carlton, all of whom are at home; and George, who passed away August 16, 1889, at the age of two years.

In his political views Mr. Downing is a staunch republican, while fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Milo. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Liberty township, and by reason of their genuine personal worth and excellent traits of character have won an extensive circle of warm friends throughout the community.

LEANDER E. HIATT.

Leander E. Hiatt, who is a member of the county board of supervisors and a representative citizen, conducting a successful business as a dealer in live stock, was born in Henry county, Indiana, in 1850. His father, Joshua Hiatt, was a native of Ohio and a miller by trade. He removed to Missouri in 1872 and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1905. In his

business affairs he prospered, becoming well-to-do and throughout his entire life he enjoyed the respect and esteem of those with whom he was associated, for his life was in harmony with his professions as a member of the Society of Friends. His political endorsement was given to the republican party. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Joshua Hiatt bore the name of Mary Cooper. She, too, was a native of Indiana and her death occurred in 1860. She was a birth-right Friend or Quaker and both she and her husband lived in harmony with the teachings of that peaceful sect that inculcates the kindly graces of character and the Christian principles of forbearance and brotherly kindness.

Leander E. Hiatt, who was one of a family of four children, pursued his education in the public schools and afterward learned the miller's trade, which he followed until his removal to Missouri. For two years he resided in that state and in 1874 arrived in Indianola. For thirty-four years he has now made his home in Warren county and has therefore largely witnessed its growth and development. After his arrival here he worked by the month as a farm hand but ambitious to engage in business on his own account, he later secured a farm, which he began to cultivate and improve. In 1882 he removed to Indianola, where he began dealing in live stock and is still engaged in this business. He has, however, sold his land. He is well known as a leading dealer in live stock and is conducting a successful business.

Mr. Hiatt was married to Miss Addie Dixon, of Brooklyn, New York, and they have six children: Elmer, Harry, Charles, Sallie, Mary, and Wilson. Both are widely known and their good qualities have gained for them many friends. Mr. Hiatt is a stalwart republican in politics, keeps well informed on the issues and questions of the day and has done effective work in behalf of the public welfare in the various offices to which he has been called by his fellow citizens. He has served as a member of the school board, has been a member of the city council and in 1904 was elected a member of the board of supervisors, since which time he has served in the office, acting as chairman of the board in 1907. He is also a member of the Fair Association and is in hearty sympathy with every movement that tends to promote the welfare and substantial upbuilding of the city and county.

THOMAS E. WILLIAMS.

For over forty years Thomas E. Williams has been a resident of Warren county, Iowa, and has been actively identified with its agricultural interests, now owning and operating a well improved farm of eighty acres on section 34, Squaw township. His early home was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born in Wales on the 18th of September, 1837, his parents being Thomas and Hannah (Jones) Williams, who were farming people and spent their entire lives in that country. The father served under the Duke of Wellington in the British army and participated in the battle of Waterloo. He lived to be over seventy years of age but his wife died when in the forties.

She was a nurse by vocation. In their family were seven children but with the exception of our subject none came to America.

Thomas E. Williams spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native land and early became familiar with agricultural pursuits, being manager of a stock farm in Wales for a few years before his emigration to the United States. It was in 1859, when about twenty-two years of age, that he crossed the broad Atlantic and became a resident of Des Moines, Iowa, where he had charge of the gardens and trees for Captain West, for whom he continued to work at different times for several years. Subsequently he operated and rented farms in Polk and Warren counties for a number of years and then purchased his present place of eighty acres in Squaw township from Barlow Granger, who was probably the first lawyer of Warren county. Upon this farm Mr. Williams has now made his home since March, 1889, and he has erected good buildings thereon and made many other useful and valuable improvements which add greatly to its appearance.

Before leaving Wales he married Miss Elizabeth Winslow, a native of that country, who died in Des Moines in 1859, only three months after their arrival. By that union there were three children who were quite young at the time of the mother's death. The oldest, Mary Ann, and the youngest, Harry, were both reared by Mrs. Tomlin, of Polk county. The former is now the wife of William Hague, of Mitchellville, Iowa, a farmer by occupation, and they have three sons and three daughters. Harry is now engaged in farming in Texas. Nettie, the second child, was reared by Mrs. Hinkle and was graduated from the Des Moines high school at the age of nineteen years. She then engaged in teaching in that city for about two years but for the past five years has been a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, now located at Calcutta, India, where she is a teacher in the schools and where she will remain **two years longer.**

On the 20th of September, 1876, Mr. Williams married Miss Alma Bentz, who was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, fifteen miles from Milwaukee, May 24, 1857, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Ann (Mucky) Bentz, of German descent. The father was a native of Germany and was a young man when he came to the new world, being married in Wisconsin. He served for three years in the Civil war as a member of Company G, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the service. His widow subsequently married John McCowen, who died at State Center, Iowa. Mrs. Williams and the other children were reared by their mother and she has two sisters still living, namely: Emma, now the widow of Joseph Raum Metler and a resident of Des Moines, and Lily, the wife of Joseph Moore, also residents of Des Moines. She has two half-sisters: Josephine, the wife of Lee Wilson, of Warren county, and Nellie, the wife of Thomas Lawman, of Rodman, Palo Alto county, Iowa. She also has two half-brothers: George McCowen, living on Park avenue, Des Moines; Charles, who is engaged in the livery business and also owns a farm in Palo Alto county; Fred, a merchant on Park avenue, Des Moines; Perry, now working in Northern Iowa; Edward, of Des Moines, and Homer, a plumber of the capital city.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams have five children: James, a carpenter and blacksmith of Luverne, Kossuth county, Iowa, is married and has two children, Edith and Violet. Alice is the wife of Don Kerr, living near Osceola, and they have one daughter, Leila. Hanna is the wife of Stephen Farr, of Des Moines, and they have one child, Thebma. Thomas, Jr., married Alta Matthews and they have one son, Keith. Wilbur is still on the home farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Madora, and with one exception all of their children are also connected with the church, the youngest son being quite active in the Epworth League. By his ballot Mr. Williams supports the men and measures of the democratic party and he is deeply interested in public affairs. On coming to Iowa he had but a few hundred dollars and the success that he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own well directed labors.

ABRAM ASH.

Abram Ash, who owns and operates the farm of one hundred and ten acres on section 26, Greenfield township, where he now resides, and also one hundred and thirty acres of land on another section, was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, near Lafayette, on the 11th of January, 1845, the son of Michael and Sarah (Hass) Ash. The father was a native of Maryland, where he was born in 1810. His parents crossed the Potomac river into Virginia, where they took up their residence when he was but a child. His father, John Ash, was a millwright and carried on a flouring and sawmill business. There Michael Ash was reared and grew to manhood and wedded Sarah Hass. The young couple later removed to Indiana, shortly thereafter locating in Tippecanoe county, where Michael Ash and his brothers and sisters were among the first settlers. There he engaged in farming for some years when the fame of the rich soils of Iowa reached him and in 1852 he left Indiana and removed to Warren county. Here he bought a farm of two hundred acres, on which he erected good buildings and converted it into a most excellent home for himself and family. Here he spent his remaining years and passed away in January, 1887. His wife survived him for about four years, her death occurring in 1891. Of this union four sons and two daughters are still living.

Abram Ash was but seven years of age when his parents came to Iowa and here he was reared, receiving his education in the public schools. He remained with his father until thirty-three years of age, carrying on the work of the farm and taking care of his parents. In 1872 he bought the land where he now resides. On December 29, 1881, he was married to Miss Belle Handley, a daughter of John Handley, one of the early settlers from Ohio, who was born and reared in this county. Prior to his marriage Mr. Ash built a good house on the land he had bought, which at the time of his purchasing it had but an old log cabin on it. Due to his thrift, good management and industry Mr.

Ash prospered in his work and was shortly able to purchase an additional forty acre tract, and still later ninety acres more, thus making up the one hundred and thirty acres referred to above. In connection with his farming Mr. Ash raises high grade shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses and has built up an enviable reputation for the handling of high grade stock. Mr. Ash has every reason to feel proud of the success to which he has attained, as he began at the foot of the ladder, and it is due wholly to his own efforts. He went in debt for his land, doing this all the more fearlessly as he well understood the character of the soil and knew about what he could depend upon from it, and the results have shown the soundness of his judgment in this regard.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ash have been born three sons and one daughter. Charles, the eldest son, is the cashier of a bank at Spring Hill. He was educated at Simpson College. Robert, a business man of Spokane, Washington, also received his education at Simpson College, of which he is a graduate. Howard is in a railroad office at Portland, Oregon. Esther resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Ash gives his political support to the republican party but he has never sought office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his farming and stock-raising interests. He has now been a resident of Warren county for fifty-six years and is a worthy representative of that class of citizens who lead quiet, industrious, honest and useful lives, and constitute the best portion of a community.

STEPHEN JAMES.

Stephen James, one of the veterans of the war of the rebellion and among the first settlers of this county, resides on a well improved and valuable farm of one hundred and sixty-six acres on section 30, Palmyra township. He was born in Indiana, August 25, 1844, the son of Henry R. and Roxie (Myrick) James. His father was a native of Rhode Island. In early manhood he removed from his native state to Ohio, where he was married to Miss Roxie Myrick. There he was engaged as a teacher, which occupation he later followed in Indiana. He removed to Warren county, Iowa, in 1845, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. Here his family joined him in 1846, the same year that Iowa was admitted as a state into the Union. He spent the remainder of his days on this farm, passing away in 1901. His wife is still living at the age of eighty-three years and makes her home with her son Stephen of this review.

Stephen James was not yet two years of age when brought by his parents to Warren county and here he passed the days of his boyhood and youth, receiving his education in the district schools. He aided his father in the work of the farm until, at the opening of the Civil war, he responded to his country's call for volunteers to preserve the Union, enlisting in 1862, in Company B, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and was sent south. He



MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN JAMES

participated in engagements at Chickasaw Bayou; Fort Blakeley, Alabama; and Arkansas Post. He contracted smallpox and was in the St. Louis hospital for about one year and a half, and was then assigned to hospital duty. He later returned to his regiment and served until the close of the war, being mustered out of service at Houston, Texas, and receiving his final discharge at Davenport, August 15, 1865.

At the close of the war Mr. James returned to his father's home, where he remained for some years. On May 23, 1875, he was married to Miss Eleanor Redmond, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Simon and Catherine (Owens) Redmond. Her father was born in Canada, and her mother in Ohio. Mr. Redmond joined Company G, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war and was killed at the battle of Missionary Ridge. Mrs. James was brought by her parents to this county, where she was reared. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. James settled on his farm near Hartford, where they resided for eight years, at the expiration of which time he sold that place and bought the interests of the other heirs of the old home place. Since acquiring this property he has rebuilt the house and erected a residence in which his son lives, has divided the farm into convenient tracts for separate cultivation and has his farming operations reduced to a system. He keeps a good grade of horses and cattle and makes a specialty of raising hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. James are the parents of three sons and three daughters. The oldest son, Irving, is married and resides on his father's farm. Henry G., single, resides in Spokane, Washington, where he is engaged in the electric business. Arthur is located at Boise, Idaho, where he is connected with a lumber company. Mae, the oldest daughter, is the wife of Clarence Campbell, a harness manufacturer of Collins, Story county, this state. Katie and Ermile reside at home with their parents.

Politically Mr. James votes the republican ticket at national elections, but at local elections he votes independent of party, endeavoring to support the best men for the offices. He has most creditably served as township trustee for two terms and has been appointed a delegate to the county conventions. He has also served as petit juror and has been a member of the school board for years. Fraternally he is a member of Hartford Post, G. A. R. His estimable wife is a member of the Christian church, as are also his three daughters.

JOSEPH G. CHUMBLEY.

Joseph G. Chumbley, who owns and operates a finely improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 30, Otter township, has been closely identified with the farming interests of Warren county ever since he attained to the years of discretion. He was born in Pulaski county, Virginia, December 7, 1851, the son of William Allen and Nancy P. (Glasgow) Chumbley. Both parents were likewise natives of this county, the father having been born here in 1813. His parents died when he was a child and, according to the

custom of the times, he was bound out to James Rankin, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He was reared in the family and received a fair common school education in the subscription schools. At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Nancy P. Glasgow and located on a farm in Virginia, which he leased. This he operated for a number of years until 1860, at which time, through the influence of some friends located at Indianola, he emigrated to this county, locating in what was then Washington but is now Lincoln township. Here he rented land, but he was not spared to his family for a sufficient length of time to make much headway in his work, as he was called to his eternal rest on the 29th of April, 1862. He was a devout Presbyterian, an indulgent father and husband, and a hard-working citizen. His wife, Nancy P. Glasgow, was a daughter of William and Sallie [Patterson] Glasgow, who were also reared in Pulaski county and were of Scotch descent.

At the time of her husband's death Mrs. Chumbley was left with a family of six sons and two daughters, as follows: James W., John C., Sarah L., Samuel C., Robert C., Joseph G., Winton H. and Lucy. The sons all remained at home until the youngest of them was twenty-three years of age. The family resided in Lincoln township until 1871, when they removed to Otter township and purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land in section 18, that being the family home until 1880. Conditions being unfavorable, however, they gave up that farm and settled with their creditors, after which they rented land for some ten years. The family gradually became broken up but three of the sons, James W., Winton H. and Joseph G., of this review remained with the mother until later and they, by industry and integrity, gained another good home of four hundred acres in sections 30, 31 and 32 Otter township. The partnership of the three brothers continued until the spring of 1905, when a division was made of the property. The mother died November 20, 1889, at the age of seventy-four years. The children of this family are as follows: James W., who was born in 1842, resides with his brother, Joseph G. He owns and operates a farm of eighty acres in Otter township. John C., died in Indianola in 1893, at the age of fifty-seven years. He had mainly engaged in farming though for some twenty years he was superintendent of the cattle barn at Omaha, Nebraska, for the distillery there. He left a widow, who now resides in Indianola and is married again to J. O. Pierce. Sarah L., who was born in 1846, married Achilles Brazelton. She died in 1881 aged thirty-five years, leaving two children, Nannie, who married a Mr. Adamson and resides in California, and Winnie, who is now a trained nurse in Des Moines. Samuel C., was born in 1848 and has resided in Clark county, Iowa, for the past ten or twelve years, where he owns a farm. He married Miss Jane Clary and unto this union have been born eleven children. Lucy is the wife of William McCampbell, a farmer residing in Indianola. They have one daughter, Maude, at home.

Joseph G. Chumbley received his education in the district schools of Warren county. He has ever taken an active interest in the industrial, social and political affairs of the community and has been a leading spirit in many

of the progressive movements there. He and his brothers were the first to interest themselves in securing the rural mail route No. 1, and in order to put the movement through they gave bonds for three hundred dollars for the first one hundred boxes and were influential in prevailing on others to take them. His main energies, however, have been devoted to his farming interests, in which he has been most successful, as he now owns two hundred and forty acres of land.

Mr. Chumbley was married in 1875 to Miss Esther L. Pierce, a native of Gallia county, Ohio, where she was born in 1856. Her parents were William and Martha (Martindale) Pierce, both of whom are now deceased. They removed to Warren county in 1870, and it was in this county that the mother died, but the father died in Ohio. Mrs. Chumbley was one of twelve children, several of whom are now residing in Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chumbley have been born nine children, namely: Mary E., is the wife of G. G. Amos, a farmer residing in Otter township, and they have four children, Nellie, Nora, Howard and Charles. Lucy is the wife of G. H. Bown, residing on a farm in Otter township, and they have four sons, John, William, Joseph and Thomas. Nora is the wife of C. C. Morrison, also a farmer of Otter township, and they have two sons, Clarence and Robert. James W., engaged in farming in this township, married Miss Edith Bown and unto this union have been born two children, Lois and Lucevia. Robert C., is married to Miss Muriel Hess and resides in Otter township. He is an auctioneer, by profession, being familiarly known as "Doc" Chumbley, and has been associated in business with A. R. Guy, of Indianola. Joseph P., Nannie, Thomas and Alvor reside at home with their parents.

The independence of thought and action that is so characteristic of the Scotch-Irish race is illustrated in the different political opinions of the members of the Chumbley family, Joseph G. giving his allegiance to the republican party, while five of his brothers are democrats. He has served and is at present a trustee of Otter township, and is now a candidate for county commissioner. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chumbley are members of the Methodist church.

JAMES SHEEHY.

James Sheehy is one of the self-made men of Warren county for through his own industry and good management he has acquired a comfortable competence and is today the owner of a fine farm on section 11, Jefferson township, where he now makes his home. He is a native of Ireland and on his emigration to this country in 1867 came direct to Iowa, first locating at Des Moines, where he commenced work for the Rock Island Railroad Company. At the end of two years he was made section boss on the Des Moines and Winterset branch of that road and on the 12th of February, 1872, became a resident of Warren county, making his home in Lothrop while filling that position for thirty years.

Mr. Sheehey was first married in this county to Miss Mary Wood and to them was born one daughter, Margaret. After the death of that wife he married Miss Anna Macken, by whom he had one son, James, who worked for the Rock Island Railroad for some years and is now at home with his father. For his third wife Mr. Sheehey wedded Miss Mary Devitt, and they became the parents of three sons and three daughters, namely: Edward, Michael, Leo, Alice, Mamie and Catherine.

Mr. Sheehey's first purchase of land consisted of twelve acres in Jefferson township but as time has passed and his financial resources have increased, he has added to his property until he now owns three hundred and forty acres of land, divided into two farms. Upon one of these he located on his retirement from the railroad service in 1901 and he now devotes his energies to farming and stock-raising. His home place is well improved with good buildings and as an agriculturist he is meeting with excellent success. He is a very energetic, industrious man, of good business ability and sound judgment and to his own unaided efforts he owes his prosperity for he commenced life in the new world empty-handed. Politically he has been a lifelong democrat of the Cleveland type.

ASA L. PUTNAM.

Asa L. Putnam, a well-known farmer of Richland township, owns and occupies a well improved farm of seventy acres adjoining the village of Hartford. He is a native of Iowa, born in Dubuque county, on the 6th of April, 1854, and is a son of Rufus Putnam, whose birth occurred in Indiana, 1822. His paternal grandfather was Howard Putnam, who was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and was with General Washington at Valley Forge. The father grew to manhood in his native state and there married Miss Cynthia Bradley, a native of Virginia, and soon afterward they came to Iowa, locating in Dubuque county, where he entered land and improved a farm. In 1865 he removed to Marion county and later came to Warren county, where he secured a tract of wild land, which he broke and placed under cultivation, rearing his family thereon. Subsequently he went to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, and died at Oakland in 1898. His first wife, who was the mother of our subject, departed this life of Dubuque county, July 13, 1862. By that union there were six sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living with the exception of one daughter.

Asa L. Putnam accompanied his father on his removal to this county and remained at home until his marriage, which was celebrated in Hartford, December 25, 1872, Miss Sarah E. Pyle becoming his wife. She is a native of Martinsville, Indiana, and a daughter of G. W. Pyle. They have one son, Charles E., who is married and follows farming in Palmyra township.

For two years after his marriage Asa L. Putnam operated rented land and then purchased a farm in Richland township. It was in March, 1892, that he



A. L. PUTNAM

bought his present farm of seventy acres, and to its improvement and cultivation he has since devoted his time and energies, his labors being rewarded with good harvests. He has erected a good house and otherwise improved the place and follows both farming and stock-raising.

Politically Mr. Putnam has been a life-long republican and has taken quite an active part in public affairs, serving as a delegate to county conventions and filling various township offices in a creditable and satisfactory manner. He has been justice of the peace two terms, township trustee three terms, road supervisor for several years, and has also been officially connected with the schools. He is an elder in the Christian church of Hartford, to which he and his wife belong, and he is also a prominent Mason, being past master of Hartford lodge, which he has represented in the Grand Lodge of the state. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at the same place and has filled all the offices in that society and has represented the lodge in the Grand Lodge. Both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star and Daughters of Rebekah, and she has served as treasurer in the former organization and also an officer in the latter.

S. G. LUKENBILL.

S. G. Lukenbill, who succeeded to that portion of his father's estate on which the old homestead is located, was born on the farm where he now resides, October 15, 1866, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Davis) Lukenbill. His father was a native of Owen county, Indiana, where he was born in 1816, and where he resided throughout his early manhood. He left there in 1853 and located in this county, settling on the land where our subject now resides. He cleared the land and opened up a farm. He was encouraged in his work by the generous return which the soil yielded him in response for the cultivation given it and with remarkable foresight he reached out and acquired more land from time to time as rapidly as his resources would permit, until he became possessor of nearly one thousand acres of Warren county's richest farming land. Besides this he owned land in Nebraska. Mr. Lukenbill would be one of the first to give credit to his faithful wife and daughters and his sturdy sons for the aid they rendered him in acquiring this property, and it is but meet, and entirely in accord with his wishes that his loved ones by reason of his foresight and industry, should now be independently situated and comparatively free from care as to competence for the future. He died on the home farm place in November, 1888. His wife survived him for about three and one-half years, and passed away in April, 1892. They were the parents of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, but one son has since died. For his second wife the father married Emily Spurgin, a daughter of Levi Spurgin of this county, and to them was born a daughter, Amanda, now the wife of C. N. Black, of Union township.

S. G. Lukenbill received his education in the district school in the immediate vicinity of his home, which he attended regularly throughout the school year while in the primary grades, but when he reached an age to be of assistance to his father on the farm his attendance was necessarily somewhat irregular, being confined to those months of the year when farming operations were suspended. He persisted in his attendance, however, until he received a good practical education, which now stands him in good stead. He remained with his father on the home place as long as the latter lived, and during the last year of his life assumed the entire responsibility of the place, farming it for himself. In the division of his father's estate he was allotted the old home stead and one hundred and fifty acres of land surrounding it, located on section 11, Union township.

In January, 1891, Mr. Lukenbill was married to Hattie Thornburg, who was born and reared in Marion county. She died in 1896, leaving two children: Floyd, a student in the Pleasantville high school, and Hazel, a student in the home school.

In his political views Mr. Lukenbill is a stalwart republican, but he has never been an office seeker, preferring to give his undivided attention to the work of the farm. Because of his interest in the public schools he is a member of the school board. He has been an interested observer of the growth and development of this section of the country, and must experience a feeling of satisfaction in the knowledge that he, himself, has been no unimportant factor in its industrial life.

FRANK E. WILLSEY.

Frank E. Willsey is one of the younger progressive farmers of Warren county, prominent in community affairs. He has done more toward building good roads than perhaps any other man in Warren county and he stands at all times for progressive citizenship, cooperating in every movement that tends to promote the public good. He lives on section 15, White Oak township, where he has made his home since 1890. He was born in Marion county, Iowa, November 26, 1866.

Isaac Willsey, his father, was a native of New York but was reared in Ohio and when a young man came to Iowa, settling in Marion county. He there followed farming as one of the pioneer settlers, aiding in the early development and progress which changed the county from a wild and unimproved district into a region of rich fertility, giving many evidences of a modern civilization. He obtained his land from the government so that it was entirely unimproved when it came into his possession but he soon broke the sod and cultivated the prairies and ere his death had converted his place into a fine and valuable farm. He died in 1874, at the age of seventy years. His widow, long surviving him, came to Warren county in 1890 and died in 1907 at the age of sixty-nine years. Their family numbered five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom four reached adult age.

Frank E. Willsey spent his childhood on the home farm. He was the eldest son and at an early age it was necessary that he assist his mother in the work of the home place. However, he was provided with good educational privileges, attending the district schools and later spending five years as a student in the high school at Knoxville. Following the father's death the family came to Warren county and here opened up a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, which they still own. Mr. Willsey of this review began with raw land, built a house, also put up a barn and other outbuildings, and as the years went by added all the accessories and equipments of a model farm. He now owns one hundred and twenty acres in the home place and its well kept appearance is indicative of his careful supervision and practical methods.

On the 31st of May, 1893, Mr. Willsey was married to Miss Lora Barns, a native of Warren county, and a daughter of John Barns. They have become the parents of seven children but lost one in infancy. The others are: John, Raymond, Ruth, James, Donald and Nellie, all still under the parental roof.

In his farm work Mr. Willsey makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, being engaged in this way for five years. He has made frequent exhibits at county fairs in Indianola and has won several premiums. He has always made a specialty of cattle but also raises good grades of hogs and some horses. In his business he has made good use of his opportunities and has worked diligently year after year, his unwearied industry and careful management constituting the basis of his success.

Mr. Willsey is a republican but not so strongly partisan that he regards his affiliation of the candidates for local office. On the contrary he thinks only of their ability to discharge the duties that devolve upon them and it is this which influences him in his vote. He has been assessor for three terms and is filling the position at the present time. He has been especially proficient in his efforts in behalf of good roads, realizing how essential are well kept highways not only as a convenience but also for the furtherance of trade interests. He has been a delegate to the county and to the state conventions and his opinions carry weight in the party councils. He belongs to the Modern Brotherhood of America and is well known in the county as one of whose sterling traits of character entitle him to the success which he has achieved and to the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

REV. ROBERT C. HOWSER.

Rev. Robert C. Howser, has devoted the greater part of his life to the work of the farm which George Washington said, "Is the most useful and most honorable occupation of man." He has also found time to aid in the promotion of moral interests in the communities in which he has lived, as a local preacher, and his upright life may well serve as an example to others, while his career proves that success and an honored name may be had simultaneously. He is now living in Indianola, while since 1895 he has made his home in War-

ren county and in the state since 1875. Ohio claims him as a native son for his birth occurred in Clermont county, February 7, 1849.

His father, Jonathan N. Howser, was likewise a native of the Buckeye state, where he was reared and followed the occupation of farming. He was married in Ohio to Miss Margaret J. Dillman, a native of that state, and they removed from Ohio to eastern Illinois settling in Champaign county, where Mr. Howser opened up a farm in 1860. Prospering in his undertaking he added to his original holdings until he was owner of seven hundred acres. The work of improvement was carried on along the most progressive lines and he continued to reside upon his farm there until called to his final rest when seventy-three years of age. His wife's death which occurred when she was sixty-five years of age was due to an accident. They were the parents of six children, five of whom reached manhood and womanhood.

Robert C. Howser was reared on the home farm and as his age and strength increased he worked more and more largely in the fields, devoting the summer months to farm labor, while in the winter seasons he attended the public schools, also spending three months in a college. He continued on the home farm until his twenty-fifth year and was engaged in breaking prairie in Illinois and in all the work incident to its cultivation and improvement. In 1875 he arrived in Page county, Iowa, where he made investment in two hundred and forty acres of land near Northboro. This was raw land on which he broke the sod, also fenced the place and made good improvements. He erected a dwelling there together with other substantial buildings, set out a good orchard and made the place his home for twenty years, its neat and thrifty appearance indicating his careful supervision and practical progressive methods.

On the 2d of April, 1879, Mr. Howser was united in marriage to Miss Priscille E. Hahn, a native of Knox county, Illinois, and a daughter of Edward I. Hahn, a farmer of that state. Her parents died in Illinois during her girlhood days and she was reared by her grandmother in Iowa. Mr. Howser began his domestic life upon a farm and as the years have passed has continued in the work of the fields, meeting with well merited success by reason of his carefully directed labor, keen discrimination in business affairs and unfaltering perseverance. He has also been a local preacher since 1885 and has been an earnest worker in behalf of the church. He continued to reside in Page county until 1895, when he removed to Indianola for the purpose of educating his children. Here he has a good home property and is most pleasantly located.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Howser have been born two sons and a daughter: O. C., the eldest, is a graduate of Simpson College and is now located in Poinsett county, Arkansas, where he follows farming and stock-raising. He was married in Indianola to Miss Mary Cook and they have a large farm of sixteen hundred acres, which is owned by his father, Robert C., and which is largely devoted to the raising of cotton. They employ forty cotton pickers in the season and the business is proving profitable. Robert E. Howser, the second son also attended Simpson College, is a graduate of the law department of the Northwestern University at Chicago and is practicing law in

that city, having been associated with Baldwin Brothers, attorneys, since 1904. He was married in Indianola to Miss Vivian Brackney, a daughter of Joseph Brackney of Indianola and they have one child, Elizabeth. Olive Jessie, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Howser was graduated from the high school of Indianola in 1908.

Rev. Howser has preached in this locality as a local minister for about ten years and he yet occasionally fills a pulpit.

He has always given his political support to the republican party where questions of national or state importance are involved, but at local elections when there is no issue before the people, he votes independently. He has been road supervisor, township clerk and school director, filling all of those positions in Page county. He has frequently been a delegate to the republican county conventions and has also been a delegate to the Sunday school conventions at Des Moines. Almost throughout his entire life he has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is also a member and in the Sunday school work they have taken an active and helpful interest. Mr. Howser came to Iowa when a young man and has here reared his family, witnessing the development of the state as the years have gone by and it has been transformed from a frontier district into one of the richest state in the Union, leading all others in the production of corn and in the number and character of its public schools. Of her record in other ways Iowa citizens may well be proud and at all times Mr. Howser has given his aid and his influence in support of those measures which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride and promote the welfare of the commonwealth.

A. I. KAUFMAN.

A. I. Kaufman resides on a desirable and well improved farm of eighty acres located on section 28, Lincoln township, which he has acquired wholly through his own efforts and which, taken in connection with his stock-raising and feeding, yields him a substantial income and an independent livelihood. He was born near Princeton, in Bureau county, Illinois, November 12, 1847, the son of D. M. and Louisa (Van Ormer) Kaufman. His father was a native of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on May 4, 1829, and where he remained until after his marriage, his wife being also a native of the same county and state. He first engaged in farming in Pennsylvania, but in 1860 removed to Illinois, where he bought land near Princeton and opened up a new farm. He also ran an omnibus line and transfer wagon between Wyand and Pond Creek. In 1870 he disposed of his Illinois interests and removed to Iowa, where he first bought land in Marion county but afterward, in 1873, he removed to Warren county and invested in a piece of land in Greenfield township. Later he sold that place and bought a farm in Lincoln township, where he remained for a number of years and here his family was reared.

Eventually he sold this farm and removed to Wharton county, Texas, where he remained until the time of his death.

A. I. Kaufman was actively identified with his father's interests until he was twenty eight years of age. His boyhood and youth were spent on the farm in Warren county, to whose school system he is indebted for a sound, practical education. On starting out for himself he not only assumed the responsibility and management of a part of his father's place, but he also took a ten years' lease on a four hundred acre unimproved tract of land, which he cleared and broke, paying his rent with a certain percentage of the crops raised. After his marriage he bought a portion of this place and built a good substantial residence thereon, together with a barn, fences, outbuildings and stock scales. He also made other necessary improvements, converting it into an ideal stock and grain farm. He set out an orchard and planned it all with the determination of making out of it an ideal home for the future.

On January 14, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kaufman and Miss Lou Graham, daughter of J. M. Graham, one of the early settlers of Warren county, who came here from Indiana in 1849. Mrs. Kaufman was born, reared and educated in this county. Unto this union have been born two sons, D. M. and Frank E., both of whom reside at home with their parents.

In national politics Mr. Kaufman is a democrat, but in local affairs he votes for the man whom he believes best qualified to fill the office, regardless of party ties. He has never aspired to public office for himself, though his interest in educational matters has prompted him to serve on the school board as one of its directors. His estimable wife attends the United Presbyterian church in Indianola, in which faith she was reared. Mr. Kaufman has now lived in this county some thirty-five years, and in reflecting on its wild and uncultivated state at the time he chose it as the place of his adoption it must afford him no small amount of satisfaction to feel and know that he has played no unimportant part in its growth and development.

DATHLEF H. MARTENS.

Dathlef H. Martens, owning and operating two hundred acres of valuable land on section 3, Jefferson township, was born on the old homestead farm in Jefferson township, Warren county, May 4, 1874, a son of Fred Martens. The latter was a native of Holstein, Germany, and a farmer by occupation. When a young man he came to the new world, settling in Will county, Illinois, where he followed farming and developed and improved a good tract of land. He had served in the Revolutionary war in Germany in 1848, and as this movement was unsuccessful he determined to seek a home in the new world where he might enjoy the fruits of liberty and independence. Accordingly he crossed the Atlantic and took up his abode in Will county, Illinois, where he married Miss Margaret Huss, a native of Germany. In 1861 they came to Warren county, Iowa, where the father broke the sod



MR. AND MRS. D. H. MARTENS



RESIDENCE OF D. H. MARTENS

and opened up a farm. He became one of the most prominent and prosperous agriculturists of Jefferson township, where he accumulated sixteen hundred acres of land. This he developed until his last years and in July, 1905, he was called to his final rest at the age of seventy-eight years. He had for several years survived his wife, who died in 1893, at the age of sixty-three years. They were the parents of six children, four of whom reached adult age, namely: John F., who is mentioned on another page of this volume; William; Mrs. Katherine Huglin, of Madison county, and Dathlef H. Two sons died in infancy.

The last named was reared in the county of his nativity and acquired his education in St. Benedict's College at Atchison, Kansas, while for one term he was a student at Simpson College. In 1892 he enlisted in the United States regular army at Omaha as a member of Company A, Second Infantry, serving for three years and three months and then being honorably discharged on the 17th of December, 1895. On the 18th of April, 1896, he re-enlisted at Fort Logan, Colorado, but was sent back to Company A at Omaha, there remaining until June 29, 1896, when he was sent to Fort Keogh, Montana. There he continued until July, 1898, and served on the Indian detachment, issuing rations to the Indians. On the 30th of July, 1897, he received an ax wound in the knee, which caused his discharge February 20, 1898. Going for treatment to the Army and Navy Government Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, he there remained until January 6, 1898, and in February was honorably discharged, after five years of faithful service in the regular army. He is the youngest government pensioner in Warren county and one of the youngest in the state of Iowa.

On taking up the pursuits of civil life, Mr. Martens rented the farm on which he now lives and subsequently purchased one hundred and twenty acres. His property now comprises two hundred acres, eighty acres having come to him as his share of his father's estate. He has two sets of improvemets, has erected a modern and substantial home, barns and outbuildings, has set out an orchard and has enclosed his fields with hog-tight fencing. In addition to the work of general farming he raises and feeds from one to two earloads of Duroc Jersey hogs annually, and likewise has some shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. He also conducts a dairy and in his various undertakings is meeting with a gratifying and well merited measure of prosperity, owing to his untiring perseverance and excellent business ability.

On the 2d of January, 1901, Mr. Martens was united in marriage to Miss Laura B. Scrivner, a native of Madison county and a daughter of William F. Scrivner. She is a first cousin of Senator Crossley, now attorney general of Alaska. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Martens have been born four children, namely: Judson B., who has passed away; Marjorie M.; Mildred I.; and Velma I.

Where national questions and issues are involved Mr. Martens gives his political allegiance to the republican party but casts an independent local ballot. He was elected and served as constable for two years, and for one year has been secretary of the school board. His fraternal relations connect him with the Modern Woodmen of America at Indianola; he was secretary

of the Camp at Churchville for five years. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Spring Hill, of which he was secretary for one year, and the Masonic lodge at Spring Hill. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church of Prole, and are well and favorably known throughout the county as people of genuine personal worth and upright lives.

HORACE M. WILSON.

Prominent among the business men of Lacona for the past fifteen years is Horace M. Wilson, who for the past six years has been cashier of the Bank of Lacona, one of the best managed and safest financial institutions in this section of the country. Mr. Wilson was born in Fulton county, Illinois, December 11, 1868, a son of G. W. Wilson, who was born in the Keystone state, but became an early settler of Fulton county, Illinois, removing thence at an early day. However, in 1868, he removed to Lucas county, Iowa, where he opened up a farm and carried on agricultural pursuits.

The son was taken from his native state to Lucas county, this state, during his infancy and there grew to mature years. He was educated in the common and high schools of Lucas county and was employed as a bookkeeper in a grain and lumber business at Chariton for a time. He then took up his abode in Lacona and accepted the position as manager of a grain and lumber business at this place for G. J. Stewart Company, with whom he continued for nine years. He then, in 1902, severed his connection with the latter firm and upon the reorganization of the Bank of Lacona at this place was elected its cashier and has continued in that capacity to the present time. The prosperity which has attended this institution is certainly due in large measures to the efforts of Mr. Wilson, for he is ever found courteous and painstaking with the patrons of the bank and therefore the volume of business transacted over its counters is now of great importance and magnitude. In addition to his duties as cashier of the bank, Mr. Wilson is also conducting a fire insurance business, in which he is meeting with success and the volume of this business has also grown to extensive proportions.

Mr. Wilson was married June 1, 1897, to Miss Clara Shupe, who was born and reared in this city and was engaged in teaching prior to her marriage. Their home has been blessed with a little daughter and son, Mildred and Lisle.

In his political views Mr. Wilson is a republican, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He was elected and served as school treasurer but aside from that office has filled no public positions, preferring rather to give his undivided time and attention to his private business interests. He is a Master Mason and at the present time is serving as secretary of the Masonic lodge at Lacona, and at one time served as a delegate to the grand lodge. He and his wife are identified with the

Eastern Star and with the Rebekah lodge, while Mr. Wilson is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Odd Fellows lodge, with which he became identified at Chariton at the age of twenty-one years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they contribute liberally.

In no sense a man in public life, Mr. Wilson has nevertheless exerted an immeasurable influence of the city of his residence; in business life as a financier and promoter of industrial and commercial enterprises; in social circles by reason of a charming and unfeigned cordiality; in politics by reason of his public spirit and devotion to the general good; and in those departments of activity which ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate by his benevolence and his liberality.

PETER SCHOOLER.

Peter Schooler is the owner of a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 20, Allen township, where he is now practically living retired, but for many years he was successfully engaged in its operation. He was born in Paxton, Scotland, July 7, 1830, and was reared and educated in his native land, where he also learned the carpenter's and joiner's trades. Hoping that he might do better in the new world, he went to Liverpool, where he took passage on a sailing vessel, and celebrated the twenty-third birthday on the Atlantic. After a voyage of six weeks he landed in New York and proceeded up the Hudson river to Albany, where he worked at his trade for about eighteen months. He then went to Chicago and later in 1854 removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he followed carpentering for one season.

In the spring of 1856 Mr. Schooler came to Warren county and took up his residence in Carlisle, where he resumed work at his trade. He then had a brother, Thomas Schooler, living in Greenfield township. Going to Des Moines he was employed on the old state capitol, and continued a resident of that city for about three years, at the end of which time he returned to Warren county and purchased a home in Greenfield. During the following twenty years he worked at his trade and then purchased his present farm in Allen township to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his time and attention for many years. Although he still resides upon the farm he is now practically living retired, leaving the more active duties of the place to younger hands, while he supervises its operation. When he bought the farm there was an old house upon it but this he has replaced by a good two-story residence, has built a barn and other outbuildings, has fenced the land and placed it under cultivation, so that he now has one of the best improved farms of the locality.

In 1857 Mr. Schooler was married in Des Moines to Miss Jeanette Hastie, who was born and reared in Choicetee, Scotland, and they became the parents of the following children: John, who is at home; William, a business man

of Palmyra; James, a carpenter of Colorado Springs; Charles and Edwin, both farmers of Lincoln township; Thomas, a farmer of Palmyra township; Arthur and Austin, who have rented the home farm since their father's retirement, having a farm of their own nearby; Mary, who was formerly a teacher but is now at home; Isabell, who died at the age of nineteen years, and George, who died at the age of twenty. Mr. Schooler has also been called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away December 28, 1903, and was laid to rest in Scotch Ridge cemetery.

In 1896, accompanied by his daughter, Mr. Schooler visited his old home in Scotland after an absence of forty-three years. He found two brothers and a brother-in-law living besides about forty-five nieces and nephews and a number of old school friends, whom he enjoyed meeting. They had a pleasant voyage over of ten days and landed in Glasgow but the return trip was not so enjoyable as they encountered two days of very rough weather. Although it was a great pleasure to visit the scenes of his boyhood and youth, Mr. Schooler is well contented to make his home on this side of the Atlantic, where he has prospered in his business affairs and has made many warm friends. He is independent in politics and has served as assessor of his township three years and has also held school offices. An earnest and faithful Christian, he is a member of the United Presbyterian church and has served as ruling elder for over thirty-three years.

AMON L. OGG.

Amon L. Ogg, who for some years has been a representative of the insurance business in Indianola and has recently extended his operations to the field of real-estate dealing, was born in Knox county, Ohio, May 4, 1837. His father, William H. Ogg, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and when a boy accompanied his parents on their removal to Knox county, Ohio, where he was reared upon a farm. There he remained until after his marriage and in the year 1852 he arrived in Henry county, Iowa, settling near Mount Pleasant upon a farm, to the further development and improvement of which he devoted his energies throughout his remaining days. He was diligent and active in his farming and stock-raising interests and his careful management and keen business discernment won him a gratifying measure of prosperity. He married Miss Amanda Bevans, who was born in Knox county, Ohio, and was a daughter of William Bevans, a lawyer and newspaper man, who was prominent in the Buckeye state in many ways. He served as a general in the Ohio Militia and afterward located in the town of Mount Vernon. He edited the second newspaper of the town and was prominently associated with its upbuilding and development. He was an abolitionist after the style of Horace Greeley. He served as judge of the probate court and in public affairs wielded a wide influence. Both Mr. and Mrs. William H. Ogg were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Ogg belonged to the Odd Fellows society

and to the Masonic fraternity, while his political allegiance was given to the democracy. He died in 1858 at the comparatively early age of forty-one years, while his wife spent her last days in Iowa and departed this life October 19, 1881. They were the parents of nine children.

Amon L. Ogg, the second in order of birth, was reared in the usual manner of farm lads, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He was a youth of about sixteen years when he came with his parents to Iowa. He had attended the country schools of his native state and afterward became a student in Howe's Academy at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and also in the Wesleyan University. In early manhood he engaged in teaching school in Henry, Lucas and Warren counties and proved his ability as an instructor and disciplinarian, maintaining good order and imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. While thus engaged the summer months were devoted to farm labor. He became a prominent resident of Warren county in October, 1869, and located in White Oak township, where he purchased a tract of land. Upon this farm he remained until 1882, when he came to Indianola, where he engaged in the insurance business. For twenty-six years he continued in this line, writing a large amount of insurance annually, and recently he has also engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has already secured a good patronage. He is a man of determination and energy, carrying forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

In early manhood Mr. Ogg put aside all business and personal considerations that he might defend the Union cause in the Civil war and enlisted on the 2d of October, 1861, as a member of Company D, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, leaving at home his wife and two children. He attained the rank of first sergeant and was afterward second lieutenant, holding that position when mustered out August 23, 1865, at Atlanta, Georgia, having been in command of his company much of the time during the last year of his service. Something of the character of his services is indicated by the fact that he was on active duty in the siege of Vicksburg, at the battles of Selma, Columbus and Macon, Georgia, and many others. In one of the earliest engagements in which he participated—the battle of Mariana in Arkansas—he was wounded. He made an excellent war record, of which he has every reason to be proud. His regiment was in sixty-four battles and skirmishes where men were killed on both sides. Mr. Ogg was never off duty save when injured and was numbered among the loyal soldiers, fearless in defense of the old flag, whether his duty called him to the lonely picket line or stationed him in the midst of the firing line. He took part in many of the long hard marches as well as the sanguinary conflicts and throughout his entire life he has been as loyal in his citizenship as when he followed the stars and stripes on the battlefields of the south.

Mr. Ogg was married March 10, 1859, to Miss Mary McCoy, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, May 7, 1842. Her parents came to Henry county, Iowa, when she was two years of age. By her marriage she has become the mother of ten children, namely: Charles M., now deceased; Wil-

ham M., who is a baker and makes his home in Indianola; Edward M. S., who is employed with the Herald office in this city; Lillie J., the wife of H. C. Fisher, a resident of Indianola; Samuel B., who is also employed on the Herald of this city; Mary B., the wife of F. C. Young, a harness dealer of Indianola; Ollie M., the wife of Frank W. Sprague, a resident of Bagley, Iowa, where he is engaged in the implement and hardware business; Elizabeth; Nellie; and Frank L., who is in Seattle, Washington.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ogg are faithful adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is also a valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and James Randolph Post, G. A. R., of which he is past commander. His political record is creditable and his position on questions of importance is never an equivocal one. He is a stalwart supporter of republican principles, was city assessor for ten years and in 1901 was elected county auditor, while popular suffrage continued him in office for two terms. His official record is altogether creditable and throughout the period of his residence in Warren county Mr. Ogg, whether in business or official relations, in public or in private life, has commanded the respect and enjoyed the esteem of his fellow townsmen.

ADAM STIFFLER.

Adam Stiffler, one of the few remaining pioneer settlers of Warren county, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, January 7, 1828, the son of George and Nancy (Dust) Stiffler. His father, as the name indicates, was of German descent. He was a native of Pennsylvania and when a young man removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was an early resident of the town of New Philadelphia. Later he removed to Delaware county, Ohio, where he combined the occupation of farming with that of the milling business. Ever ambitious to better his condition, in 1856 he removed with his family to Iowa, where he settled at St. Charles, Madison county. Here he died two years later. While a resident of Ohio he married Miss Nancy Dust, a native of Pennsylvania, who survived her husband some years, passing away at St. Charles, Iowa. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Stiffler were born thirteen children, ten of whom grew up to the estate of manhood and womanhood. Three of them are yet living, namely: Mrs. Thompson, who resides in Colorado; Simon, a resident of California; and Adam, of this review. Three of their sons volunteered for the defense of the Union at the outbreak of the Civil war. One, J. W., was killed at the battle of Chattanooga; another, William H., was wounded at Vicksburg and discharged; and the third, J. H., served for three years, or until the cessation of hostilities.

Adam Stiffler received his education in the district schools of Ohio. He followed his father's fortunes and aided him in his enterprises throughout his young manhood. Prior to the removal of the family to Iowa he was married to Miss Nancy Thompson, and he and his young wife accompanied them on their western trip. He engaged in blacksmithing in St. Charles, and followed



ADAM STIFFLER

this occupation there for twelve years. His business thrived and served as a stepping-stone to greater prosperity, which he found in the purchase of eighty acres of land upon which the town of Norwalk, then but a stage station, is now located. Here he bought a hotel and, as the growth of the surrounding country demanded the conveniences of a market place, he laid out the city of Norwalk. He was elected its first mayor and served for two consecutive terms. The village, which was born of the necessities of the times, prospered and grew, resulting in an increased value in his realty holdings. He pinned his faith to the future of the locality and results have proven that his judgment was well founded. Quick to discern the opportunities of the times, Mr. Stiffler engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock, thus converting the products of the community into an available form of cash. He now derives a substantial income from his property in Norwalk and for eight years has lived retired, spending his summers at home, but wishing for a more genial climate in which to spend the months of winter, Norwalk, Los Angeles county, California has been selected as a winter resort by him for several years past and is really now his permanent home.

Unto the first marriage of Mr. Stiffler were born three children. One died as a young woman; Ophelia is now the wife of A. G. Hartley, of Des Moines; George is a stock-buyer and shipper of Norwalk. The mother died at St. Charles many years ago. For his second wife Mr. Stiffler chose Miss Matilda Foster. To this union were also born three children, namely: J. W., who lives in West Virginia; J. E., residing in Kansas; and F. C., who is now the cashier of the New Virginia Savings Bank. The second Mrs. Stiffier died in 1905 and Mr. Stiffler again manifested his faith in and respect for womanhood by his marriage to Mrs. Emily Stiffler, the widow of his brother Harvey, who is now the companion and helpmate of his declining years.

For fifty years Mr. Stiffler has been an active member of the Methodist church. He helped to organize the first one that was established in the New Virginia circuit, at St. Charles. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party, which he has at various times been called upon to serve, notably as mayor of Norwalk as well as in other minor offices. In looking back over his career Mr. Stiffier has every reason to feel, like Paul, the apostle, that he "has fought a good fight," and that life has yielded him full and rich returns.

LEWIS SCHEE.

Lewis Schee is one of the leading and successful business men of Warren county, having extensive investments in farming property and also interested in banking at Indianola and Milo. He is a man of keen discernment and of marked enterprise, who seems to have accomplished at every point of his successful career the possibilities for success at that point. His judgment is at

all times sound and reliable and his business interests have been most carefully controlled. Now making his home in Indianola, he is, however, a native of Marion county, Iowa, born on the 15th of April, 1854. His parents were Alexander and Alice Schee, of whom mention is made in connection with the sketch of J. F. Schee on another page of this volume. He was reared to farm life and attended the country schools. On attaining his majority he chose as a life work the occupation which had claimed much of his time and attention in his boyhood and was actively associated with farming interests until 1893, when he removed to Indianola. He is still, however, the owner of valuable farm property, including more than six hundred acres in this part of the state and he also has interests in other land. He has been a large feeder of cattle and is still extensively engaged in business, his sales annually reaching a profitable figure. He has likewise banking interests, being now a stockholder in the Indianola Banking Company, of which he is the vice president and he is also financially interested in the Bank of Milo.

In September, 1877, Mr. Schee was married to Miss Manece Long, who was born in Illinois in October, 1856, and is a daughter of John and Jane Long, who on coming to Warren county settled in Otter township, casting in their lot with its pioneer residents. Mr. and Mrs. Schee had six children: Myrtle, the wife of E. B. Igo, a resident of White Oak township; Jennie, who has departed this life; Mabel; Clara; Lewis R.; and Elmer.

In his political views Mr. Schee is a republican and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is now serving as a member of the city council and is interested in all that pertains to the municipal welfare or progress of state and nation. In community affairs he gives hearty cooperation to plans and measures which are calculated to prove of public benefit and is recognized as a citizen of value, while in business circles he enjoys the entire confidence of those with whom he has had business dealings and the admiration of all who know aught of his successful and honorable career.

JOSEPH HENDRICKSON.

Joseph Hendrickson, who is now living retired on his farm of one hundred and forty acres on section 27, Liberty township, was born in Warren county, Ohio, February 26, 1830, his parents being Brazilla and Jane (Van Tilburg) Hendrickson, the former a native of New Jersey, while the latter's birth occurred in Warren county, Ohio, in 1811. When but an infant the father was brought by his parents to Warren county, Ohio, and spent his entire life in the Buckeye state, his occupation being that of an agriculturist. He resided in Preble county for six years and subsequently removed to Darke county, Ohio, where he passed away in 1881 at the age of seventy-three years. He was a member of the New Light church, with which his wife was also identified. The latter was of German descent and was one of a large family.

Her demise occurred in Darke county, Ohio, in the year 1884. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brazilla Hendrickson were born six children, only two of whom survive, the sister of our subject being Mrs. Mary Jane Downey, of Darke county, Ohio.

Joseph Hendrickson was brought to Preble county, Ohio, by his parents when six years of age, but some six years later the family home was established in Darke county, Ohio, where our subject remained until his removal to Warren county, Iowa. From the age of twelve years he was largely reared in Darke county and attended the subscription schools for about three months during the winter season, the pioneer district affording but limited educational advantages. In the school of experience, however, he has learned many valuable lessons and through reading and observation has become a well informed man. In November, 1855, he came to this county and was married, but after a few days returned to Darke county, Ohio. In March, 1857, however, he once more started for Warren county, arriving here on the 17th of April, 1857, and locating on the farm which has been his home to the present time and which was entered by his father-in-law, George Crumrine, in 1854. Mr. Hendrickson had but little capital to aid him in improving the place but he resolutely set to work and as the years passed transformed the wild tract into a finely improved farm. He has a commodious and substantial home surrounded by fruit and shade trees, all of which he set out himself, there being no timber on the property when he took possession of it. In those early days the settlers took their wool to Des Moines to be carded, that place being the nearest trading and milling point. Mr. Hendrickson shelled a load of corn on a spade and hauled it to Ottumwa, and also hauled lumber from that town. He made several trips to Eddyville and Ottumwa, experiencing the various hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. As the years passed, however, he gained a gratifying measure of prosperity through the careful management of his agricultural interests and is now enabled to spend the evening of his days in well earned ease.

On the 29th of November, 1855, Mr. Hendrickson was united in marriage to Miss Delilah Crumrine, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, in 1839, a daughter of George and Rachel (Potter) Crumrine. The father, a native of Ohio, came to Warren county, Iowa, in 1854, entering three quarter sections of land in Liberty township and likewise another forty-acre tract. Having brought considerable money with him, he also purchased one eighty-acre tract and four forty-acre tracts of land. He was one of the most prominent and respected pioneers of this county, and the large measure of success which he achieved enabled him to provide well for his children. Joseph Hendrickson and Mr. Davis are the only ones who still reside on the land he gave to his daughters. George Crumrine made his home in this county for many years, also spent some years in Kansas and subsequently removed to Texas, where his death occurred. He lost his wife and one child in 1854 but about three years later was again married, his second wife passing away in this county.

Unto Joseph and Delilah (Crumrine) Hendrickson were born eight children, four of whom still-survive, namely: George, who is now farming near Morgan Valley, though for twenty years he engaged in digging coal, is married

and has several children, Mrs. Sarah Kerns, of Liberty township, John C., who resides in Minnesota, and Letha, the wife of Joseph Hatt, of Indianola. The four members of the family who are deceased are as follows: Lydia Jane, who was the wife of James Cooper, Phoebe, who married Nathan Keeney, Melzina, who passed away at the age of seven years; and Viola, who died when eighteen months old. The mother of these children was called to her final rest in 1884, her remains being interred in Hendrickson cemetery.

In 1886 Mr. Hendrickson was again married, his second union being with Julia A. W. Zeck, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 1, 1859. She removed to Washington county, Iowa, in an early day and later came to Warren county. She passed away October 16, 1905, leaving one son, Joseph L., who is employed as stenographer by the J. H. Cownie Glove Company of Des Moines. On the 15th of April, 1908, Mr. Hendrickson was joined in wedlock to Mrs. Margaret Loan, who was born in Macon county, Illinois, in September, 1846, a daughter of Lewis and Rachel (Hunter) Freeman. In 1865, at Iowa City, Iowa, she became the wife of James K. Loan, whose death occurred in Lucas county, Iowa, in October, 1897, when he was fifty-two years of age. Unto James K. and Margaret (Freeman) Loan were born six children, namely: Rosa, the wife of Rolla Smith, of Fairmont, Missouri; Alice, who died when twenty-seven years of age; Thomas, a resident of Clarinda, whose first wife, Rosa Graves, is now deceased and who has married again; Nellie, the wife of John Martin, living near Oakley, Iowa; Mary, who died in infancy; and Cora, the wife of Samuel Haw, who makes her home near Chariton, Iowa. Joseph Hendrickson now has eight great-grandchildren. In his political views Mr. Henderson is a democrat, giving stalwart support to the men and measures of the party. He became a member of the New Light church in 1856, while his wife was formerly a Baptist. For more than a half century he has now been identified with the agricultural interests of this county and is widely recognized as a citizen of worth and value, whose support can ever be counted upon in furthering any movement or measure for the general welfare. Though past the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey, he is still alert and active and has the appearance of a man of much younger years.

W. H. DOWNEY.

W. H. Downey, living on section 20, Lincoln township, is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers, stock-raisers and feeders of Warren county and is the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land which is pleasantly and conveniently situated near Indianola. In fact, the property adjoins the corporation limits of the city, so that the advantages offered by the county seat are easily obtained, while at the same time he has the benefits and privileges of rural life.

Mr. Downey is a native son of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Monroe county April 23, 1855. His father, Alexander Downey, was born in Indiana



M^R. AND M^{RS}. W. H. DOWNEY

and was there reared and married. He followed farming in that state until after the birth of two of his children, when he removed with his family to Iowa, about 1854, becoming one of the first settlers of Monroe county. There he opened up and developed a new farm, which he cultivated for some time, and on selling that property he established his home in Decatur county, where he spent his last years, his death occurring there about 1882. His wife survives him and is still living in Decatur county.

William H. Downey was reared in that county, upon the old home farm and was early instructed in the best methods of tilling the soil and cultivating the crops. He enjoyed good school privileges in his youth and on the home farm was instructed concerning the value of industry, economy and perseverance. When he started out in life on his own account he rented a farm in Decatur county, and as a companion and helpmate for life's journey he chose Miss Bertha Harsh, who was born and reared in Warren county and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harsh, who are now living in Indianola at the ages of eighty-three and seventy-eight respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Downey were married on the 8th of April, 1882, and located on a tract of land of eighty acres in Squaw township. He had built a house prior to his marriage, so that they at once began their domestic life upon the farm. Mr. Downey had improved and cultivated the property for five years, when he sold out and returned to Decatur county, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which he cultivated for three years. He then disposed of that farm and bought a place of one hundred and forty acres in Clarke county, Iowa, where he lived for four years. During that period he made many improvements upon the place and when he sold out, he removed to Ringgold county, where he purchased one hundred and twenty-eight acres.

For three years he continued to till the soil there and then again made sale of his property and became a resident of White Oak township, in Warren county, where for two years he cultivated one hundred and sixty acres of land. He cleared sixty acres of brush land, sold at a good advance and purchased two hundred and forty acres in the same township, which he also farmed for two years. Again he embraced the opportunity of selling for a substantial advance over the purchase price and invested his capital in two hundred acres north of Indianola, which he cultivated for two years, when he traded the property for a farm and a town residence. He lived in town for a year, then sold his farm and purchased where he now resides. Here he has an excellent property, equipped with all modern conveniences and accessories. Although he started out in life empty handed, he has gradually worked his way upward, meeting with fair success in all business transactions, until he now has a valuable farm and a good home. He has made a business of raising and feeding stock and his fields are also well tilled, both branches of his business proving profitable.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Downey have been born three sons and two daughters: William Arthur, who has now started out in life for himself; Mary E., the wife of William Church, of Indianola; Robert L., James A., and Edith Zorelda, all at home.

Mr. Downey exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and at local elections, where no issue is involved, he casts an independent ballot. He was elected and served as assessor of Squaw township, has also been highway commissioner and has been officially connected with the schools for many years. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His life has been one of enterprise and activity and his labors have been of a character that have brought him a fair measure of prosperity. He is well known in Lincoln township and Warren county and the success that he has enjoyed has come to him as the direct result of his diligence.

EDWARD P. STACY.

Among the representative farmers of Squaw township is numbered Edward P. Stacy, whose home is on section 34. He is a native of Ohio, born in Washington county, April 19, 1843, and his father, Gideon Stacy, was born in the same state on the 17th of December, 1816. There the latter grew to manhood and married Asenith Hays, who was born in New York, August 3, 1816. In 1857 they came by team to Iowa and after residing in Clarke county for one year became residents of Warren county, the father taking up eighty acres of government land in Squaw township, which has since been the family home. He improved this place and successfully carried on farming here throughout the remainder of his life, dying February 4, 1877. His wife died on the same farm in 1893. In early days he took quite an active and prominent part in public affairs as a representative of the republican party and both he and his wife were connected with the Presbyterian church.

Unto this worthy couple were born the following children, of whom Edward P. is the oldest. Selden H., who is single, still claims Squaw township as his home though he spends most of the time in Des Moines. He is the owner of a farm adjoining that of our subject. During the Civil war he served for eighteen months as a member of Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry and was wounded at Poison Springs, Arkansas, being confined in a hospital for a year and a half thereafter. Lucy A., the next of the family, died in childhood. Wesley H. is a resident of Orange, California. Eugene S. resides with our subject. Sarah died in childhood and one died in infancy.

Edward P. Stacy spent the greater part of his boyhood in the state of his nativity and is indebted to the district schools of Ohio for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He accompanied the family on their removal to Iowa and in Squaw township he was married to Miss Myra Emerson, a native of Illinois, who died about twenty-three years ago. Unto them were born four children: Mary, now the wife of Walter Silliman, a farmer of Squaw township; Grace and Ellen, both at home; and one who died in infancy.

Mr. Stacy is now the owner of forty acres of the old home place and is successfully engaged in general farming. In 1862, during the dark days of the

rebellion, he offered his services to the government, enlisting at Osceola as a private in Company B, Eighteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He took part in the engagements at Springfield, Missouri, and Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas, besides numerous skirmishes, and though never wounded nor taken prisoner, he was in a hospital for seventeen days with measles and still feels the effects of the exposure and hardships of war. As somewhat of a compensation he now receives a pension of twelve dollars per month.. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith but is now a member of no church, and by his ballot he supports the republican party but takes no active part in public affairs though he is as true and faithful to his country in times of peace as when he followed the old flag to victory on southern battlefields.

FREEMAN LISBY.

Freeman Lisby, residing on sections 20 and 29, Union township, where he owns and operates one hundred and thirty acres of Warren county's choicest land, is a native of Logan county, Ohio, where he was born January 16, 1859, the son of Jacob and Margaret (Mandt) Lisby. His father is a native of Delaware and at an early age was taken by his parents to Logan county, Ohio, where he was reared to man's estate. During the dark days of the Civil war he gave his services in defense of the Union, enlisting in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, where he served three and one-half years, or until the close of the war. He married Margaret Mandt, a native of Norway, and three children were born to their union, one son and two daughters, namely: Freeman, of this review; Ellen, who married James Hoblet, now a farmer of Dakota, and died in 1891, leaving two children, and Amanda, the wife of Isaac Keeser, who is engaged in the hotel and livery business in Sandyville. In 1867 the father removed with his family to Warren county and bought the place where our subject now resides, he having bought his father's interest in it some years since, besides eighty acres of land adjoining. Since 1888 the father has made his residence in Sandyville.

Freeman Lisby received his early education in the country schools, supplementing it with a course in the Ackworth Academy. He engaged in teaching for ten years, or up to the time of his marriage, at which time he bought the home place and began farming operations. He continued this work successfully for three years, leaving it to engage in the grocery business. He mastered the details and principles of this business thoroughly and, ever ambitious to progress onward and upward, after about three years of experience in this work he disposed of his business and went to Des Moines, where he again engaged in business, remaining there for about three and one-half years. His experience in mercantile work, however, but served to convince him that no vocation in life is so certain in its results, nor warrants such freedom and independence of action as does farm life, and after

disposing of his business in Des Moines he returned to his farm in Warren county with a greater feeling of satisfaction than he had ever known in the work hitherto. He has learned through actual experience that scientific farming and stock raising is worthy of a man's best intellectual efforts, in recognition of which fact the United States government is today establishing experiment stations in every state of the Union, while the universities have added to their curriculum a special course of study along this line.

In 1888 Mr. Lisby was united in marriage to Miss Alice Gose, a sister of S. A. Gose, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this issue. Mrs. Lisby was reared in Marion county and after finishing the course of instruction in Ackworth Academy engaged in teaching, an occupation which she followed for about ten years prior to her marriage. They have become the parents of two children, of whom Jennie, the first-born, died at the age of nine months; Clara attends school at Sandyville.

Politically, Mr. Lisby is identified with the republican party and has been honored with various township offices of trust and responsibility, the duties of which he has most capably discharged. He served two terms as township assessor, and for four years was township clerk. He has also served as delegate to the county conventions of his party and at different times to the state conventions. He has ever taken an active interest in educational matters and for a number of years has been secretary of the school board. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, belonging to the Sandyville lodge, of which he is at present the worthy master. He is also a member of the Yeomen, a fraternal insurance organization. His estimable wife is a faithful and consistent member of the United Brethren church of Des Moines.

LEWIS IGO.

Lewis Igo is now practically living retired in Indianola, although he still gives personal supervision to his property and business interests. He has been eminently successful in an active and honorable business career and is today one of the most extensive landowners in this part of the state, having ten hundred and forty acres in Warren county. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, December 14, 1832.

His father, Silas Igo, was also a native of that county and was descended from French and Dutch ancestry. He had a brother, Daniel Igo, who served as a soldier of the war of 1812. Their father, Lewis Igo, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early period in its development and his son Paul was the first white child born in Ross county. Silas Igo was reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life in a district where the work of civilization seemed scarcely begun. The forests stood in their primeval strength and the Indians still infested the neighborhood, while game of all kinds was to be had in abundance. In 1832 he settled in Hamilton county, Indiana, removing thence to Henry county, Indiana, in 1850. In 1854 he

purchased land in Iowa, and in 1855 brought his family to Warren county. As the years passed Silas Igo aided more and more largely as his years and strength increased in the work of clearing and developing the home farm and throughout his entire life he carried on general agricultural pursuits. He was a hard working and industrious man and his life was always in harmony with his professions as a believer in the Christian religion. When a young man he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church. His political endorsement was given to the whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the new republican party. He wedded Miss Mary Meyer, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1806 and was therefore about five years his junior, for his birth occurred in 1801. Mrs. Igo was of English and Irish lineage and had an uncle, Daniel Hare, who was a captain of the war of 1812. She, too, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The death of Silas Igo occurred in February, 1878, at Palmyra, and his wife, surviving him for twenty years passed away November 14, 1898, at the remarkable old age of ninety-two years.

Lewis Igo was the eldest son and the only son now living in a family of seven children. He was reared upon the homestead farm in Indiana and attended the country schools. When a young man he worked by the year selling lightning rods but later began farming on his own account. On the 20th of May, 1855, he arrived in Iowa, taking up his abode in the village of Palmyra, where he engaged in merchandising, conducting his store for about twelve years. He was afterward in a packing house in Des Moines for four years with General James Tuttle. All of this time his family were upon the farm, to which he returned about 1871, and then engaged heavily in buying and shipping stock, becoming one of the best live-stock dealers in this part of the state. He continued the business with constantly growing success until 1897, when he removed to Indianola, where he has practically lived retired, although still watching over his large landed interests. As the years have passed he has made judicious investments in property from time to time and his judgment has been most sound as displayed in the choice of the land which he purchased. He is today the owner of ten hundred and forty acres in Warren county and from the property derives a handsome annual income. He now lives in a pleasant home in Indianola and is enabled as the result of his seemingly inexhaustible energy in former years, his capable business management and his correct judgment to now enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

On the 17th of March, 1859, Mr. Igo was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Varner, who was born in Parke county, Indiana, October 27, 1843, and is a daughter of Isaac and Ruth (Whipple) Varner, who were natives of Ohio and of German descent. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Igo were born fourteen children, namely: Ida, the wife of N. Bartholomew, a real-estate dealer of Des Moines, Iowa, by whom she has one child; Reese L., who is deceased; Grant S., who is engaged in the stock business near Indianola; William S., who has also departed this life; Silas, who is on the homestead farm, is married and has four children; John, deceased; Estella, the wife of H. H. Bassler, judge of the county court

and a resident of Tekamah, Nebraska, by whom she has four children, Ernest B. who resides in Jackson township, Warren county, is married and has two children, Ulda W., who is the wife of William T. Sinnard, conducting the Elm Grove farm near Palmyra, and who is the mother of two children; Ruby N., who graduated from the high school and Simpson College and is now engaged in teaching in the Indianola schools; Ruth M., the wife of Jerry Shuler, a farmer of Lincoln township, Warren county; Roy L., who is engaged in farming in Greenfield township, this county; Hall W., deceased; and Philip A., who is a graduate of the high school of the class of 1908 and is at home.

The following letter is self explanatory:

White House, Washington,

November 14, 1904.

My Dear Mr. Igo:

Congressman Hall has given me the photograph you sent me of your family. I wish to thank you for it and to congratulate Mrs. Igo and you on having such a family. I send to you and her my photograph. With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Lewis Igo,

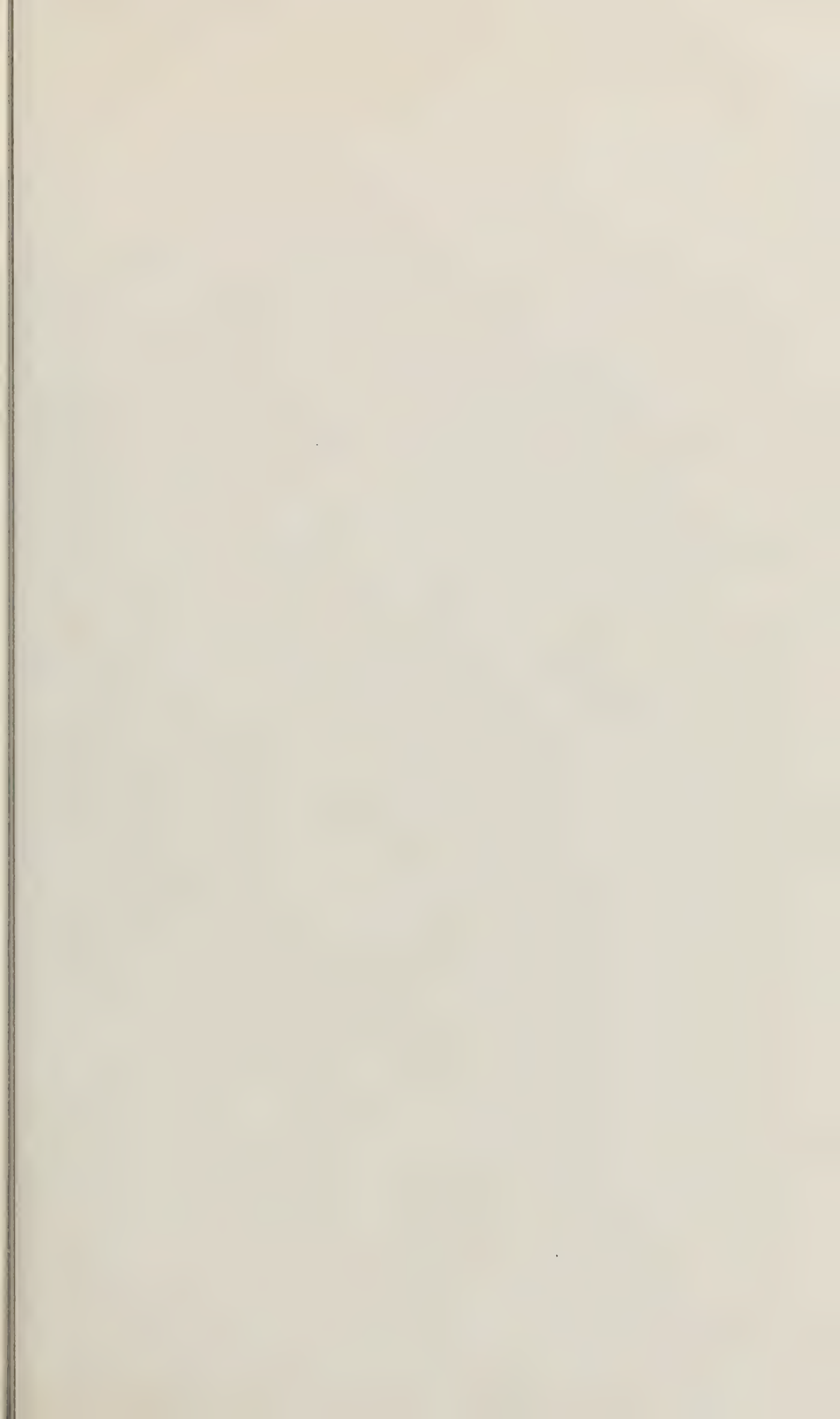
Indianola, Iowa

Enclosure."

Mrs. Igo is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which she joined when fourteen years of age. In politics Mr. Igo has been a stalwart republican from the organization of the party and has been prominent in its local ranks. He has been a delegate to the district and state conventions and was made an alternate delegate to the national convention. He has done everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success, and his interest is that of a public-spirited citizen and not one who is seeking for office. His residence in the county covers fifty-three years and he has been active in its progress and development along many lines. He assisted in organizing the Old Settlers Association and is now its president. His life record clearly indicates what can be accomplished by firm determination and unfaltering perseverance for from early manhood he has been dependent on his own resources and unaided has worked his way upward until he stands today as one of the most prosperous residents of his adopted county.

W. R. DICKSON.

W. R. Dickson, residing within half a mile of the village of Norwalk, is one of the prominent farmers, stock-raisers and public men of Greenfield township, having resided in this county since 1864 and on his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres since 1897. He was born in Scotland on the 11th of August, 1851, the son of Robert and Isabelle (Robertson) Dickson, both of





MR. AND MRS. W. R. DICKSON



whom were natives of Scotland, where they lived for some years after their marriage. They came to America in 1857, or 1858, and the father sought work on a farm near Toronto, Canada. There they remained for seven years, but, ever ambitious of owning a home of their own in 1864, they removed to Warren county, Iowa, where Robert Dickson bought fifty acres of land, which he converted into a good farm and here he spent the remainder of his life, passing away in 1898, at the age of seventy-two years. The mother of our subject died in 1894, aged sixty-eight years. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom reached the years of maturity.

W. R. Dickson spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof up to the time when he was eighteen years of age, when he branched out for himself. For four years he worked on farms by the month. He then went to eastern California, where he engaged in cutting cordwood, remaining there for about three and a half years. Not satisfied, however, to make that his permanent home he returned to Warren county, where he bought eighty acres of land in Linn township.

On March 1, 1877, he was married to Miss Margaret Pilmer, daughter of David Pilmer and a native of this county. The young couple made their home on the above eighty, residing there continuously for eleven years. At the expiration of this period they sold their home place, and Mr. Dickson took charge of a farm of four hundred and twenty acres in Greenfield township, belonging to his wife's father. He operated this farm for eight years and then bought his present home, consisting of one hundred acres at first, but since he has bought sixty acres additional, so that he now owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land, on which he has erected a new house, two good barns and all the necessary buildings for the shelter of his grain and stock. The place is well fenced and well tiled. Mr. Dickson being among the first to put in tile, which very much enhanced the value of his farm. In addition to general farming he feeds and raises cattle, shipping four or five carloads a year. He also raises some hogs.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have been born two children. Margie, the first born, is the wife of J. A. Wright, a contractor residing at Odessa, Washington. They have one child, Alice M. John Pilmer, the second child, died at the age of four years.

Mr. Dickson takes quite an active and prominent part in public affairs and has served as trustee of Greenfield township for four terms and is now serving his second term as township committeeman. In national politics he votes the republican ticket, but in the affairs of local government he is independent, supporting the men and measures which he deems most worthy of support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Norwalk, in which lodge he holds the office of noble grand. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and has held various offices in that order. He is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of Summerset, Scotch Ridge. It will be seen from the foregoing sketch that Mr. Dickson has spent nearly his whole life in this county, where he has watched with keen interest the improvements going on about him and has had the satisfaction of

knowing that he has contributed in no small degree to the growth and prosperity of the community. He enjoys an extensive acquaintanceship throughout the county, as well as in Indianola, Norwalk and Des Moines.

C. W. STANLEY.

C. W. Stanley, who is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stock-raisers of Warren county, owning and operating one hundred and sixty acres of land just outside the corporation limits of Lacona, has also been engaged in the dairy business for the past five years. Mr. Stanley is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Crawford county, April 12, 1839, a son of Corydon and Eliza (Van Winkle) Stanley, the latter a native of New Jersey. The father was born in New York but was reared in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he was also engaged in farming. He later removed to Decatur county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and spent his remaining days, passing away at the very advanced age of ninety-three years. His wife preceded him to her final rest, and both lie buried in Decatur county. Their family numbered five sons and four daughters but two sons and one daughter are now deceased.

C. W. Stanley was reared and educated in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and was there united in marriage to Miss Nancy B. Miller, the wedding ceremony being celebrated on the 28th of August, 1858. She was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where she was reared and educated.

Following their marriage Mr. Stanley brought his young bride to Iowa, first locating in Decatur county, where his brothers-in-law had entered a thousand acres of government land. Mr. Stanley located on a portion of this and improved a tract, there making his home for a few years. He later purchased a farm of his own and subsequently engaged in the drug business in Decatur county, so continuing for eight years. At the end of that period he disposed of his stock of drugs and once more engaged in farming, while later he was engaged in the implement business in Leon for two years. He then traded his implement business for a farm in Madison county, which he conducted for one year, trading that property for a stock of merchandise in Grand River. He then engaged in commercial pursuits for four years but once more engaged in farming, trading his stock of merchandise for the farm which he to-day owns, this comprising one hundred and sixty acres of rich and valuable land, situated just outside the corporation limits of Lacona. Here he located in 1890 and has since remodeled the house, erected a barn and other outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and has fenced the place, so that altogether it is now one of the best improved farms of this section of the county. In addition to raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he is engaged quite extensively in raising stock, this including Percheron and French draft horses, Poland China hogs and Red polled cattle. He has also been engaged

in the dairy business for the past five years, and this branch of his business is bringing him a good financial return.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley has been blessed with eight children but six of the number are now deceased. Those living are: Ethel, the wife of Sanford Shields, a farmer of White Breast township, by whom she has two daughters, Amy and Esther, the former a graduate of the Lacona high school; and Julia, the wife of Charles Shupe, a business man of Lacona, by whom she has three sons, Stanley, Chauncey Leroy and Eldredge.

Politically Mr. Stanley is independent, voting for men and measures rather than for party. He was elected and served as mayor of Decatur city and served as mayor of Lacona for two terms. He has been identified with the school board both of Decatur and Warren counties, and at the present time is acting as president of the Lacona school board. In religious faith Mr. Stanley is a Spiritualist, while his fraternal relations are with the Odd Fellows, belonging to Lacona lodge, in which he has served through all of the chairs and is now a past grand. He and his wife are also identified with the Rebekah lodge, in which his wife has filled all of the chairs and is now a past grand.

For almost a half century Mr. Stanley has made his home in this state and during that time has helped to improve several farms, so that he is numbered among the oldest settlers of Iowa. He is very prominent in Warren county, where he has many friends who hold him in high esteem.

L. SCOTT NOBLE.

Numbered among the worthy and respected citizens who have been called from this life, L. Scott Noble leaves behind a memory that is cherished by many who were his friends. He was for a considerable period connected with the hardware trade here and enjoyed in large measure the esteem and confidence of those with whom he was associated. He was born in Hardin county, Iowa, in 1860, and is of Scotch descent.

His father, William Noble, having been born in Scotland, came to the United States when a young man and settled in Ohio, where he engaged in business as a farmer and stock-raiser. He was one of the first importers of stock in Warren county, handling the polled Angus cattle, and his farming operations were quite successful. He came to Warren county in the '60's and for a considerable period was a well known representative of its agricultural interests. He belonged to the Presbyterian church and his political views were in harmony with the platform of the republican party. He died in February, 1892, and was survived by his wife until January, 1898. She bore the maiden name of Jane Ross, was a native of Ohio and, like her husband, held membership in the Presbyterian denomination. Their family numbered four children: Anna B., who is the wife of Andrew McPherson, of Lincoln

township; Ross, a farmer and stockman of Lincoln township; L. Scott, of this review, and William M. who likewise makes his home in Lincoln township.

L. Scott Noble was reared on the home farm. In his boyhood he became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist as he tills the soil and cares for the crops. He first attended the country schools and later became a student in Simpson College. For a short time he was in Kansas, where he went for the benefit of his health, and while there he learned the jewelry trade, devoting three years to the business. Upon his return to Warren county he began farming in Lincoln township and so continued until 1892. He purchased the Coventry farm and as the years passed carefully and capably developed its fields, raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and annually gathering good crops. In 1892 he left the farm and came to Indianola, where he purchased a half interest in the hardware business of J. H. Law, forming the partnership of Law & Noble. In February, 1895, he purchased his partner's interest and was alone in business until his life's labors were ended. In all of his commercial pursuits, as in agricultural life, he displayed keen discernment and unflagging perseverance. He knew that these constituted the basis of success and he worked diligently to provide a good living for his family.

In June, 1892, Mr. Noble was married to Miss Lizzie Parr, a native of Indianola, born in 1870. Her parents were Thomas S. and Margaret E. (Pinkerton) Parr. Her father, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage, was a native of Illinois and was a graduate of the State University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He became a prominent physician and, locating in Indianola in 1869, he here continued in the active practice of medicine until his demise, which occurred January 2, 1907, at the age of sixty-five years. His professional and personal worth were widely acknowledged and in every relation of life he held to high ideals, thus exemplifying his allegiance to the teachings of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a devoted member. His political belief was that of the republican party. He married Miss Margaret E. Pinkerton, who was of Irish extraction, and she, too, was a member of the Presbyterian church. In their family were seven children, of whom four reached adult age, namely: Ida M., who is living in Indianola; Frank E., a traveling salesman who makes his home in Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Noble, and Cora A., who is a very successful teacher in Des Moines, being now principal of one of the schools of that city. Mrs. Parr is still living at the age of sixty-five years. Mrs. Noble is a graduate of the Indianola high school of the class of 1888 and for two years was a teacher in the grammar school of this city. By her marriage she has become the mother of five children: Howard Scott, born June 21, 1893; Ernest Ross, whose birth occurred February 13, 1895; William Merle, born October 27, 1897; Thomas Elwood, August 13, 1899, and Loyd S., August 27, 1901.

The death of the husband and father occurred April 22, 1901, and was the occasion of deep and wide-spread regret. He belonged to the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also a member of the Presbyterian church, to which Mrs. Noble still belongs, and he gave his political endorsement to the republican

party. He stood loyally for all that he believed to be right in his relations between himself and his fellowmen and while others might differ from him in opinion, they never questioned the sincerity of his motives or his honest intent. His life in its business activity and integrity is well worthy of emulation and in his passing he left to his family not only a comfortable competence but also the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN FOWLER.

Among the representative citizens of Warren county are many who were numbered among the valiant defenders of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war. Prominent among these is Captain Benjamin Fowler, who is familiarly known as Uncle Ben by his many friends throughout this section of the state. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, on the 7th of October, 1834, and is a son of John Fowler and grandson of Richard Fowler. The father was a native of Maryland, where he continued to make his home until reaching man's estate and then went to Ohio about 1810, where in the midst of the unbroken forest he opened up a farm. In that state he married Miss Sarah Brown and they continued residents of Ohio throughout the remainder of their lives. The mother of our subject died in 1863. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812. In their family were five children who reached manhood and were numbered among the boys in blue during the Civil war: D. C., who was a captain in the one hundred day service; C. Isaac, who died in the army; John W., who was also captain and served for three years in an Ohio regiment; Benjamin, of this review, and William H., who was in the service for three years. Our subject has one sister living, Mrs. Maria Davis, now a widow and a resident of Ohio.

Captain Benjamin Fowler grew to manhood upon a farm in the county of his nativity and received a good common school education. Responding to the call of his country for aid when the south attempted to secede, he enlisted October 26, 1861, as a private of Company D, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He participated in numerous important engagements, including the battle of Antietam, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi; the battles of Missionary Ridge and Kenesaw Mountain, and the Atlanta campaign. He was with Sherman on the memorable march to the sea and was wounded at Bentonville, North Carolina, being confined in the hospital for a time and then sent home on a furlough. After being off duty for two months, he rejoined the army at Alexandria, Virginia, and proceeded to Washington, D. C., where he took part in the grand review. He was later sent to Louisville, Kentucky, and from there to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was mustered out August 13, 1865, and honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio. Although he entered the service as a private he soon won promotion, becoming a sergeant, then second lieutenant, later first lieutenant and was finally made captain of his company, with

which rank he served until the close of the war. He returned home with an army record of which he may be justly proud.

In 1866 Captain Fowler came to Warren county, Iowa, and purchased the farm in Lincoln township where he now resides, it being conveniently located near Indianola. He added to his property from time to time but has since sold a part of his land, now owning one hundred and thirty acres, which is well improved and highly cultivated. He has erected a large neat residence and convenient outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and for a number of years he was actively engaged in general farming and stock-raising but he now rents the place though he continues to supervise its management.

On the 22d of September, 1857, in Perry county, Ohio, was celebrated the marriage of Captain Fowler and Miss Emily Brown, who was also a native of Ohio and died here July 6, 1901, being laid to rest in the Indianola cemetery. Of the seven children born to them three died in infancy. Grant, the eldest living, is married and is a railroad carpenter residing in Minnesota. Thad is married and resides at Staples, Minnesota; Sally, the wife of E. H. Webster, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Lexington, Oklahoma, and Samuel F., of Salida, Colorado.

Captain Fowler has been a life-long republican, supporting each presidential nominee of the party since voting for John C. Fremont in 1856. He has been a delegate to state and county conventions, has served as road supervisor and has been officially connected with the schools for many years, serving as a director and also secretary and treasurer of the board. He was township trustee for seven years and has served on the petit jury a number of times. His public service has been exemplary and he has always been found true to any trust reposed in him. In religious faith he is a Methodist and he is an honored member of the Grand Army Post at Indianola.

WILLIAM H. GLYNN.

William H. Glynn, the well known cashier of the Cumming Bank at Cumming, Iowa, is a native of this state, his birth occurring in Madison county, on the 27th of December, 1873. His parents are Thomas and Bridget (Craby) Glynn, both of whom are natives of Ireland and are now residing upon a farm in Madison county, Iowa.

The father was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in October, 1831, and in that country grew to manhood, being twenty years of age when in 1851 he crossed the Atlantic and came to the United States. For about a year and a half he remained in New York and then went to Canada, where he worked on the railroad until 1855, which year witnessed his arrival in Iowa. He first located in Des Moines but in 1862 bought a farm in Madison county, to which he removed four years later and since that time he has made his home there, his time and attention being devoted to agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Bridget



W. H. GLYNN

Glynn, the mother of our subject, was also a native of County Mayo, Ireland, born in 1841, and she, too, came to the new world in 1851 with her parents, who spent about two years in Virginia. The family then removed to Montreal, Canada, where they remained until 1855 and in that year became residents of Des Moines, Iowa, where Mr. Craby died. His wife passed away at the home of Mr. Glynn in Madison county. During the residence of the family in Virginia, Mrs. Glynn saw much of the dark side of slavery and was present at several public auctions of slave children.

Reared under the parental roof, William H. Glynn early became familiar with agricultural pursuits and his early education, acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by a course in the Highland Park College at Des Moines. After leaving school, he engaged in teaching for seventeen terms in Madison county and in July, 1907, came to Cumming, succeeding Frank Stiffler as cashier of the Cumming Bank, owned by Simon Casady & Company, bankers. He has now filled that position for one year and has proved a most capable and popular official, winning the confidence and regard of all with whom he has come in contact. In religious faith he is a Catholic and in politics is an ardent republican.

SOLOMON VAN SCOY.

Solomon Van Scoy, a retired agriculturist residing in Norwalk, was born in Barbour county, West Virginia, November 5, 1839, his parents being William and Mary Van Scoy, natives of Virginia. They removed to White county, Indiana, in 1847, and in 1855 came to Warren county, Iowa, settling in Virginia township, where the father entered land from the government and subsequently gave each of his sons a tract of eighty acres. Both he and his wife passed away in this county.

Solomon Van Scoy improved the eighty acres of land which he had received from his father but later disposed of the property and bought a farm in Clarke county. Throughout his entire business career he has been connected with agricultural pursuits and for many years owned a good farm adjoining New Virginia, a portion of which is now in possession of his son Marcus. He is now living retired on a tract of ten acres adjoining the village of Norwalk, and also owns eighty-five acres in Virginia township, having accumulated a handsome competence through the careful conduct of his farming interests in former years.

Mr. Van Scoy was first married, in Squaw township, to Miss Emily Proudfoot, a native of Virginia, whose demise occurred in Virginia township in 1902. By this union there were four children, namely: Marcus James, who follows farming on the old homestead in Virginia township; Sarah Jane, the wife of Jacob Leonard, of Des Moines; Eva J., the wife of Thomas Septer, of Des Moines; and Mary Arlington. Following the death of his first wife

Mr. Van Scoy was again married, his third union being with Lilla Childs, who still survives.

In his political views Mr. Van Scoy is a staunch republican and has served as trustee of Virginia township for six years. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for a number of years, and fraternally is connected with the Masons at New Virginia. He is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of the community and has gained an extensive circle of warm friends during the long period of his residence here.

DANIEL G. PECK.

Daniel G. Peck, while now numbered among the successful business men of Indianola, started out in life on his own account with but limited capital and has through his own labor and diligence won the prosperity which he is now enjoying. He was born in Putnam county, Indiana, in 1831, and was the fifth in order of birth in a family of ten children, whose parents, John and Sally (Taylor) Peck, were both natives of Kentucky. The Peck family is of Scotch-Irish descent. John Peck followed the occupation of farming as a life work. He removed from his native state to Ohio and in 1826 became a resident of Indiana, where from the government he entered a tract of timber land, which he cleared and developed, bringing the fields under a high state of cultivation. He successfully carried on the farm work there until 1853, when he came to Iowa and entered a tract of land in Lincoln township, where he continued to spend his remaining days. He was a typical pioneer resident, whose home was noted for its warm hearted hospitality. It was always the stopping place for the preacher who visited the neighborhood and who always received a hearty welcome. In politics Mr. Peck was a democrat. He was not long permitted to enjoy his home in Iowa for after a residence here of about nine years he passed away in 1862, at the age of sixty-four years. His widow, long surviving him, died in 1894, at the very advanced age of ninety-four years.

As a farm boy Daniel G. Peck spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He early began to follow the plow and in the winter seasons when the work of the farm was practically over for the year, he attended the country schools. He gave his father the benefit of his services until seventeen years of age and then began learning the blacksmith's trade, becoming an expert workman in that line. He followed that pursuit for many years in Indianola and built the first blacksmith shop in the town. He was also engaged in the grain business at that place for four years and for a third of a century has continued in his present line of trade, having in 1875 opened a hardware store. He also deals in farm implements and buggies and carries a large line in each department. In fact his establishment is regarded as headquarters for anything desired in hardware, implements or carriages and throughout the intervening years he has enjoyed an extensive patronage, from which

he has derived a just and reasonable profit, so that in the course of years he has become one of the substantial business men of the city.

Mr. Peck was married in 1854 to Miss Flora Marsh, who was born in Ohio in 1835. They traveled life's journey together for forty years and were then separated by the death of Mrs. Peck in 1894. They were the parents of seven children: Ginevra; Florence, who became the wife of J. M. Harlan and died in the fall of 1907, at the age of fifty-six years; Walter, who is engaged in the grocery business in Indianola; Frank, who has a gas light lamp system and resides in Wichita, Kansas; Alta, the wife of T. D. Swan, a farmer near Indianola; Benjamin, who has departed this life; and Orlin, who is with his father.

In the spring of 1852 Mr. Peck drove across the plains with ox teams on his way to California, passing through Oregon, and for a time was engaged in mining on the Pacific coast. He then returned home by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He is a supporter of democratic principles and has served as school director and as a member of the city council. Few men of his years, for he has attained the seventy-seventh milestone on life's journey, are so active and enterprising and in spirit and interests he seems yet in his prime and is justly regarded as one of the leading factors in business circles in Indianola, where for many years he has conducted a successful business along honorable principles that have neither sought nor required disguise.

ANDREW PUDERBAUGH.

Andrew Puderbaugh, who passed away at his home in Liberty township, Warren county, Iowa, April 19, 1901, was born near Elkhart, Indiana, February 2, 1832. Removing to Darke county, Ohio, he acquired his education in the common schools of that place and, owing to the early death of his parents, he was reared by an uncle. On coming to Warren county, Iowa, in 1854, he located on the farm on section 26, Liberty township, which is now owned by his son, Alonzo. First entering a quarter section, he later added to his landed holdings until at the time of his demise he owned three hundred and twenty acres, a part of which was timber. He met with a creditable and gratifying measure of success in his business undertakings and in addition to the work of general farming was engaged in shipping stock for about eleven years under the firm style of Sandy & Puderbaugh. He was also one of the early auctioneers of this county and vicinity and cried sales for many years, his specialty being live stock. He was widely recognized as one of the prominent and influential pioneers of this county and his efforts were an important factor in its growth and development.

In 1855 Mr. Puderbaugh was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wagoner, a native of Darke county, Ohio, who passed away here in 1878, when about forty-eight years of age. She was reared in the faith of the Dunkard church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Puderbaugh were born eight children, namely:

Madison, who died in infancy; Minerva, the wife of J. T. Vincent, of Ackworth, Iowa; William A., an agriculturist of Oklahoma; David Lincoln, whose sketch appears on another page of this work; Charles A., who for the past eleven years has resided in St. Francis, Kansas, and who is state live-stock inspector, owns a ranch and is a shipper of stock; Amy, the wife of R. O. Miller of Norwood, Iowa, who is one of Iowa's largest importers of Percheron stallions from France and also Clydesdale stallions and Scotch shorthorn cattle from Ontario, Canada; Sadie, who became the wife of Roland Barlett and resides in Hopeville, Iowa, and Alonzo, who is also mentioned on another page of this volume. The father was again married in 1881, his second union being with Mary A. Vorlis, of Lacona, Iowa, by whom he had one child, Samuel Oliver, who lives with his mother in Medford, Oregon.

In his political views Mr. Puderbaugh was a republican and served as trustee, justice of the peace and in other offices of public trust and responsibility. In the early days he was likewise identified with the Grange, and at one time was a member of the Dunkard church. He is still gratefully remembered as one of the early pioneers whose earnest efforts made possible the present splendid development of the county, and the work which he began more than a half century ago is still being carried on by his sons.

J. D. BLAKE, M. D.

Dr. J. D. Blake is now one of the oldest practitioners of medicine in Warren county, having been engaged in active practice in Palmyra for thirty-eight years. He was born in Noble county, Ohio, on the 25th of November, 1838, and there grew to manhood, his primary education being obtained in the common schools of the county. Later he attended Marietta College for four years and having thus gained an excellent education he taught school for eleven winter terms. Having decided to enter the medical profession, he took his first course of lectures at the Starling Medical College, and later engaged in practice under Dr. Echelberry, at Lowell, Ohio, for four years. He then reentered college and was graduated with the class of 1869, receiving the degree of M. D. He continued practice at Lowell for a year longer and then returned to Noble county, where he remained until coming to Iowa.

In the meantime Dr. Blake was married in Zanesville, Ohio April 9, 1863, to Miss Hannah E. Kelley, who was born in Mansfield, Ohio, but was reared in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio. They have two sons living, E. L. and B. S. Blake, both prominent lawyers of Des Moines; but their only daughter, Luna May, died when a young lady.

It was in 1870 that Dr. Blake located in Palmyra, Iowa, and he was not long in building up a good practice which extended for many miles into the surrounding country. There were two physicians here at the time of his arrival and fifteen others have since come and gone, but he has remained to enjoy an uninterrupted practice among some of the best families of the county.



DR. J. D. BLAKE AND FAMILY

For forty-four years he has followed his chosen profession with most excellent success and his patients have the utmost confidence in his ability. He is a member of the county and state medical societies and he has the respect and confidence of his professional brethren as well as the community at large.

The Doctor owns a nice home and a tract of eight acres of land in the eastern part of Palmyra. He walked fifteen miles to cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and with two exceptions has since supported every presidential nominee of the republican party. He has filled all the office in the Odd Fellows lodge at Palmyra, to which he belongs, and his estimable wife is a member of the Presbyterian church at Hartford.

LEONIDAS GILBERT.

One of the most prosperous and substantial agriculturists of Warren county is Leonidas Gilbert, who is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising on section 32, Union township. He was born in Logan county, Ohio, on the 8th of March, 1860, and is a son of James and Ellen Gilbert, both natives of England, where their marriage was celebrated and where they continued to make their home until after the birth of four of their children. The father was born in 1825 and the mother in 1822. Believing that he could better his condition in the new world, he at length crossed the Atlantic and took up his residence in Logan county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming for several years. In 1860 he removed to Missouri, where he spent one year, and then came to Iowa, locating in Warren county, where he secured a farm of eighty acres. As time passed and he prospered in his new home he kept adding to his original purchase until he owned four hundred and eighty acres of valuable farming land, on which he erected good buildings. Later in life he put aside all business cares and removed to Milo, where he lived retired until called to his final rest September 25, 1907. His first wife, who was the mother of our subject, had died some seventeen years previous and he had married again. By the first union there are four sons and one daughter still living.

Leonidas Gilbert was only one year old when the family became residents of Warren county and here he passed his early life in much the usual manner of farm boys, his literary education being obtained in the common schools. He remained under the parental roof, assisting in the labors of the farm until reaching man's estate and then went to Gentry county, Missouri, where he purchased two hundred acres of land and engaged in farming for two years.

At the end of a year Mr. Gilbert returned to this county and here on the 13th of March, 1894, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Mary J. Johns, a native of this county and a daughter of Ephraim Johns, who was born in Warren county, Iowa, and is now a farmer of Union township. Two sons bless this union, namely: Aubrey Forest and Coy Ronald.

After his marriage Mr. Gilbert returned to Missouri, where he remained another year and then traded his farm there for two hundred and forty acres in Union township, this county, whereon he resided for five years. At the end of that time he purchased the old home place, where his boyhood was passed, and to the improvement and cultivation of that farm he has since devoted his energies with most gratifying results. Upright and reliable in business, he has steadily prospered in all his undertakings and is now the owner of seven hundred and forty-six acres of valuable farming land, which he keeps under a high state of cultivation. Stock-raising also claims considerable of his attention and he now feeds and ships three or four carloads of cattle and hogs annually, finding this branch of his business quite profitable.

By his ballot Mr. Gilbert usually supports the republican party but being a strong temperance man he favors prohibition principles and he gives his support to all measures which he believes will advance the moral and social welfare of his township and county. Both he and his wife are active members of the Church of Christ at Sandyville and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Yeomen, while Mrs. Gilbert is also a member of the Yeomen. He is one of the most progressive and up-to-date farmers of Union township and his fellow citizens hold him in the highest esteem.

HENRY I. HOOVER.

Henry I. Hoover, residing on a Scotch Ridge farm of ninety acres, located on section 22, Greenfield township, dates his residence in Warren county since 1850, having been brought to this country by his parents when but six years of age. He was born in Shelby county, Indiana, November 12, 1844, the son of Ephraim A. and Julia Ann (Howrey) Hoover. His father was a native of North Carolina and went from there to Indiana when a young man, where he met and married Julia A. Howrey, who was a native of Ohio. There he lived a number of years, conducting farming operations, and ultimately opened a lumber and flouring mill, in the running of which he was quite successful and was doing a good business just previous to his removing to Iowa. In 1850 he disposed of his milling interests and moved to Warren county, where he located on a partly improved farm near Spring Hill. Later he sold this and bought a saw and grist mill on North river, which he ran for six years, when he sold it and farmed for a couple of years. He then bought a sawmill in Greenfield township, which he operated until the time of his death, in 1865. His wife survived him for twenty-seven years and passed away in 1892. They were the parents of four sons and six daughters, all of whom grew to maturity and are now living, with the exception of two of the daughters.

Henry I. Hoover remained with his parents during his boyhood and youth and was educated in the home schools. During the Civil war he enlisted on August 12, 1862, in Company B, Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry

and was sent with his regiment to Kentucky and Tennessee. In an engagement at Parker's Crossroads, Tennessee, he was wounded and permanently disabled. He was then discharged February 28, 1863, for disability and was sent home. He reenlisted June 5, 1864, joining the Forty-eighth Iowa Volunteers, and for one hundred days was stationed with a battalion that guarded the prison on Rock Island. He served for five months, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. He then engaged in farming for a number of years, but finally opened up a brick kiln, and for thirteen years he engaged in the manufacture of bricks, for which he found a ready sale in Des Moines, Indianola, and throughout Warren and Polk counties. He then leased a farm and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1884 he bought the farm where he now resides and began its cultivation. He also burned brick here for two seasons. He has built a neat, substantial two-story residence and a large barn, has put out a young orchard, and has cleared the land of some heavy timber. He has constructed the necessary granaries, sheds and other outbuildings for the shelter of stock, in which he deals quite extensively, buying, raising and feeding them for the market.

On June 15, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hoover and Miss Roxanna Blackford, who was born and reared in Shelby county, Indiana, and came to Iowa with a brother. Unto this union have been born eleven children, namely: Alice, the wife of Charles Groves, a farmer residing in this county; Anna, the wife of Elvin Bishop, of Pocahontas county; Alexander, who conducts farming operations on the home farm; Wilbur, of Pocahontas county; Dilla, the wife of Earl Pool, of Greenfield township; George, who is engaged in farming in his own behalf; Laura and Henry I. Jr., who reside at home with their parents. Three children died in infancy, Alonzo at the age of three years, and Mahala and Margaret both died when about three months old.

In politics Mr. Hoover is a staunch republican, though he has never been an aspirant to public office. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. During his long residence in this county Mr. Hoover has witnessed remarkable improvements and has had the satisfaction of knowing that he has played no unimportant part in the development of the country.

ALBERT ROSS GUY.

Albert Ross Guy, who for twenty-four years has been engaged in the real-estate business in Indianola and for the past ten years has also been well known here as an auctioneer, is numbered among the native sons of the county, his birth having occurred in Otter township, March 15, 1859.

His father, John Bryant Guy, was born in Morgan county, Indiana, and is now living at Milo, this county, at the venerable age of eighty years. He came to Iowa in 1848, settling in Polk county, where he entered land from the government, hauling his goods to his claim from Keokuk. In 1853

he removed to Warren county and established his home in Otter township, where he purchased land and was for many years widely known as a successful farmer and stockman. He is now living retired in the enjoyment of a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. With the pioneer development of this portion of the state he has been closely associated and his work in its behalf has been effective and valuable. For the past thirty-five years he has been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he has always stood loyally for his honest opinions and for a considerable period voted with the republican party but believing the temperance question to be a paramount issue he became a stalwart prohibitionist. He enlisted in 1862 at Indianola for active service with Company C, of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry and served for three years. It is stated by his comrades that no better soldier ever bore arms in defense of his country. They also told that he always displayed even in the darkest days of the Civil war the most remarkable, congenial disposition, was always happy and cheering those with whom he was associated. The duties assigned to his regiment were of a most trying character but through it all J. B. Guy was the same brave, faithful, genial military hero. He enlisted from Warren county and at the close of the war returned to his old home, where as a citizen he has been as faithful to public interests as he was when defending the stars and stripes on the battlefields of the south.

He is now spending his declining years in the same community in which he has lived since the war, honored by his children and esteemed by an extensive circle of friends which is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance. He married Matilda Emmons, who was born in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1826, and is now living at the age of eighty-two years. Their family numbered four sons and four daughters: Laura, who is deceased; Florence, who became the wife of Samuel W. Conrad, who was a soldier of the Civil war, followed farming and also served as county treasurer but both are now deceased; Clarence, a farmer and stock-dealer of Guide Rock, Nebraska; Albert R., whose name introduces this review; Sherman, who resides on the old homestead in Otter township; Janie, who died at the age of two years; John B., who is an auctioneer and dealer in horses, making his home in Milo, Iowa; and Blanche, who became the wife of Dr. M. L. Hooper, of Indianola and is now deceased.

Albert Ross Guy, reared to farm life, attended the rural schools and afterward continued his studies in the high school at Milo. He left the home farm in the fall of 1878 and went to the Indian Territory, where he engaged in the stock business until the spring of 1879. He then removed to Texas, where he purchased cattle and drove them over the old Chisholm cattle trail to Caldwell, Kansas, where he sold out. He next went to Mexico, where he engaged in railroading for a year. Later he proceeded to Leadville, Colorado, where he worked in mining camps for a time and later went to Montana, where he engaged in prospecting. His interests have brought him varied experiences, as he has visited many sections of the country and his life if written in detail would constitute a story of picturesque interest and

events. In the fall of 1884 he returned to Warren county and entered the real-estate business, negotiating many important realty transfers during the intervening twenty years. He has gained a national reputation as an auctioneer to which business he has largely devoted his energies during the past ten years. He makes a specialty of making sales of horses and cattle and has recently closed out a splendid bunch of shorthorn cattle known as the Oak Lawn herd. These were registered stock and were considered to be one of the finest herds in the state. He sold horses on the Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Des Moines and other markets and throughout the state disposes of as high as five hundred in a day. His success in this way has gained for him a national reputation and has brought him merited prosperity. As he has gained success he has invested in property and is now the owner of six hundred acres of choice and well improved land in Warren township, constituting a valuable property, from which he derives a substantial annual income.

In 1886 Mr. Guy was married to Miss Eunice Wright, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1863, a daughter of David and Martha Wright, who came to Iowa in 1865, settling in Palmyra township, Warren county. They were among the early residents here. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Guy have been born four children: Iva Missoula, who died at the age of two years; Lorain, who graduated from the Indianola high school; Florence Fay and Audry. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Guy is a member of the Masonic order at Indianola, and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows society, the Woodmen camp and the Des Moines lodge of Elks. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has staunchly advocated republican principles. In his travels he has gained a wide knowledge of the country and learned to correctly judge men and experiences. This knowledge has proven of immense value to him in his auctioneering business and other qualities which contribute to his success are his genial manner, his tact, his business discernment and executive force.

W. R. McELROY.

W. R. McElroy is one of the prosperous farmers of Richland township, his home being on section 29, where he owns a well improved and valuable farm of two hundred and ninety acres. He has spent his entire life in this state, being born in Marion county, Iowa, June 7, 1855, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Smith) McElroy, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. From Marion county the family removed to Lucas county, where they spent eleven years, and then came to Warren county, where the parents are still living. In their family are three children.

W. R. McElroy was principally educated in the Summerset schools and his knowledge of farm work was gained under the able guidance of his father upon the home place. He was married in this county on the 21st of January, 1880, to Miss Jennie Black, who was born in Ohio and was twelve years of age

when she came to Iowa with her parents. Her father, James Black, followed railroading in the Buckeye state but here devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, operating a farm in Lincoln township. He is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy have four children, namely: Roxie, now the wife of Daniel Matone, a farmer of Allen township; May, the wife of Rev. Richard Petnagel, a minister of the Presbyterian church, located at Decatur, Indiana; Belle, the wife of William Richards, a farmer of Marion county, Iowa; and Martha, at home.

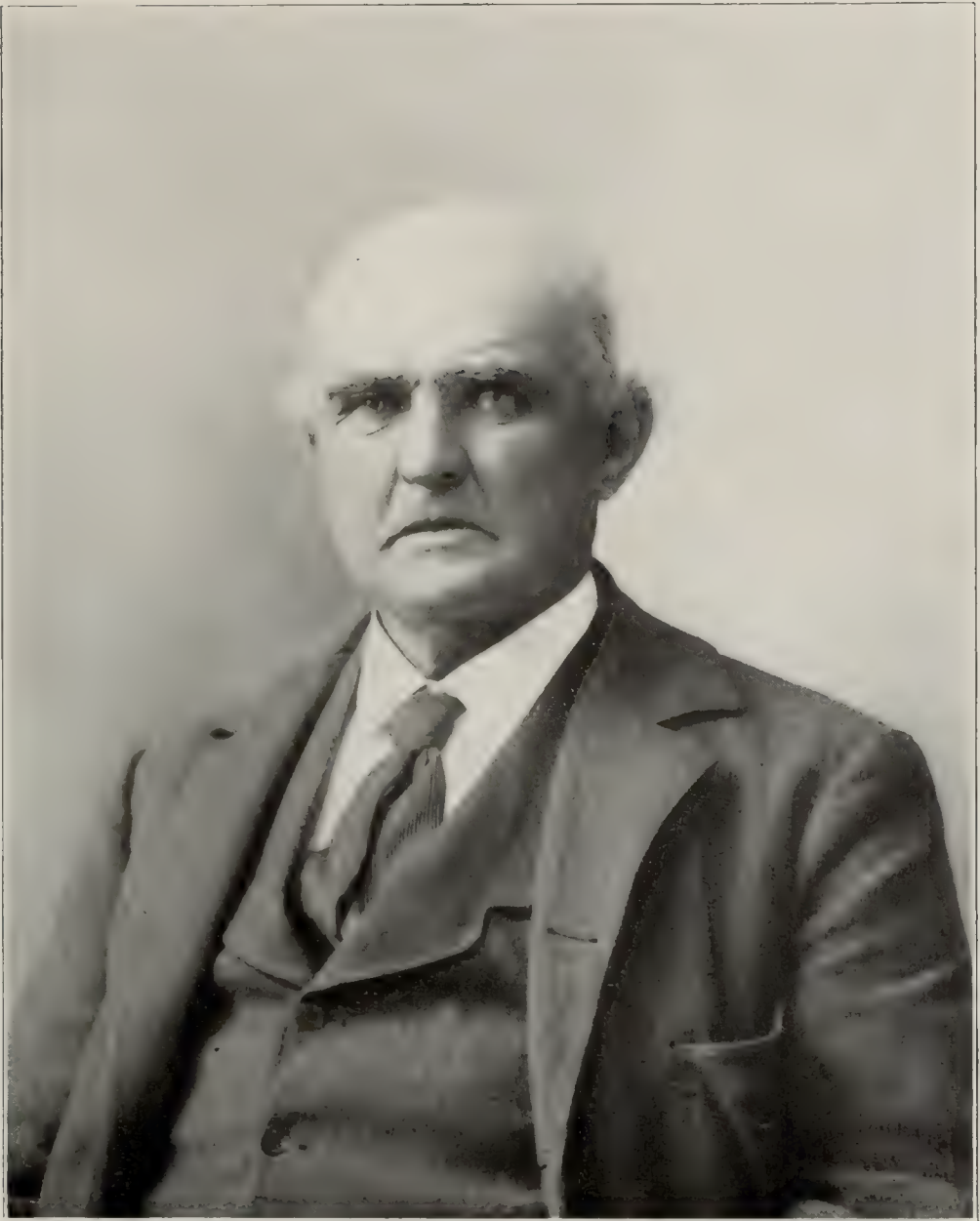
After his marriage Mr. McElroy located on a part of his present farm and as he has prospered in his work, he has added to his property from time to time until he now has a fine farm of two hundred and ninety acres, which he has improved by the erection of a good house and outbuildings, has set out an orchard and other fruit, and keeps the land under excellent cultivation. He devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, fattening a carload each of cattle and hogs for market yearly.

Since attaining his majority Mr. McElroy has always supported the republican party but has never taken an active part in politics aside from voting. He has served as school director and president of the board for several years and both he and his wife take an active interest in church work as members of the Presbyterian church of Hartford.

JAMES LAVERTY.

James Lavery is now numbered among Warren county's honored dead but no history of this district would be complete without mention of his life, for he was one of the honored pioneer settlers of Iowa and was closely associated with the work of development in material and political lines. He served for many years as county surveyor here and in his trade relations was known for his unfaltering integrity. He lived to the ripe old age of eighty-four years, passing away on the 26th of December, 1906. He was born in Parke county, Indiana, on the 17th of March, 1822, and was a son of John M. and Nancy (McNutt) Lavery. His paternal grandparents were Isaac and Jane (Martin) Lavery and the latter was a native of Ireland. The maternal grandparents were both born on the Emerald Isle, whence they crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling in Virginia. The grandfather, James McNutt, received a tract of land in Ohio from the state of Virginia in reward for his services as a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

The father's birth occurred in Pennsylvania in 1792, while the mother first opened her eyes to the light of day in Ohio in February, 1803. In 1848, they became residents of Warren county, Iowa, where they lived until called to the home beyond, Mrs. Lavery passing away in 1859, while the father's death occurred February 1, 1872. They were the parents of several children but all died in infancy with the exception of James Lavery of this review. The father, John M. Lavery, did military service in defense of his country in the



JAMES LAVERTY

second war with England and made a creditable and brilliant military record. He, too, was granted a land warrant, which he located in the west. A man of liberal education and broad general culture, he became a leading and influential resident of Iowa and left the impress of his individuality upon the history of its upbuilding and progress. He took an active part in transforming it from a pioneer district into a region of advanced civilization and served as the first surveyor of Warren county, in which capacity he laid out the town of Indianola. In many other ways he contributed to the general improvement here, being untiring and unfaltering in his efforts to promote the public welfare. His life was actuated by Christian principles and he was at all times loyal to the faith which he professed. His sterling traits of character were so excellent that he gained the unqualified regard of all with whom he came in contact and won many warm friendships. In the year 1860 he lost his first wife and the following year was married again, his second union being with Miss Electa Miller, of Palmyra, Iowa.

James Laverty, a son of the father's first marriage, was reared to manhood in his native county and through the medium of its public schools acquired his preliminary education but later was afforded the advantage of collegiate training in Asbury (now De Pauw) University of Greencastle, Indiana. He entered that institution at the age of seventeen years and at his graduation in 1844 won the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution. He was ever a man of strong intellect, whose extensive reading and study continually broadened his mind and qualified him for the duties that devolved upon him in the varied relations of life. In early manhood he gave his attention to teaching, following that pursuit in his native state.

Mr. Laverty was married in 1845, when a young man of twenty-three years the lady of his choice being Miss Mary A. Peck, a native of Putnam county, Indiana, born in 1823. At the time of their marriage Mr. Laverty was a teacher in the schools of Terre Haute, Indiana, and in that city they began their domestic life. Two years later, however, they became residents of Iowa and Mr. Laverty turned his attention to general farming in Polk county. A peculiar feature of the settlement of Iowa is the fact that the boundaries of the county and township have been so changed that he lived in two counties and five townships, yet never changed his place of residence until he became a citizen of Indianola in 1893. There were few residents in this section of the state when James Laverty cast in his lot with its pioneers. With the work of improvement he was closely associated for many years and was instrumental in the upbuilding of the county by bringing many of his former neighbors to this locality after laying their land warrants for them. He secured his own farm as a claim from the government and at once began converting the raw prairie into productive fields, his labors being carried steadily forward until in the course of time the wild prairie grasses were replaced by crops of corn, wheat and other grain which found a ready sale on the market. Year by year he successfully cultivated his place and made his property a very valuable one.

While living upon the farm Mr. and Mrs. Laverty reared their two children. Este Fidelia, who was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, is now the wife of I. L. Harvey, who resides upon land in this county, which her father entered in 1848. The son, John W., who is also engaged in the operation of the old homestead farm, was born in Polk, now Warren county, in 1848 and is probably one of the oldest native residents of the county. The wife and mother died in March, 1879, and on the 26th of December following Mr. Laverty wedded Mrs. Lydia Clough nee Rice, who is a native of Meigs county, Ohio.

In his political views Mr. Laverty was a whig in early life and in 1856 voted the American ticket. At the succeeding election he supported Abraham Lincoln and from that time forward gave stalwart support to the men and measures of the republican party until called to his final rest. In public office he made a most creditable record. He served for two terms as a member of the board of supervisors of Warren county, was county surveyor of Polk county in 1849 and 1850 and later served as county surveyor of Warren county for several years. He was a member of the building committee which erected the county courthouse in Indianola and his endorsement could always be counted upon to further any movement or plan that had for its object the welfare and substantial upbuilding of this part of the state. In 1860 he became a member of the Masonic fraternity and was a faithful follower of the craft until his demise. He lived in the county for fifty-eight years, honored and respected by all who knew him by reason of an upright life and fidelity to every manly principle. He felt great pleasure in what was accomplished and took great pride in what was done in Warren county as it emerged from pioneer conditions and took on all of the evidences of an advanced and progressive civilization. His public-spirited citizenship was manifest in many tangible ways, his principles of integrity and honor were evidenced in his relations with his neighbors, his friends and his business associates, and his high ideals of domestic life were seen in his devotion to the welfare of his family. On the 26th of December, 1906, he passed away at the age of eighty-four years. His was indeed a long, useful, busy and honorable life and no history would be complete without extended mention of him. His memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him and will be sacredly cherished for years to come. Mrs. Laverty still resides in Indianola and is a lady greatly admired for her many estimable qualities of heart and mind.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. BEST.

Captain John A. Best may truly be termed one of the representative men of Indianola, representative of activity in business, progression in citizenship and devotion to rules of conduct that are manly and upright. He is well known over a large territory in eastern Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri as traveling salesman for a Chicago house, and wherever he is known Captain Best

numbers his friends. That his youth was largely a period of earnest and unremitting toil is indicated by the fact that when a lad of twelve years he was employed upon river boats and so continued for about twenty years, when he removed westward to Chariton, Iowa, taking up his abode there about 1866. He was nineteen years of age when he was married and removed from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi valley to engage in steamboating in this section of the country. He advanced rapidly because of his bravery and good judgment and made a record which was enviable among the heroes of the old war days.

In speaking of this epoch of his career one of the local papers said: "The last trip Captain Best made was the most memorable of his long career. He had a cargo of fourteen thousand bushels of wheat to deliver at the head of the Illinois river navigation. The thermometer registered 10 below zero, and all boats were frozen up in the river. To deliver the wheat meant the ruination of the boat; not to deliver it meant the financial ruin of the owner. It was claimed by many old river captains that the trip was impossible, but some one had to make the effort. The task fell to the lot of Captain Best. He secured log chains, beaded the boat, and pushed it through the ice, through the river and Peoria lake to Lacon, arriving at two o'clock in the morning. The boat was torn and shattered, but the cargo was delivered—a fitting close to the captain's twenty years in the service. At the death of Captain Best's life long friend, Captain Tom O'Hara, the Chicago Tribune said: 'Captain O'Hara was one of the bravest men and one of the most trusty pilots of the day. He was pilot for Captain Best during the Civil war, and he and Captain Best took the wheel about the time when it needed good judgment, as no search lights were in use. They had to take the boat through the dangerous places in fog and darkness and narrow channels and were known as the safe men at the wheel, when all lives below depended on the pilot. Captain Best is somewhere in the west and is one of the few left of the old river captains and pilots.' "

As previously stated, Captain Best took up his abode in Chariton, Iowa, in 1866 and in that year, leaving the river, became a traveling salesman for a clothing house. He has since remained upon the road and during the last thirty-one years of this period has represented Rothschild & Company, of Chicago. He is now the oldest man with the firm and that he is one of the most trusted, able and faithful employes goes without saying. He has outlived two of the proprietors of the establishment and is now working for a son of one of the first proprietors, who was born and had his education and business training since Mr. Best began with the house. He covers a large territory, to which he makes his regular trips and is still a most active man, although he has passed the time of life when most men retire. The years, however, rest lightly upon him. He is splendidly preserved and most people would take him to be a man from ten to twenty years younger than he is. Among his patrons he is popular from the fact that he is not only reliable in his business dealings but also courteous and genial. His cordiality is unfeigned and his geniality is a part of a nature that has learned to look upon life from the bright side and take the best that the world and his fellowmen

offer never placing undue emphasis upon the little unpleasantnesses which may arise but putting them with those things which, happening yesterday, are forgotten.

In early manhood, when but nineteen years of age, Captain Best was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Harriet Johnston. More than a half century has since passed and they are yet spared to travel life's journey together. As the years have been added to the cycle of the centuries their mutual love and confidence have increased and the ties of comradeship and companionship between them have ever been strengthened. There is a story told of a remarkable display of courage and quick thought on the part of Mrs. Best, who is the worthy wife of the brave river captain. During many of his trips Mrs. Best was by her husband's side on the river and especially during the war, and on the occasion alluded to she manifested the greatest presence of mind when she, with her two children, was hurled into the river under the stretched lines at Peoria bridge. She held on to both of her children, however, and saved their lives. The two sons are now well known business men, R. L. Best being a clothing merchant of Indianola, while Johnston Best is a general merchant of Rockwell City, Iowa. For more than thirty years residents of Indianola, Captain and Mrs. Best have a most extensive circle of friends here and enjoy the high regard of all who know them. Their home is a hospitable one and they delight in entertaining those to whom they are joined by ties of friendship and personal regard. Captain Best is a man of fine personal appearance and possesses the vigor and energy of a much younger man. In spirit and interests he is yet in his prime and at all times he keeps in touch with modern thought and progress.

J. R. LUNDY.

In the history of Warren county and the men who have been its promoters and upbuilders, it is imperative that mention should be made of J. R. Lundy, who is one of the prominent business men of the county, a member of the firm of McGrannahan & Lundy, dealers in groceries and general merchandise at Indianola. He is, moreover, a native son of the county, for his birth occurred at Palmyra, March 16, 1861.

His father, Augustus Lundy, was a native of West Virginia, born July 7, 1814, and his father was Samuel Lundy. The family is of English descent and of Quaker faith. The original American ancestors came to the new world with William Penn. and since that time the members of the family through succeeding generations, have always borne an excellent reputation for faithfulness in citizenship and straightforward conduct in all life's relations. Augustus Lundy was reared in West Virginia and in 1851 arrived in Iowa, settling in Palmyra. He was married there to Jane Warnock, a native of Ross county, Ohio, born in 1829. Mr. Lundy was a carpenter and joiner and

eventually engaged in contracting. He assisted largely in the building of Palmyra and later took up his abode on a farm in Greenfield township, where he spent his last years. His death there occurred in March, 1878. His wife survived him and died in 1904. Their family numbered two sons and two daughters: James W., a business man of Indianola; J. R., of this review; Anna, who resides on the old home farm; and Minnie, the wife of Samuel Tomlinson of Maxwell, Iowa.

J. R. Lundy was reared in this county and was educated in the common schools. He is almost wholly a self-educated man, for his opportunities in youth were limited, but in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons and has also broadened his knowledge by reading and observation. After arriving at mature years he engaged in cultivating the home farm and proved capable in his agricultural pursuits. He was married at Avon, Iowa, October 6, 1879, to Miss Hallie Walter of Altoona, Iowa. At the time of his marriage he was engaged in merchandising at Avon and carried on the business there for two years, when he sold out and removed to Spring Hill. Here he purchased a store which he conducted for seven years, on the expiration of which period he disposed of his stock and went to Bon Durant, Polk county. There he purchased a business and also started a new store at Altoona. He conducted both stores for a time, but later disposed of those interests and went to Milo where he became a stockholder in the Citizens Bank and was made its cashier. He filled that position for one year when he disposed of his interests in the institution and removed to Indianola. While living in that city Mrs. Lundy died, August 20, 1902. There were four children by that marriage of whom three are living. Later Mr. Lundy returned to his old home on the farm and operated the fields for nearly three years. During that time, in 1904, he established his bank at Spring Hill and also opened a general mercantile store and until April 1, 1908, carried on business in these lines. He also erected a good residence in the town and a substantial brick business block and his labors have always been of a nature that promoted public progress as well as individual success. He also owns and operates a farm nearby.

On the 8th of March, 1905, Mr. Lundy was again married, his second union being with Miss Nellie Brand, who was born and reared in Warren county and is a daughter of Dewitt Clinton Brand, a native of Cattaraugus county, New York. He was one of the pioneers and farmers of Lincoln township, living for fifty-two years on one farm which he had entered from the government. It comprises three hundred and forty acres and he transformed the wild prairie into a richly productive field. He was married in New York, returning there for his bride, after which he lived in the Empire State for two years. He then took up his abode upon his Iowa farm, and for a long period was one of the best known and most respected agriculturists of the community. Mrs. Lundy completed her education in Simpson College at Indianola, and for over thirteen years or for thirty-three terms, was successfully engaged in teaching, being one of the best known instructors connected with the public schools of this part of the state. The children of Mr. Lundy's first marriage are

Beatrice, Phillis and Dale, and he also lost a daughter, Gladys, when about a year old. There is one child of the second marriage, Marion.

Politically Mr. Lundy is a democrat and has held some school and township offices. He and his wife and two daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as a trustee, while Mrs. Lundy is a member of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Lundy belongs to the Champion Lodge, No. 233, A. F. & A. M., and his wife was connected with the Eastern Star, while in the Odd Fellows lodge he has filled all of the chairs and is past grand. He is a well known business man of Warren county, whose commercial integrity is above question, while his enterprise has gained for him the position which he now occupies as a successful merchant of this part of the state. He has used the chances which have come to him, has neglected no opportunity for advancement, and at all times has placed his dependence upon perseverance, close application and unwearied industry.

WILLIAM McDOLE.

William McDole is now living retired on his farm on section 20, Lincoln township, but for many years was actively connected with the work of tilling the soil. In fact it was his industry and energy in former years that brought him capital sufficient to enable him to now enjoy a period of rest from labor. He is widely known in Warren county where he has made his home for forty-one years, while for fifty-eight years he has been a resident of the state. He has now passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey, for his birth occurred in Richland county, Ohio, April 16, 1825.

His father, John McDole, removed from the Buckeye state to Indiana and settled in Madison county, casting in his lot with the early residents who were reclaiming that district for the purposes of civilization. With the aid of his sons he opened up and developed three different farms and there reared his family and spent his remaining days. He was a worthy pioneer settler of the community and aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which now rests the progress and prosperity of that county.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for William McDole in his boyhood and youth. As soon as old enough to take his place in the fields, he began assisting in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting and gave his father the benefit of his services until after his marriage. That important event in his life occurred March 2, 1848. He wedded Caroline E. Fisher, who was born and educated in Indiana and was a daughter of John Fisher, one of the early settlers of the state, who arrived there about 1830. After his marriage Mr. McDole engaged in farming for two years in Indiana, and in 1850 moved westward to Iowa, settling first in Polk county, where he lived for a number of years. In 1867 he removed to Warren county, where he lived for a number of years. In 1867 he removed to Warren county where he bought raw land which he cleared and cultivated.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM McDOLE

It was necessary to take away the brush so he could plow the fields. He commenced with eighty acres and later bought more from time to time, until he now holds two hundred acres, in the midst of which stands a comfortable and substantial residence that he erected. In the rear of the dwelling is a good barn and other outbuildings which shelter the stock and the grain from the inclement weather. A good orchard is one of the attractive features of his place and everything about his farm presents a well kept appearance. He now has two sets of buildings upon his land and in connection to the raising of cereals, stock-raising and feeding are also carried on here. The success which Mr. McDole has enjoyed is attributable entirely to his own efforts and the assistance of his wife who has indeed been to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McDole were born four sons, one of whom died in infancy, and two daughters: A. J., a resident farmer of Lincoln township; John H., who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Albert L., who is farming on the home place; Jennie, the wife of Joseph Duncan, of Illinois; and Julia, the wife of W. G. Brown of Indianola. They have sixteen living grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Politically Mr. McDole was reared a democrat, but throughout the greater part of his life has given stalwart support to the republican party for he believes that its principles will best conserve the public welfare. He has never sought nor desired office but has been anxious that the best interests of the community be promoted. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Farmers Chapel. On the 2d of March, 1908 this worthy couple celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary, an occasion which will long be remembered by all who were present. Their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren gathered on that day to celebrate the event and it was a most happy time in the lives of all who were present. Mr. and Mrs. McDole are among the most honored and respected residents of the county and no history of this locality would be complete without mention of them. The life of Mr. McDole has at all times been honorable and upright and both in its sterling characteristics and in its success may well serve as an example and as an inspiration to the young.

JOHNSON T. WRIGHT.

After many years of active labor Johnson T. Wright is now living retired in Carlisle, where he owns a pleasant home and is surrounded by all the comforts which go to make life worth the living. A native of New Jersey, he was born near Trenton, February 7, 1825, and is a son of George Wright. On leaving that state he removed to Miami county, Ohio, and later to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he made his home for several years. He was married near Crawfordsville, Indiana, on the 5th of October, 1848, to Miss Emeline Simpson, who was born in 1826 in Franklin county, that state, of

which her father, Allen Simpson, was one of the first settlers, locating there when the Indians were still numerous in that region. He was a native of Kentucky.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of five children who are still living: Margaret E., the wife of David Callahan, of Carlisle; Alice, the wife of Samuel P. Chevalier, of Des Moines; Amelia E., the wife of Clinton P. Chevalier, of the same city; George A., now postmaster of Carlisle, and Charles D., a carpenter living in Des Moines. They also lost two children: Nannie May, who died at the age of three months, and Elizabeth, who died at the age of six years.

For some years after his marriage Mr. Wright continued to engage in farming in Montgomery county, Indiana, where he owned one hundred acres of land, but in 1860 he sold that property and removed to Indianola, Iowa, opening the first grocery store in that city. There he carried on business for three years, at the end of which time he disposed of his stock and removed to Polk county, this state, buying a farm just over the line but near Carlisle, where he owned six hundred and forty acres of very valuable and productive land. Upon his place he erected a good brick residence and substantial outbuildings, and was successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising for some time. Later he sold that property and bought another farm in Allen township, Warren county, but now makes his home in Carlisle, where he purchased a lot and built a nice home.

Originally Mr. Wright was an old line whig in politics, and since the dissolution of that party has been a stanch republican, but never a politician in the sense of office seeking. He was initiated into the Masonic order at Indianola and is now a Knight Templar, holding membership with the chapter and commandery at Des Moines. Both he and his wife are active and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he joined in 1848, while she has been connected therewith since the age of sixteen years. In 1898 they celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Carlisle, where children, grandchildren and friends to the number of sixty were gathered to wish them joy, some coming from as far as Boston and Texas, and they left many substantial tokens of their regard. For sixty years Mr. and Mrs. Wright have now traveled life's journey together, sharing with each other its joys and sorrows, adversity and prosperity, and their love and confidence increasing as the years have rolled by.

JOHN R. HOWARD.

John R. Howard was born in Indianola in 1877 and is a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Warren county. His father, John W. Howard, long numbered among the leading citizens here, was born in Preston county, West Virginia, and his death, which occurred in March, 1908, at the age of seventy-five years, was the occasion of deep and

widespread regret. He was of English ancestry and in early life learned and followed the carpenter's trade, while later he turned his attention to merchandising in Indianola and was quite successful in his undertakings. He arrived in this city in 1854 and embarked in business here as a carpenter and contractor. In the fall of that year he returned to Preston county, West Virginia, and was married to Miss Fernandez E. Fortney. With his bride he returned to Indianola in the spring of 1855 and from that time until his death was a factor in the business interests of the city. He became a partner of E. W. Fortney and Samuel Martin under the firm style of Fortney, Martin & Company, and they conducted a planing mill and lumberyard from 1870 until 1884. In the latter year the partnership was dissolved and the lumberyard and mill were removed to Des Moines, while Mr. Howard retained the paint and glass department of the business. He was closely identified with the growth and development of Indianola for a half century, contributing to its success through the establishment and conduct of several prosperous business enterprises and also by his activity in municipal affairs and public life. He served as assessor of the city and in 1879-80 filled the office of mayor, giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration. He was a supporter of the republican party which ever found in him a stalwart champion.

Fraternally he was connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. By his first marriage Mr. Howard had four children: Ida G., who married R. J. Graham, who is conducting a laundry in Fort Morgan, Colorado; Silas E., a jeweler of Hastings, Nebraska; Ella, the wife of W. K. Crabb, who deals in paints and glass in Indianola; and Minta, the wife of W. M. Ogg, a baker of Indianola. The wife and mother died in 1868 and in 1870 Mr Howard married Mrs. Daniel Lyons, whose husband, Captain Lyons, was killed at the battle of Arkansas Post. His second wife, who bore the maiden name of Melvina Clark, and was born in Bloomington, Indiana, came of English-Irish ancestry and died in Indianola in 1887, at the age of fifty-six years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church.

John R. Howard, the only child of this second marriage, began his education in the public schools of his native city, passed through consecutive grades and eventually entered the business department of Simpson College, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then entered the State University and completed the courses of law and collegiate departments in 1900. He at once located for practice in his native city, where he is meeting with success and in this connection his life record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country. He is careful in the preparation of his cases, keen in his analysis and logical in his deductions and has been connected with considerable important litigation tried in the courts of his district.

Mr. Howard's religious views are indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church and the Masonic fraternity claims him as an exemplary member, while of the Knights of Pythias lodge he is also a representative. In politics, an earnest republican, his fellow townsmen elected him to the office

of city treasurer, in which he continued for four years, while for the past four years he has been justice of the peace. His decisions are strictly fair and impartial, being based upon the law and the equity in the case.

FRANKLIN KELLER.

Franklin Keller is not only the oldest settler now living in Squaw township but he is also one of its most highly esteemed citizens and a man honored and respected wherever known. He was born on the 21st of March, 1831, in what is now Barbour county, West Virginia, but at that time formed a part of Harrison county, Virginia, for the two states had not yet been divided. His parents, John and Lucinda (Mitchell) Keller, were also natives of the Old Dominion. The mother was born in 1810 and died in 1852, being long survived by her husband, who was born on the 3d of January, 1808, and passed away in West Virginia at the age of seventy-nine years. He was twice married, having nine children by the first union, including our subject, and five by the second.

On reaching manhood Franklin Keller was married January 16, 1851, to Miss Ellen Jane McIntosh, who was also born in Virginia, December 15, 1828, and departed this life February 20, 1907, in Squaw township, this county. She was a sister of A. B. McIntosh, of New Virginia, who is represented on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Keller became the parents of twelve children, namely: Lucinda and A. L., who died in Van Buren county, Iowa, while the family were en route for Warren county; John, who married Sarah Phillips and lived on a farm in Squaw township but was killed in Missouri, December 17, 1887, by a tree falling on him while working in the timber. His wife being now deceased; Rebecca, who married E. P. Steckle, a farmer of Squaw township and died January 6, 1888; Belovia, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this work; Harriet and McClellan, both of whom died in childhood; Rosa Jane, wife of Alexander Sanders, also represented in this volume; Charles B., who married Margaret Lantz and lives Monona county, Iowa; Lee, who married Celesta Lower and is a farmer of Squaw township; Cyrena, wife of Neil Morrison, who is living on the old homestead with our subject; and Ida, wife of Ira A. Taylor, of Squaw township.

Mr. Keller has himself written an interesting account of many of the experiences of his life and we give it in his own words:

“When I wrote the following sketch of my life I intended it only for my children and not for publication or it would have been written differently.”

May, 26, 1908, State of Iowa.

“I, Franklin Keller, was born on the 21st day of March, 1831, in Harrison county, Virginia, on the middle fork of Mitchell's Run, at the head spring of the same, and in the spring of 1833 my parents moved and settled at the head waters of the north fork of Mitchell's Run in the woods and there made for



MR. AND MRS. FRANKLIN KELLER

themselves a home. My mother was a good Christian woman and tried to raise me right. My father was a very wicked man but would often go with my mother and myself to church. From my earliest recollection to the present I have been a faithful Sabbath school scholar, but was trained by my father to be a very wicked boy, doing everything bad but lying and stealing. Some time in my twelfth year the Lord powerfully convicted and converted my father, knocking all the fighting, horse-racing and drunkenness out of him. Oh! What a happy home we then had. It appears to me now that I can hear father's prayers for his family to this day.

"In my eleventh year I was taken down with what was called white swelling. It was driven back twice but the third winter, after I was drawn all out of shape and everybody gave me up to die, for some purpose to me unknown, the Lord mercifully restored me to health, but notwithstanding all the prayers of father, mother and other Christian people, I could not, until my sixteenth year, get the consent of my mind to give God my heart. At last all my sins loomed up before me and I saw my undone condition and prayed and agonized with God for the pardon of my sins. Oh! Glory to God! Light, peace and joy came to my soul in the old log church at Pleasant creek. My soul was full of joy and peace but on my way home that old sneak and adversary of the soul presented himself and convinced me that I had made a fool of myself and was nothing but a hypocrite. Oh! The agony of soul that I had! Whilst father was going into the house to tell my sick mother what the Lord had done for me I slipped off in the darkness by myself and commenced in prayer to tell Almighty God my awful condition, telling Him if He would restore me to my former joy I would never, never doubt him again. Then peace and joy came to my soul and I went to the house and told my mother what a precious Savior I had found. Although I have lived sixty-one years and ever since that time, the adversary of my soul has never tried to tempt me, that my sins were not all washed away by the precious blood of Jesus, but has always admitted that the Christian religion was a reality any time. I lived a happy and peaceful life for about six months but when the frivolities of youth and later the cares and training of a large family and the poverty of early life, I often became careless and overburdened, I did not lean on the strong arm of Jesus as I should have done, then Satan would say to me 'I know that you are no Christian, you have backslid,' which always drove me to Christ. I always would acknowledge my faults and Jesus would own me and give me the witness within my soul that he loved and owned me as his child. Up to the present day I have never been in any crowd at any time or place if I was asked the question: 'Are you a Christian' my answer has always been 'I am trying.' Though I have often made mistakes Jesus by His Almighty power has always sustained and has and does this day own me for his child. The Lord has laid his afflicting hand upon me. I know my days are short and my daily prayer is to bear with patience my afflictions. I would rather go to Heaven today to be with loved ones than any other day. I know that the majority of my friends are over there. Oh! How I long to be with them in glory but my prayer is Lord Jesus, Thy will not mine be done, give me patience to abide Thy time.

“About my tenth year a new county was struck off of Harrison and Randolph counties, West Virginia, called Barbour county. Therefore most of what I have written occurred in Barbour county, which is my native home. I grew to manhood as all boys do. The discipline of the church at that time required its members to marry wives of the own church, which was the Methodist Episcopal church, and it so pleased the Lord that He directed me to marry Ellen Jane McIntosh, of Taylor county, West Virginia, we being raised together as children and classmates of the same society. We were married on the 16th of January, 1851, and a few days after our marriage we settled on Rock Camp run in Barbour county and united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Ebenezer, which at that time was a very weak society. While living there we had two dear babies born to us. In the spring of 1854 we concluded to move to the state of Iowa and get rid of slavery. On the 21st day of March, 1854, we landed in Keokuk, Iowa. We hired a man with teams to haul the household goods and three families to Eddyville, Iowa. The first night spent in Iowa was at the little town of Farmington on the Des Moines river in Van Buren county. Some dissatisfaction as to where we wanted to go arising among the crowd as some wanted to go to Missouri, the driver complained of his hard job and we paid him off and sent him home. In a few moments the crowd decided to start and went down on the porch of the hotel to get in the wagon to go on to Eddyville. Here the crowd divided. I and my brother-in-law, Abraham Felton, purchased an ox-team and started for Warren county, Iowa, driving the first day a distance of twelve miles. Where we called to stay all night an old gray headed man came out and carried the children into his house. Bedtime coming on the old gentleman asked us if we were Christians, three of us replying that we were. There I offered up my first vocal prayer in the state of Iowa. Next morning he asked us many questions concerning our future plans, and seeing we were very ignorant concerning the country, he advised us to leave our families there in a house until we found a suitable location. So we rented a house in Van Buren county for six months, this being about the first of April. By the first of May we had buried our two little babies in the town of Bonaparte. In this time I had taken the measles. When the funeral expenses and doctor's bills were paid my last penny was spent. Though thrown among entire strangers I never found better friends in time of trouble, willing to do anything for us. Then indeed did we realize our condition—among entire strangers, without children or money, but thank the Lord not without the Lord and his comforting presence and his blessed promises to sustain us.

“About the 12th of June, Mr. Felton, taking his family by ox-team, proceeded on his way to Warren county, but my wife and I remained in Van Buren county. While I commenced work in a brickyard in the little ville of Vernon. By working at any and everything I saved some money and on the 24th day of September I started on foot for Warren county, leaving my wife in Vernon. I arrived at White Oak Point, September 28, where I found some of my old acquaintances, Ab Sayre and Hugh Sidwell. On the 29th I went to my brother-in-law, Mr. Felton, and on the 30th I was in what is now called

New Virginia, where the grass was four feet high. On the 31st I took a compass and with the assistance of William Foreman, Sr., and others commenced surveying to find a location. After surveying for about a week I decided to locate on my present farm. About the 7th of October I took my ox-team and started back to Van Buren county. At Chariton I stopped and entered forty acres of timber land and made the preemption claim on the one hundred and sixty acres where I now live. I then proceeded to Van Buren county and after settling up my affairs, my wife and I started for Warren county, arriving on the 20th at the farm now known as the Carrier farm. In my wagon I had two chairs, one bedstead, one set of plates, cups and saucers, a skillet, potts, an oven for cooking in the fireplace, one gallon of black Orleans molasses, one dollar's worth of sugar, one hundred pounds of flour, and twenty-five cents in silver to build my house and buy my winter's food and clothing.

"Now was the time it tried our nerve and souls, but by the 20th of November we got our little cabin under a clapboard roof and moved into the same without door or window, chinking or daubing. We hung a quilt in the place that had been made for the door. I commenced chinking the cracks and cutting and laying sod for a chimney, my wife carrying the water from down below, where Lee Keller now lives. When she would get a batch of mud mixed then I would daub the cracks. By Saturday night we had the west side and north end daubed and the sod chimney complete to the mantle piece. We rested and observed the Sabbath day, the chimney drawing well, but lo! the wrong way, for the smoke came into the cabin. For our window we had paper but we eventually got the cabin completed with exception of the door and floor. We could hear the wolves howling all around us at night. Food giving out, I had to leave my wife in this condition and go to work for a man living where Andy McKnight now lives.

"Late one evening while I was working there a stranger called to stay all night. He said he was a preacher and was sick. I gave out an appointment for him to preach the next night where Hugh Rhoades now lives. I bought a half bushel of corn, put it in a sack and handed it to the preacher, telling him I lived across the creek and if he would follow me he could stay all night as Mr. Campbell had refused to keep him. Matilda Felton was at my house with my wife when the preacher and I arrived there. The next morning I returned to my work, leaving the preacher to be entertained and doctored in my home with herbs and teas given him by my wife and guest, who so far restored him to health that I met them at the service that night. On arriving at the place of service we found an old home-made loom standing in the middle of the cabin with a flock of geese under it. The preacher commenced the service with prayer and song. I never could sing myself but the crowd sang fairly well, the geese joining in the chorus. At the close of the service the preacher called on me to pray and there among that small crowd, among the geese in that little cabin, I prayed my first vocal prayer in Warren county, and Oh! with what fear and trembling I prayed, but having promised Almighty God if he would take away all doubt from my mind and give me the witness that my sins were forgiven I would own him on all occasions. I never went back there to

service again. By poverty and want I was driven to work all over the country, wherever I could get work, my wife holding the fort for some four or five years, but by hard work and economy the Lord so prospered me that I finally did not have to leave home to find work. I have always worked hard up to the present time.

"A few settlers having come in during the winter and early spring, we got at the Indianola circuit rider to come out to William Forman, Sr., and organize a Methodist Episcopal society, which was organized about the 18th day of March, 1855, with twenty-eight charter members, whose names are given elsewhere in this volume. We held services from house to house until the spring of 1857, when a new school house having been built we held our services in the same and worshiped there until 1874, when the church was built. The class had been named from its organization the Mt. Tabor class. All of the charter members have passed on to their reward except Frank Keller, Lucy Forman, N. E. Stickle and Charlie Proudfoot. My home has always been a home for Methodist preachers until the present day, and from the organization I have never failed to pay my full amount of quarterage and church expenses.

"While I have not lived as faithful a member as I might have done, I have been honored with all the offices of the church. My wife was a faithful help-mate and co-laborer in both the home and church, both being members of the Mount Tabor class from its organization. At that place her funeral services were conducted and her body was tenderly laid to rest in the Mount Tabor cemetery on a part of the old homestead, and there my body will also rest when God calls me home.

"I have been the father of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, four dying in infancy and the other eight having married. One son and one daughter died leaving families, and three sons and three daughters are still living. My children were all trained from early youth and they never got so old that they did not attend Sabbath school as long as they stayed with me. While they are not and have not always been saints, I want to now say that I do not believe that any parents ever raised a family of children that have so cared for them more than my children have always done. I honestly believe they would divide their last penny.

"Although I came to the state of Iowa in extreme poverty, being willing to work, God has so prospered me that at one time in life I owned five hundred and three acres of good land, and having settled my children in homes of their own, I still have a good home with my children around me. I thank God that every dollar has been honestly earned. I have never taken a dishonest penny to my knowledge from any man. Some four years ago knowing that life was uncertain, I made a will, which will be found at the office of Judge Henderson after my death, dividing what I then and now retain in my possession. This will will show that each child will receive the same amount in value according to my best judgment.

"In the year 1870 I made application for admittance into the Masonic order and was accepted and initiated, being now a Master Mason in good standing, my dues fully paid up. This society I now hold near and dear, but

subordinate to the Methodist Episcopal church. I now say that no man if he be a good Master Mason and lives up to his obligations, but what is or will be a genuine Christian. I believe from my present information that there is no organization that has poured out their life's blood and done more to uphold the cross of Christ and to search out the scriptures and spread them to the ends of the earth than the society known as A. F. & A. M. because it is the oldest organization and has had more time to work.

"I am so glad that in my early manhood I came to the state of Iowa and settled in old Warren county, and I helped to organize Squaw township, acting as clerk at the first election, and I also put the first ballot in the ballot box. I have attended every general election from that time up to the present and have lived in the old homestead for fifty-four years, it being known as Sunny Side farm because it is the sunny spot of old Iowa to me."

Mr. Keller has always been a democrat but at local elections votes independently. He served two years on the board of county supervisors, was justice of the peace several years and township clerk many years, and has discharged every duty that has devolved upon him in a most creditable and acceptable manner.

THEOPHILUS VINCENT.

A well improved farm comprising one hundred and thirty-four acres, situated on section 30, White Breast township, is the home of Theophilus Vincent, who has acquired this property entirely through his own well directed labors. He is a native of the state of Missouri, born in Monroe county, July 29, 1852, a son of William and Julia A. (Cornelius) Vincent, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. The father was reared in the Blue Grass state but later removed to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming for several years, while later he took up his abode in Monroe county, Missouri, where he followed the same pursuit. In the course of time he disposed of that property and removed to Cedar county, Iowa, and in 1877 took up his abode in Warren county, where he improved and developed a farm but later disposed of that property and spent his last days with his daughter in Lucas county, this state, passing away there January 20, 1905. His wife, however, passed away in 1892. Their family numbered seven sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to mature years but only four sons and three daughters still survive.

Theophilus Vincent was a little lad of ten years at the time of his parents' removal from Monroe county, Missouri, to Cedar county, this state. He was early trained to the duties of the home farm, assisting his father from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn and during the winter seasons he acquired his education in the district schools near his father's home. He remained under the parental roof until he reached mature years, when he came to Warren county and

operated a rented farm for several years. During this time he accumulated a competency that enabled him to eventually invest in property and he accordingly in 1883 became the owner of forty acres of raw land, which he broke and improved. He also erected a fine country residence and added other buildings necessary for the shelter of grain and stock. He later added to his original holdings and now has one hundred and thirty-four acres, situated on section 30 and 31, White Breast township. He now has one of the best improved farms in this section of Warren county. In addition to raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he also feeds stock, making a specialty of cattle and hogs.

It was on the 11th of January, 1877, that Mr. Vincent was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Walters, who was born and reared in Cedar county, this state, a daughter of William Walters, one of the pioneers of that county. They became the parents of three children but the eldest, Mary Ettie, died when about eighteen months old. Those living are: Clara May, the wife of N. R. Mills, a farmer of White Breast township, by whom she has three daughters, Minnie E., Flossie M. and Gracie L.; and Clarence, who is married and follows farming in Liberty township and also operates a part of his father's farm. He has one son, Merl.

Politically Mr. Vincent is a republican and has served as a school director for ten years. He has also served on the petit jury and as a delegate to county conventions. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. His success is well merited, for he has ever followed the most honorable methods in carrying on his business affairs, never being known to take advantage of another in a trade transaction and he is well entitled to the proud American title of a self-made man.

ARTHUR W. RICHARDS.

Although there were many who met death and others who were wounded in the great Civil strife which perpetuated the Union when rebellion attempted its overthrow, there are few who have made the great personal sacrifice that Mr. Richards did, for through years he has been a sufferer as the result of his military experience. He was born near Fairfield, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 14, 1832, and his parents, Eli and Eleanor (Wherry) Richards, were also natives of the same county. The father, of English lineage, was a minister of the Society of Friends or Quakers and in his business life devoted his energies to farming with good success. He voted with the whig party which he continued to support until his demise, which occurred when his son Arthur was but twelve years of age. The mother represented an old Pennsylvania family connected with the Baptist church. By her marriage to Eli Richards she became the mother of nine children, of whom Arthur W. was the eldest. After losing her first husband she married Russell Van Tassel and both died in Indianola.



ARTHUR W. RICHARDS

peace and his decisions were strictly fair and impartial. While an invalid he has not been a helpless one in that he has given his thought and attention to invention and has produced some machinery of value, including a perambulating cot, a corn husker and a shredder. Few men situated as Mr. Richards is would have made the attempt to accomplish anything, but he is not alone known in inventive lines but is also the author of some interesting works, including *Progress and Life*, *Old Soldiers Ethics and Character* *Evolution*. He has read broadly, thinks deeply and has come to conclusions which are truly philosophical. He certainly deserves and receives the full honor and respect of his fellow citizens.

LOUIS J. KLEMM.

One of the most prosperous farmers and successful business men of Linn township is Louis J. Klemm, who has spent his entire life in Warren county, his birth occurring in Jefferson township, September 13, 1863. His paternal grandfather, John Klemm, is still living in Des Moines, Iowa, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. He was born in Baden Baden, Germany, February 19, 1813, and came to the United States in 1843, locating first in Pike county, Ohio. In 1857 he came to Iowa, his destination being Churchville, Warren county. He made the trip by boat and after deciding on a location returned to Ohio for his family, which he brought by wagon to his new home. He purchased two hundred and forty acres of land in Jefferson township, to the cultivation and improvement of which he devoted his time and attention until 1869, when he sold that place and bought the farm now owned and occupied by our subject in Linn township. Here he lived for twenty-five years and then removed to Des Moines, where he is now living retired. In his farming operations he met with most excellent success, becoming a well-to-do and prosperous citizen of this county.

During his boyhood Louis J. Klemm attended the public schools of the county and for three months pursued his studies in a private school at Ottumwa, Iowa. For the same length of time he was also a student at Bowen's Business College in Des Moines, and later conducted a store in Norwalk for three months, but has made farming his principal occupation. For thirty-nine years he has resided upon his present farm, where he owns two hundred and forty acres of land under a high state of cultivation and improved with good and substantial buildings, and besides this he has one hundred and sixty acres in Adair county. In connection with general farming he is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, and is also interested in the banking business, being a director of the German Savings Bank at Des Moines; a director of the Farmers Saving Bank at Carlisle; and vice president of the Bevington Bank in Madison county, Iowa. He has one of the nicest homes in this part of the county and everything about the place shows the owner

to be a man of progressive ideas and thoroughly familiar with his chosen occupation.

On February 27, 1887, Mr. Klemm was united in marriage to Miss Catherine A. Cain, who was born in Linn township, June 6, 1860. Her father, James Cain, was a native of Pennsylvania and one of the successful agriculturists of this county, owning two hundred and fifty-nine acres of land. He died at the age of sixty-one years, and his wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah A. McNeil, died at the age of sixty-nine years. In their family were nine children who are still living. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Klemm have also been born nine children but Sarah is now deceased. The others are John A., Mary Catherine, Rose B., Ignatius F., Barbara T., Louis J., Margaret E. and Joseph A.

In religious faith Mr. Klemm is a Catholic and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He uses his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party but takes no active part in political affairs, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. He is a financier of more than ordinary ability and in all his business affairs has been found upright, reliable and energetic.

E. E. JOHNSON.

E. E. Johnson, who owns and operates a well improved farm of one hundred and fourteen acres, situated on section 18, White Breast township, is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of this section of Warren county. He is a native son of the county, his birth having occurred on a farm in Liberty township, October 13, 1861, a son of Jesse Johnson, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume.

E. E. Johnson was reared on the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of a farmer lad. He began his education in the district schools near his father's home and later attended school in Milo and Indianola, this being supplemented by a business course in Simpson College. He remained under the parental roof until he had attained mature years and then established a home of his own by his marriage in May, 1885, to Miss May Hall, who was born in Tama county, Iowa, a daughter of Josiah Hall, one of the early settlers of Warren county who later removed to Tama county, where his daughter was born and reared. In 1877, however, he once more returned to this county.

Following his marriage Mr. Johnson located on a farm in Otter township, where he made his home for two years, after which he went to Liberty township and operated rented land for five years. During this time through his thrift, energy and economy he managed to save a sum that enabled him to eventually invest in property of his own and in 1893 he became the possessor of the tract of land which has since been his home. This place comprises one hundred and fourteen acres, situated on section 18, White Breast township. After locating

here he built a neat country residence, supplied with all modern conveniences and accessories, built a good barn, fenced the land, set out an orchard and now has one of the best improved farms in White Breast township. In addition to carrying on general farming, he also raises stock, making a specialty of hogs. He is also engaged in the sheep industry, raising only pure-blooded Shropshire sheep. He makes a close study of this branch of business and is meeting with excellent success in his undertakings.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson has been blessed with one son, Clarence Carl, who is now a young man and assists in the operation of the home farm and in the raising of stock.

Mr. Johnson is a republican in principle and practice and at the present writing is serving as the efficient assessor of White Breast township but is in no sense an office seeker. He has been identified with the schools for several years and has also served as a delegate to county conventions. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Friends church. His success has been by no means the result of fortunate circumstances. It has come to him through energy, labor and perseverance, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business principles. In manner he is quiet and straightforward, saying exactly what he means and his word has become a synonym for business integrity.

JESSE JOHNSON.

Jesse Johnson, who is now living retired on his farm on section 21, Liberty township, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, July 17, 1833, a son of Charles and Nancy (Beeson) Johnson. The father was a native of North Carolina, where his birth occurred July 8, 1797, and when twelve years of age he accompanied his parents, James and Ruth (Mills) Johnson, on their removal to Wayne county, Indiana. The grandparents of our subject were farming people and settled in what is now Richmond, Indiana, where their son Charles assisted in clearing a part of the site of that city. James and Ruth (Mills) Johnson were Quakers in religious faith and both passed away in Wayne county, Indiana. The grandfather of Mrs. Nancy (Beeson) Johnson was a Scotchman and served as a British soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Charles Johnson, the father of our subject, was one of nine children, all of whom were agriculturists by occupation and are now deceased. He attended school in North Carolina and in Indiana and after acquiring a good education he taught school in the Hoosier state for several terms, being also engaged in farming. He removed to Warren county, Iowa, in 1857, and lived retired until his death, which occurred at Earlham, Dallas county, Iowa, August 8, 1872. He had returned to Indiana in 1860 but once more came to Iowa and resided with a son near Earlham until called to his final rest. His political allegiance was given to the whig party, while in religious faith he was a Quaker. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Beeson and whom he wedded in

Indiana, was born in Ohio, December 14, 1804, a daughter of Amaziah and Isabella (Burcham) Beeson. She was reared in the Buckeye state, her parents being representatives of old families there, and of Quaker stock. Mr. and Mrs. Amaziah Beeson made their final home in Wayne county, Indiana, and their daughter, Mrs. Nancy Johnson, also passed away in that state, her demise occurring May 13, 1849. Like her husband, she was a member of the Friends church. Unto Charles and Nancy (Beeson) Johnson were born nine children, namely: Charles Alexander, whose demise occurred at Earlham, Iowa, February 6, 1907; Isaac K., residing in California; Sarah J., who is the widow of C. P. Kennedy and makes her home at Liberty Center; Jesse, of this review; Abijah, living at Montrose, Colorado; Eliza, the wife of Nathan Hollingsworth, of Ohio; Eli, living in Madison county, Iowa; Henry, who died in infancy; and Rhoda M., who became the wife of Wesley Mendenhall and makes her home at West Newton, Indiana.

Jesse Johnson was reared in the state of his nativity and there also acquired his education. On putting aside his textbooks he served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. In December, 1853, he came to Warren county, Iowa, locating first in Otter township, while subsequently he followed the carpenter's trade at Indianola. On taking up his abode in Liberty township in 1855 he followed carpentering and in the past twenty years has erected many of the best houses and barns in this township, but in 1859 he located on his farm on section 21, erecting his present home in the following year. The property comprises one hundred and ninety-five acres of highly cultivated land and he has placed thereon all of the excellent improvements with which it is now adorned, but for the past twelve or thirteen years has leased the farm, having had the same tenant throughout this entire period. He also owns some timber land and is well known as one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of the community, having met with a gratifying measure of success in the conduct of his general farming interests.

On the 25th of December, 1858, in Liberty township, Warren county, Iowa, occurred the marriage of Jesse Johnson and Miss Sarah Angeline Mosher, who was born June 18, 1840, a daughter of Asa Mosher, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of five children: Elmer E., whose birth occurred October 13, 1861, and who resides in White Breast township, married May Hall, by whom he has one son, Carl. Flora Eva, born February 4, 1864, is the wife of Z. T. Kemper, of Alma, Nebraska. She has three daughters, namely: Faith Lucile, Zana Leota and Zelma Theola. Mr. Kemper is railroad agent for the Burlington & Missouri Company at Alma. Jessie Bethiah, whose natal day was October 2, 1870, became the wife of J. R. Bledsoe and resides in White Breast township. By her marriage she has become the mother of three children: Audrey Estalene, Jesse Edwin and Inez Angeline. Nannie Pearl, born December 3, 1873, passed away January 1, 1877. Clara, whose birth occurred November 25, 1878, is at home.

Mr. Johnson has been a stanch republican since the organization of the party. He voted once before, at a state election, but cast his first national

vote for John C. Fremont. Recognizing his worth, his fellow townsmen have called him to various positions of public trust and he has held practically all of the township offices, while for one term he served as county supervisor. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Liberty Center, and both he and his wife are devoted and faithful members of the Friends church at that place. He has passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey and by reason of his well directed labors and capable management in former years, is now enabled to spend his remaining days in well earned ease, surrounded by all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. During the long period of his residence in this county, covering fifty-five years, he has gained an extensive circle of warm friends, who esteem him for his genuine personal worth and upright, honorable career.

JOSEPH P. SMITH.

In the history of the farming interests of Warren county, it is imperative that mention should be made of Joseph P. Smith who lives on section 27, Lincoln township, for he has long been closely associated with the farming interests of the community and the methods which he employs, shows that he is in touch with the most advanced ideas concerning progressive agriculture. His home farm comprises one hundred and eighty-eight acres of rich land that responds readily to the care and labor bestowed upon it and in another place he owns eighty acres. He has lived in Warren county since 1873, or for a period of thirty-five years, so that he is well known here and has an intimate knowledge of the history of the county and its development.

Mr. Smith started on life's journey June 6, 1845, in Morgan county, Ohio. His father, Henry Smith, was a native of Mindus, Prussia, and in that country he was reared and educated. He began work in Germany at three cents per day and was thus employed for four years. It was in 1838 that he came to the United States and he drove across the country from Baltimore to Ohio. He was a self-made man, having no capital with which to embark in business on his emigration to the new world.

Joseph P. Smith was reared to manhood in his native county, early becoming familiar with the life and experiences of the farmer. His educational privileges were those afforded by the public schools and from early boyhood he aided in the farm work, taking his place in the fields almost as soon as old enough to reach the plow handles. He remained with his father until twenty-three years of age, after which he started in life on his own account, cleared a small tract of land and raised a crop. He then went to Lewis county, Missouri, where for a year he rented land and also worked to some extent in a sawmill. During the two succeeding years he rented land in connection with his brother Fred, who afterward came to Iowa, settling on section 12, Belmont township, Warren county, where he secured eighty acres of raw land. This he broke, turning the sod for the first time, clearing away the brush, fencing the



J. P. SMITH AND FAMILY

fields and carrying forward the work of farming along all lines of modern progress. He later erected a good frame dwelling and substantial out-buildings. His labors have always been of a practical nature and have been attended with a measure of success that is well merited.

On the 29th of April, 1875, Mr. Smith was married in Warren county to Miss Malima Owen, who was born in Indiana, but was reared in Warren county, Iowa, and was a daughter of Samuel and Ruth Owen, who came to this county from the Hoosier state. The father bought a land warrant, the first sold in the county, and he cast in his lot with the early settlers who were reclaiming the wild region for the purposes of civilization. Mrs. Smith spent her girlhood days under the parental roof, was well educated and for some years engaged in teaching. After their marriage Mr. Smith engaged in farming for several years and about 1884 he purchased his present property, upon which he now resides. He became owner of eighty acres here and at once took up the task of developing and cultivating this. As he prospered in his undertakings he bought more land, becoming owner of a part of the old Owen's farm and he today owns two hundred and sixty-eight acres of this tract, all of which is well improved, bringing forth rich and abundant harvests, while the annual sale of his crops return to him a gratifying income. With his other work he raises and feeds stock, making a specialty of high grade cattle, fattening a number each year for the market. He also raises some fine horses and the excellent stock which he keeps upon this place is indicative of his progressive spirit. There is no better indication of the character of a farmer than the stock which he has about him. He and his wife have by their united efforts accumulated a large body of land, becoming owners of a good home, and have made for themselves an enviable place in the community.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born three daughters: Edith E., who was well educated, attending the district schools and afterward becoming a student at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. She also pursued a course at the Quaker college in Oskaloosa and later engaged in teaching for a number of years. She was at one time a teacher in Warren county and for three years was principal of Hesper Academy in Kansas. Luda E., the second member of the family, is the wife of Professor J. Emery Hollingsworth. She completed a course in Penn College at Oskaloosa, engaged in teaching for a few years and then married. She now has one son, Joseph Keith Hollingsworth. Ethel L., was educated at Penn College, won the Master's degree at the State university and has taught in the high school at Stockton, Kansas, but is now at home. Mr. and Mrs. Smith also reared an orphan child, George Lee Powell, who is now a young man.

In politics Mr. Smith was a republican for some years, but has always been a stanch advocate of the temperance cause and now votes with the prohibition party. He cast his first ballot for General U. S. Grant in 1868. He held several local offices, was identified with the schools for a number of years and was president of the school board at Ackworth for several years. He and his wife and daughters are members of the Friends church at Ackworth and his entire life has been in harmony with the teaching of that society, which

inculcates a kindly spirit and a generous recognition of the rights of others. He served a great many years on the board of the Ackworth academy and he and his wife did much to assist in its maintenance. They have taken a deep and active interest in the work of the Friends at Waveland, now Motor, and at Ackworth. They were married at the latter place according to the Friend's custom, Mrs. Smith having been a member of that society since childhood.

As a business man Mr. Smith has been persistent and energetic, always straightforward and honorable, and his success is due to the fact that he has worked persistently and untiringly along well defined lines of labor.

WINTON H. CHUMBLEY.

Winton H. Chumbley was born in Pulaski county, Virginia, August 16, 1853, the son of William A. and Nancy P. (Glasgow) Chumbley. The father, being left an orphan at an early age, was bound out to a Mr. Rankin and became a member of his family. He was treated as a son and on his death Mr. Rankin willed to him some twelve slaves, which he owned. On attaining his majority Mr. Chumbley freed them, allotting to each a tract of sixty acres of land. He received no remuneration for these and came to Iowa practically with no money or resources, his death occurring less than two years later, in 1862.

Winton H. Chumbley was but seven years of age when brought by his parents from Virginia to Iowa. He was one of a family of ten children and was blessed with a mother whose force of character and deep religious principles rose to the occasion of guiding aright the young souls left to her charge. All received a common-school education and contributed of their youthful energies to the common welfare of the family. Of the three daughters, one died in infancy, while the other two eventually married and became the mistresses of their own homes. The sons remained with their mother until the youngest of them was twenty-three years of age, after which they gradually withdrew from the parental roof and founded homes of their own.

In conjunction with his brothers, Joseph G. and James W., Winton H. Chumbley purchased a tract of four hundred acres of land in sections 30, 31 and 32, Otter township, and here they conducted farming operations together until in 1905, at which time a division of property was made and Winton H. is now the sole owner of a finely improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 31, Otter township. He combines with general farming the business of stock-raising and the breeding of shorthorn cattle, through this source converting the output of his farm into available cash with the least possible expenditure.

In 1876 occurred the marriage of Winton H. Chumbley and Miss Sarah E. Crumerine, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Enos and Susan (Mosher) Crumerine. They were among the first settlers of Liberty township, where the father engaged in farming. Both are now living in Jewell county, Kansas.

both being past seventy years of age. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom excepting Mrs. Chumbley live in Kansas. She was reared and educated in Warren county, where she taught school prior to her marriage. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Chumbley have been born thirteen children, namely: Rosa May, who is residing at home; Charles B., a farmer of Custer county, Nebraska, who married Miss Jennie Slack, of that state; Artemus C., who is married to Miss Ada Williams, a daughter of Clark Williams, of Otter township, by whom he has one son, William; Clayborn C., a farmer of Liberty township, who married Miss Allie Zarley, a daughter of John Zarley, of Liberty township, by whom he has one son, Ivyl; Nancy Susan and Martha Alice, both teachers in Jewell county, Kansas; George G., May E., Myrtle E., Noah D. and Lawrence E., all residing at home with their parents; Thomas Lester, who died in infancy and a daughter who also died in infancy unnamed.

Mr. Chumbley gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. Socially he is a member of the Yeoman lodge, of Indianola. Mrs. Chumbley is a member of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints. Mr. Chumbley is recognized as one of the reliable, substantial citizens of the community, whose cooperation can be relied upon in matters pertaining to the public welfare, in which he has ever taken an active, helpful interest.

R. W. McELROY.

R. W. McElroy, who successfully follows farming and stock-raising on section 5, Palmyra township, where he owns a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres, is a native of Iowa, his birth occurring in Lucas county, on the 5th of December, 1865. His father, Robert McElroy, was born in Pennsylvania, April 17, 1830, and in childhood removed with his parents to Ohio, where he made his home until reaching man's estate. About 1850 the family came to Iowa and settled in Marion county, where Robert McElroy married Miss Elizabeth Smith, who is a native of Virginia but was reared in Indiana. For a time he engaged in farming in Marion county and then removed to Lucas county, where he resided until coming to Warren county in 1869. He purchased land in Lincoln township, where he now resides, and has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which was originally the county farm.

Upon that place R. W. McElroy grew to manhood, assisting in the labors of the fields and pursuing his studies in the country schools of the neighborhood. He was married in Lincoln township on the 29th of February, 1888, to Miss Dora Peck, who is a native of this county, her father, Isaac Peck, being an early settler of 1848. He is now living retired in Indianola. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McElroy have been born three children, namely: Edith L., Homer C. and Charles Ralph.

After his marriage, Mr. McElroy purchased a farm in Lincoln township, on which he lived for twelve years, but in 1900 he sold that place and bought his present fine farm on section 5, Palmyra township, to the improvement and

cultivation of which he has since devoted his energies. In connection with general farming, he is engaged in raising a high grade of horses, cattle and hogs, and in his chosen occupation he is meeting with excellent success. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church of Hartford. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, a fraternal insurance society, and he has the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact either in business or social life.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BURGESS.

The history of Milo would be incomplete without mention of George Washington Burgess, who was born in Hancock county, Ohio, October 5, 1836, his parents being Thornton and Sarah (Tauner) Burgess. The paternal grandparents, William and Susan (Redmond) Burgess, were natives of West Virginia and made their home at the foot of the Blue Ridge mountains but at an early day in the development of Ohio removed to Muskingum county, that state and entered land from the government. The founder of the Burgess family in America came from Switzerland and successive generations have manifested those sterling traits of character which have always marked the Swiss people.

The maternal grandfather of our subject was Edward Tauner, who, when about seventeen years of age, was captured by the Indians and held as a prisoner by them for three and a half years, after which he was exchanged. It was the intention of the savages to kill the youth and he was forced to "run the gauntlet." At the commencement of this, he was knocked down and while he was lying on the ground a squaw rushed in, picked him up and carried him away. The squaw then claimed him as her own and thus saved his life. It was his daughter Sarah who became the wife of Thornton Burgess and unto this marriage were born ten children: Harriet, who married John Baker, of Indianola; William, who died at the age of sixteen years; Edward, who wedded Elizabeth Brundage; Mary Jane, the wife of Phillip Essex; John, who died in infancy; Elizabeth, who died at the age of eight years; James and Samuel; and another who died in infancy. Samuel and George Washington are the only surviving members of this family. The father died in Ohio in 1852 and the mother, with her children, came to Warren county, Iowa, in 1854, arriving in Indianola in the autumn of that year. Here she purchased a house, which is still standing, having for more than half a century been a witness of the changes which have occurred in the county.

George Washington Burgess was now the main support of the family. He was only fourteen years of age when his father died and it was at this time that he commenced his battle with the world. In 1857 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Warren county, under Luke Bryan, and continued to fill the same position under the succeeding sheriff, John D. Ingalls. John J. Cozad was the third sheriff and Mr. Burgess again served as deputy, but in 1864 resigned that



GEORGE W. BURGESS

position and made a trip to the Colorado gold fields. Not meeting with the success that he had anticipated, however, he soon left and went to Bourbon county, Kansas, in the fall of 1864. In 1869 he was elected sheriff of Bourbon county and there remained until the autumn of 1872, when he received word that his mother was growing quite feeble and needed his assistance and attention, so he resigned the office of sheriff and returned to Indianola, remaining there for about two years. During that time he was elected city marshal, which position he filled until 1875, when he traded for a stock of goods at Hammondsburg, his mother having passed away in 1874.

In 1879, when the new town of Milo was just springing into existence, G. W. Burgess was the first man on the ground and removed his business house from Hammondsburg, with the stock of goods in the buildings. He chose a location on the south side of the main street and began business there June 27, 1879. He afterward turned his store around to face the north and put a temporary foundation under it. The entire field which constituted the city of Milo had been sown to flax, which was then in full bloom, making the store building of Mr. Burgess appear rather lonely in its remoteness from other commercial undertakings. The railroad had just been completed and the first invoice of goods was unloaded in the flax field, as up to that time no depot had been erected. Mr. Burgess believed in the old saying regarding the "early bird," so he bent every energy to be the first one to locate on the new town site, that he might gain the trade of the surrounding community. He enjoyed a good patronage as long as he remained in merchandising and was always an active citizen for the advancement of the interests of the town. As the years have passed, he has done much effective work for the upbuilding of Milo and has performed many public duties here. He was the first postmaster of the town, receiving the appointment in October, 1879. He filled that office until March, 1892, when Grover Cleveland was elected, and although he was offered the position, he refused to serve under a democratic administration and so resigned. When the republicans came into power, under President McKinley, he was once more appointed postmaster and continued to serve until 1907, when he resigned.

In 1885, having sold his stock of general merchandise, Mr. Burgess engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business under the firm name of Burgess & Son. In this connection he conducted an enterprise which brought him a goodly measure of prosperity. It is only during the past year or so that Mr. Burgess has been retired from active business and is now enjoying well earned ease in a comfortable home, surrounded by kind friends and neighbors who entertain for him the warmest regard. During the past three years he and his wife have spent the winter months at Long Beach, California, where Mr. Burgess has acquired quite a reputation as a skillful fisherman, holding the record of having landed the biggest Jew fish which has been caught there in years. He secured one fish weighing two hundred and forty pounds and another of one hundred and eighty-five pounds.

Mr. Burgess was married June 19, 1862, to Miss Abbie J. Jewell, a daughter of Judge and Mrs. Eli Jewell, natives of Vermont and Illinois respectively.

and now residents of Kansas. The children of this marriage were Jennie, now the wife of P. O. Russell, of Kansas; Edward J., who married Lena Clebenger and is a member of the firm of Burgess & Son, real estate, loan and insurance agents, at Milo; Carrie, George, Lena and Abbie, all of whom died in infancy; and Harry, yet at home. The mother of these children died February, 1886, and on the 2d of March, 1887, Mr. Burgess was again married, his second union being with Mary Etta Dennis, a daughter of William Robert and Lydia Ann Nelson Dennis, who were natives of Kentucky and Ohio respectively and located in Ringgold county, Iowa, at an early day, before the county seat had been established there. The mother died in 1887 but the father still survives and now lives in Missouri.

Mr. Burgess is a charter member of Milo Lodge, No. 409, A. F. & A. M., and also belongs to Milo Lodge, No. 413, I. O. O. F. He has been a Mason for more than forty years. In politics he is a staunch republican, supporting the party since Fremont became its presidential candidate. Beside being postmaster for many years, he was the second mayor of Milo, serving for five consecutive years and has filled the office of justice of the peace and other local positions. Mr. Burgess is justly accounted one of the prominent and worthy representatives of Warren county and though he has passed the allotted Psalmist's span of three score years and ten, in spirit and interests he seems yet in his prime and is enjoying life and the opportunities which are afforded him for pleasure by reason of the fact that his former activity and success in business now enable him to live retired.

ISAAC K. STORY.

In the record of the settlers who have long resided within its borders of Warren county, mention should be made of Isaac K. Story, who for forty years has made his home here. Throughout this period he has been connected with farming and stock-raising interests and is now dealing in live stock, making large purchases and sales annually. His birth occurred in Greene county, Ohio, November 25, 1841, his parents being Thomas and Annie (Humble) Story.

Thomas Story, the father, was born in Ireland and in his boyhood days was brought to the United States by his parents who located in Ohio. He there became a farmer and resided in that state until 1853, when he removed to Indiana. After a residence of three years in the Hoosier state he came to Iowa in 1856 and settled on a tract of land in Louisa county. Subsequently he removed to Missouri where his last days were passed, death claiming him in 1892, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-three years. At the time of the Civil war he espoused the cause of his adopted country and joined the boys in blue of Company C, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry. The date of his enlistment was August, 1862, and he remained with his command for two and a half years, or until the close of hostilities, when victory perched upon the Union banners. Like the great majority of those who defended the Union he was a republican

in his political views, for it was the party which stood for the supremacy of the federal government during the dark days of the Civil war. His wife was a native of Urbana, Ohio, and died October 16, 1867, at the age of forty-three years. She came of English lineage and her life was actuated by her belief as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Story were born thirteen children, of whom Isaac K. Story is the eldest. No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for him in the days of his boyhood and youth. He attended the country schools when not busy with the work of the fields and when he put aside his text-books he concentrated his attention entirely upon farm work, in which he continued until a few years ago. He arrived in Warren county in 1868, although he had been a resident of Iowa from 1856, coming with his parents when they took up their abode in Louisa county. In 1861 he put aside the plow and like his father joined the army, enlisting in Louisa county as a member of Company K, Eighth Iowa Infantry. Three years had passed and he then reenlisted on the 1st of January, 1864, in the same company and regiment with which he remained until mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, in 1866. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh and was captured on the field that night but was recaptured the following day. He also took part in the battles of Corinth and Vicksburg, Mississippi, Mobile and Spanish Fort and others of lesser importance. He went upon many of the long hard marches and stood valiantly in defense of the old flag on the firing line or as faithfully did his duty on the lonely picket line.

When the country no longer needed his aid Mr. Story returned to his home in Louisa county, where he was identified with farming interests until his removal to Warren county in 1868. Here he located in Squaw township, where he began the cultivation of a rented farm. He afterward lived in White Oak and Liberty townships and was connected with farming interests here until 1881, when he removed to Indianola, where he has since engaged in dealing in live stock.

It was after his arrival in Warren county but in the same year that Mr. Story was married to Miss Rebecca Ramey, whose birth occurred in Greene county, Ohio, October 20, 1844, her parents being John and Lydia Ramey, who came to Iowa in 1845 and settled in Louisa county. In 1867 they removed to Warren county and took up their abode in Squaw township. Mr. and Mrs. Story have six children and three grandsons. Their children are: Anna, the wife of W. J. Hewitt; Linnie Agnes, who departed this life in 1875; Jane, the wife of William Brewer, of Indianola, where he is engaged in merchandising; John R., a clerk of Indianola; William H., a practicing dentist of this city; and Alice Belle, who is a teacher in the Indianola high school.

Mr. Story belongs to the Odd Fellows society and the Grand Army of the Republic. He votes with the republican party and has filled the office of deputy sheriff but has never been a politician in the sense of office seeking. A long residence in Iowa has made him largely familiar with the history of the state as it has emerged from pioneer conditions to take on all of the evidences of a modern civilization. He has lived in this county for forty years, is well

known to many of its citizens and his salient traits of character are such as have gained for him the esteem and friendship of many with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

JAMES A. GREENFIELD.

James A. Greenfield, a successful farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 1, Liberty township, was born in Wabash county, Indiana, July 22, 1859, his parents being Silas and Elizabeth (Cline) Greenfield. The father is also a native of Wabash county, Indiana, residing there until 1866, when he removed to Logan county, Illinois, where he made his home until the fall of 1870. At that time he came to Warren county, Iowa, and for a number of years carried on agricultural pursuits here, but is now living retired in Milo, having attained the age of seventy years. He is a democrat in his political affiliations and has served as a trustee of White Breast township. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. The mother of our subject is a native of Ohio but was largely reared in Indiana and was married in that state. She now resides in Milo at the age of about seventy years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Silas Greenfield were born six children, namely: James A., of this review; Mrs. Maggie B. Cleveland, of Liberty township; E. C., who is a dairyman of Lincoln township; Charles, who died when only five months old; Mrs. Lola May Silcott, of Belmont township; and Mrs. Josie J. Crabb, who also makes her home in Belmont township.

James A. Greenfield was reared in Illinois and Iowa, and supplemented his common-school education by one term's attendance at Ackworth Academy. He had no financial assistance on starting out in life on his own account and the success which he now enjoys is therefore entirely the result of his own well directed labor and capable management. For the first two years after his marriage he operated a rented farm and eventually had eighty acres given to him by his father-in-law, to which he has since added at different times until his holdings have assumed extensive proportions. He now owns and successfully operates his home place, comprising one hundred and seventy acres on section 1, Liberty township, and likewise has eighty-two acres on section 2, Liberty township, and thirty-five acres on section 34, Otter township. His property is all finely improved and in addition to the work of general farming he is also engaged in stock-raising, breeding Poland China hogs and shorthorn cattle.

Mr. Greenfield was united in marriage to Miss Alice Kimzey, who was born in this county in March, 1859, a daughter of R. W. Kimzey. They now have two children, Miss Gene and Victor, who are at home.

In his political views Mr. Greenfield is a democrat, while fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias at Milo. Both he and his wife are devoted and faithful members of the Methodist church, exemplifying in their daily lives the teachings of that denomination. Brooking no obstacles that

honest effort can overcome, Mr. Greenfield has steadily worked his way upward until he is now numbered among the prosperous and representative agriculturists and stock-raisers of the county.

ROBERT NICHOLSON.

Robert Nicholson, now living retired in Carlisle, was for many years engaged in the milling business at that place, owning and operating a grist the flouring mill. He is a native of England, born near Newcastle, June 8, 1832, and spent the first twenty years of his life in the land of his birth, in the meantime learning the trade of a miller. In 1852 he emigrated to the new world, taking passage on a sailing vessel at Shields, which after a long and tedious voyage of seven weeks dropped anchor in the harbor of New York, having encountered many severe storms on the trip.

Locating at Minerva, Stark county, Ohio, Mr. Nicholson there worked at his trade for about a year and then removed to Will county, Illinois, where he secured employment in a mill, where he perfected himself in the business during the four years spent there. He contracted ague, however, and with the hope of benefiting his health he then came to Iowa and found work in a mill at Cedar Rapids. A year later he removed to Des Moines, where he started the City Flouring Mills, which he conducted for six years and a half, and in 1862 came to Carlisle, where he has since made his home. Here he bought a steam mill and engaged in merchant milling, buying wheat which he manufactured into flour, shipping thousands of barrels to Des Moines. His plant being destroyed by fire in 1888, he erected a new mill, putting in a full roller process and up-to-date machinery, and he successfully carried on the business until 1905, since which time he has lived retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of former toil. Besides his business property he built two residences in Carlisle, including his present comfortable home, which was erected in 1898 and is a well improved place, heated by furnace and surrounded by a neat lawn and beautiful shade trees.

Mr. Nicholson was married in Des Moines in November, 1858, to Miss Mary Ann Garton, who was born near London, England, and came to the United States at the age of fifteen years. Of the eight children born to them one died in infancy and Burt died at the age of seventeen years. Those living are: William T., a farmer of Allen township, who is married and has four sons and three daughters; Frank W., who is engaged in the wholesale flour business in Des Moines and is married and has one son; R. V., a traveling man living in Des Moines, who is also married and has one son; Arthur J., who is traveling salesman residing in San Francisco; Mrs. Hattie J. Hastings, who is a widow living in Des Moines and has two children; and Grace, wife of C. S. Beymer, a business man of Des Moines.

The republican party finds in Mr. Nicholson a stanch supporter of its principles and he was elected the first mayor of Carlisle, which office he most

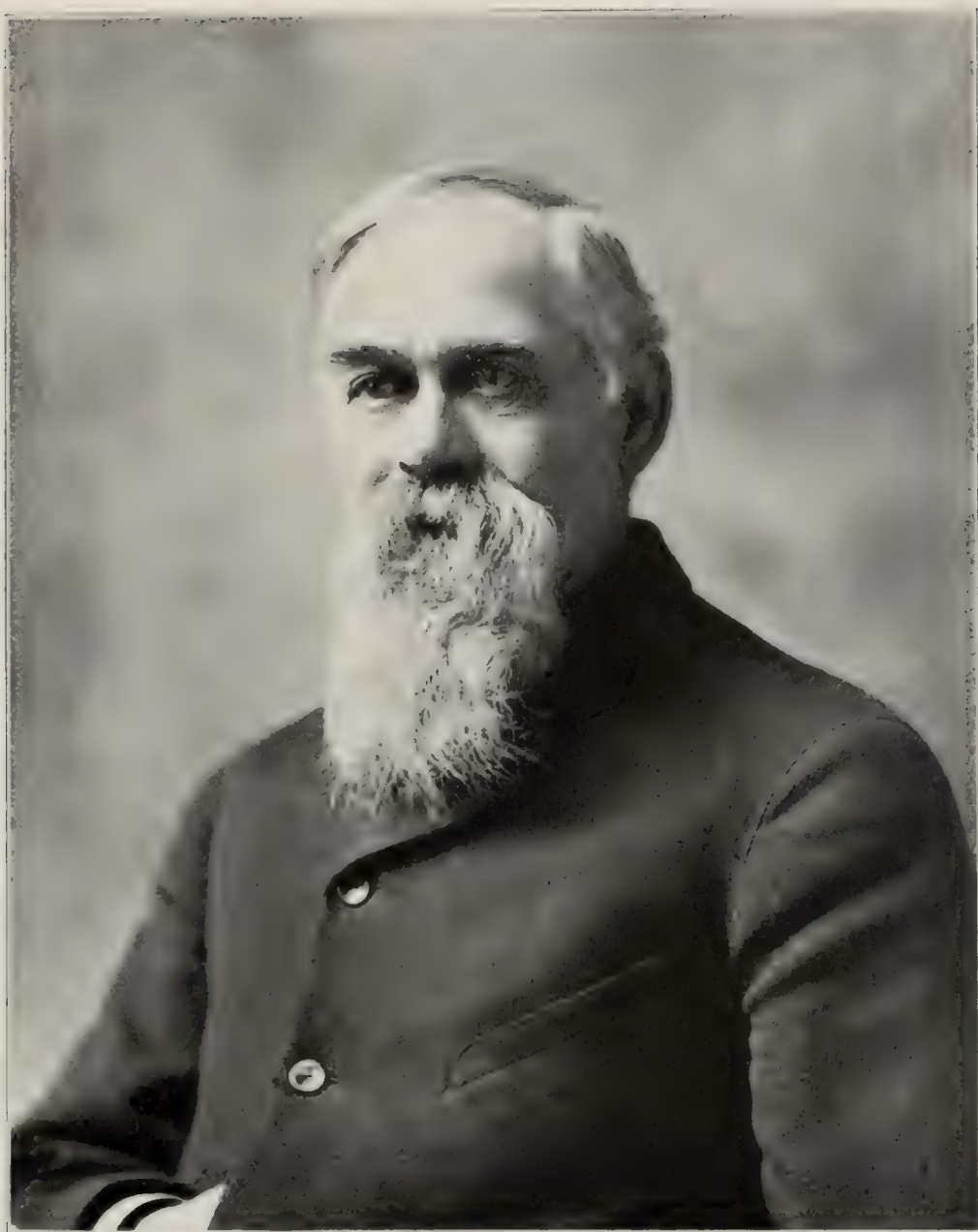
creditably filled. He was also officially connected with the schools for many years and served as school treasurer. Public spirited and progressive, he has taken an active interest in all measures calculated to advance the interests of his town and county and he is justly regarded as one of the leading citizens of Carlisle, where he has now made his home for almost half a century. Religiously he and his wife are earnest members of the Baptist church.

R. G. ARNOLD.

R. G. Arnold, a prosperous farmer and extensive landowner of Norwalk, Iowa, was born in Summit county, Ohio, September 21, 1840, the son of Wesley and Anna (Towsley) Arnold, who was his father's second wife and who died while he was yet a baby. His father had been married before to Anna Gibbs, by whom he had three children, and after his mother's death he married a third time, two children being born to this union. During the war Wesley Arnold removed from Ohio, where he had followed the occupation of farming, and settled in Linn township, Warren county, Iowa, where he passed away at the age of eighty-one years, being buried from the Methodist church, of which he had been an active member and ardent supporter.

The boyhood and youth of R. G. Arnold was passed on his father's farm in Ohio and he is indebted to the district schools of his native county for his education. His father was of English descent and according to the custom of this nationality his son was supposed to give to him all his earnings and energies until he was twenty-one years of age, but at the age of eighteen years he bought his time from his father and engaged in farming on his own behalf. Quick to respond to the call for volunteers for the preservation of the Union at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, young Arnold enlisted in 1862 as private in Company F, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, from which he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. He served three years, participating in the first battle and siege of Vicksburg, in the battles of Arkansas Post, Blakeley, Spanish Forts and several others. He was mustered out of service at Davenport, Iowa, at the close of the war. Although present at a number of engagements he was never wounded nor taken prisoner, nor did the exposure and hardships incident to the campaign effect in any way his hardy constitution, as he has always been a very healthy man.

At the close of the war he settled in Linn township, Warren county, where his father then lived, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land which he improved and made his home until 1893, when he sold this place and bought the farm upon which he now resides, and which adjoins the village of Norwalk, in which his residence is located. This farm consists of one hundred and forty acres of highly improved land and the residence built thereon is one of the finest in the town. Mr. Arnold owns another farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Linn township and one of ninety-five acres in Greenfield township.



R. G. ARNOLD

Mr. Arnold's first wife was Miss Clara Black, a native of Ohio, who died May 7, 1881. To this union were born two children, one of whom is dead and the other, Arthur, is married to Laura Ulster and lives on one of his father's farms. On March 19, 1884, Mr. Arnold was married a second time to Miss Emma Comstock, a native of Michigan. They have two children, Edith, the wife of Fred Connard, of Cass county, Iowa; and Homer, who lives at home.

Mr. Arnold has always taken an active interest in the social and political affairs of his home community and has for over thirty years been a member of the Methodist church, in which he serves as an officer. His political support is given to the republican party and he has at various times been called to office, having served for two terms on the board of supervisors, also as township clerk, township trustee and other minor township offices. Fraternally, he is a member the M. W. A. of Norwalk, and formerly, as long as they had a post there, was a member of the G. A. R.

While still actively engaged in general farming Mr. Arnold yet finds time for extensive reading and keeps himself well informed on the questions and issues of the day and by precept and example is regarded as a highly influential citizen.

LOUIS HOFFMAN.

Louis Hoffman, who is engaged in business in Lacona as a dealer in harness, buggies and wagons, is one of the worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to this country. When twenty years of age, foreseeing that there was no future there for him and having heard and read of the freedom and opportunity for advancement in this country, he decided to leave home. In was in 1882 that he first set foot on American soil and he has since made this state his home. Mr. Hoffman was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, April 12, 1862, a son of Sebastian Hoffman, likewise a native of that province, where he worked at the shoemakers trade. He spent his entire life there and is now deceased.

The son, whose name introduces this review, was reared and educated in his native land and after coming to this country soon mastered the English language. Before coming to America he learned the shoemaker's trade, working at the same for some little time. Upon his arrival in the new world he made his way to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he worked at his trade and also did various duties that would yield him an honest living. He later took up his abode in Lineville, this state, where he was employed as a farm hand by the month for a time and then went to Corydon, where he continued to work at his trade and in the meantime learned the harnessmaker's trade. For several years he conducted a shoe shop in the latter city and in 1900 came to Lacona, where he purchased a harness shop and engaged in business on his own account. He put in a stock of buggies and wagons and has now built up a large and profitable business, owing to the high grade goods which he carries and his

reasonable prices. He has built a fine modern building in which he conducts his business and has also erected a nice home in Lacona.

It was during his residence in Corydon, this state, that Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage to Miss Bertha McCarty, the wedding being celebrated on the 23d of December, 1888. She was born and reared in this state and by her marriage has become the mother of a son and daughter. Nellie is the wife of Robert Goode, a native of Iowa, where he was also reared. He is now engaged in the harness business in Lacona. Fred is the other member of the family.

Mr. Hoffman's study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give hearty support to the men and measures of the republican party. During his residence in Corydon he served in the city council for several years and also acted as street commissioner and since coming to Lacona has served on the village and the school boards. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful part. He is now acting as a trustee and steward of the church and is also assistant superintendent of and a teacher in the Sunday school. No matter in what relation of life we find him, whether in public office, in business or social life, he is always the same honored and honorable gentleman and all who know him have for him none but the highest regard and esteem.

R. A. BARCROFT.

R. A. Barcroft, who is one of the prosperous farmers and stock raisers and feeders of Greenfield township, owning and operating a well improved and valuable farm of six hundred and sixty acres, is numbered among the old settlers of Iowa, dating his residence in this state since 1864, and in Warren county since 1882. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, March 8, 1861, a son of John R. and Susan F. (Ankeny) Barcroft, both of whom were natives of that state, the father having been born in Harrison county. John R. Barcroft was a man of exceptionally good education and was a lawyer by profession. He first engaged in the practice of law in Ohio, but in 1864 he removed to Iowa and located in Mahaska county, where he practiced law for eighteen months and then removed to Des Moines, where he continued to follow his profession for a number of years. He later bought land in this county, and opened up the farm where the son now resides, making this his permanent residence for some time, while still maintaining his law offices at Des Moines. Eventually, however, he returned to Des Moines to reside, and there he died on the 20th of January, 1901. His wife survives him and now resides in the capital city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barcroft were born four children, namely, R. A., of this review; J. K., a resident of Alexandria, Louisiana; Mary, the wife of George E. King, a financier and capitalist of Des Moines; and Hattie, the widow of James M. McCaughan, and also a resident of Des Moines.

R. A. Barcroft was reared and educated in Des Moines. In early manhood he came to the farm and took charge of the place and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has built two good residences, barns and the necessary outbuildings, and has the place well fenced. In connection with the raising of grains and cereals he has made a business of raising high grade stock and fattens for the market from three to five carloads of cattle and hogs annually.

In 1899 Mr. Barcroft was married in Des Moines to Miss Mary Wright, a daughter of John P. Wright, who was a native of Indiana and is now deceased. Politically Mr. Barcroft has been a lifelong republican. He has served as delegate to numerous county conventions but has never sought nor desired public office. Mr. Barcroft has been a resident of Iowa for nearly half a century and has witnessed the growth and development of Des Moines, Indianola, Polk and Warren counties, and is regarded as one of the best known, progressive, public-spirited citizens of this section.

WILLIAM COOPER WILSON.

William Cooper Wilson, who owns and operates a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres on the southwest quarter of section 21, Otter township, traces his ancestry back to the early settlement of Virginia. The founder of the family in America was David Wilson, a son of David Wilson, of the kingdom of Scotland, who came to America in probably the seventeenth century and located in the colony of Virginia. A member of the family took a conspicuous part in bringing about the Revolutionary war, being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Wilson's father, George Wilson, was born in West Virginia, October 31, 1795, and was reared in the Shenandoah valley. He emigrated to Ohio from Virginia (now West Virginia) in 1808. His father located the family near the present site of Newark, Ohio, and probably built the first log cabin in that locality. He followed the occupation of farming and remained there until the time of his death. He brought one colored man to Ohio but had been given him freedom but he chose to stay with the family. George Wilson was married on the 1st of June, 1819, to Miss Eliza Jane Moore, who was born at Marsh Creek, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1798, and was a descendant of Colonel David and Janet (Buchanan) McClellan, of Marsh Creek, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Maryland. She was taken to Guernsey county, Ohio, as a child, by her parents, where she was reared. In later years she removed to the home of an uncle, in Licking county, Ohio, and there she was married to Mr. Wilson. In 1842 they went to Illinois and located in Cass county, where Mr. Wilson engaged in farming. They remained there until the time of their death, the father passing away on the 30th of September, 1872, and the mother following him five years later, her death occurring October 8, 1877. Mr. Wilson was a whig in politics, and was a devout member of the Presbyterian

church. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom but two arrived at maturity, as follows: Eliza Ann was born May 12, 1820. On January 11, 1841, she became the wife of Addison Angier, and she died in Cass county, Illinois, in 1902. Milton Scott, born March 3, 1823, went to California in the days of '49, and there he was married February 21, 1860, to Mary L. Chandler, who is still living. He died in January, 1905. Nancy M., born May 20, 1825, became the wife of B. Franklin Stribling and died in Cass county, Illinois, August 7, 1872. Archibald Moore, born January 1, 1827, died January 12, 1837, being but a few days over ten years of age. Emily Elizabeth, born August 6, 1829, became the wife of H. W. Montgomery on January 16, 1850. She died in South Dakota. John Newton, born June 1, 1832, married Rachel M. Berry, October 7, 1858. He died at Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, January 1, 1905. William C. is the subject of this review. Belinda Maria, born March 12, 1838, was married to Dwight C. Angier, May 21, 1864. She died July 11, 1872. Henrietta Rebecca, born September 11, 1841, died September 5, 1847.

William C. Wilson was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 30, 1835, and he resided there until his sixth year, at which time his parents removed to Cass county, Illinois, where he was reared and educated in the country schools. On September 16, 1862, he was married to Miss Hannah M. White and began farming operations on his own behalf. In 1867 he brought his young wife to this county and located on the present home farm on the 1st day of August, having purchased it July 24 of that year. He was led to make the change because of his failing health and the years into which his life has lengthened out are an ample proof of the wisdom of choosing this locality. At the time of his coming here there were few residents in this part of the county, but Mr. Wilson had faith in its future because of the superior quality of the soil, and the high state of cultivation under which he has brought his own farm, and the many improvements which he has added to it, as well as the general appearance of the homes with which he is surrounded, all go to prove that his judgment was well founded.

Mrs. Wilson was born in Menard county, Illinois, March 30, 1839, the daughter of Rev. James and Maria (Greenwood) White. Her father was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and was a pastor in Illinois for many years, being a pioneer preacher of that state. He died many years ago. Mrs. Wilson was one of many children. She was educated in Illinois, where for several years she engaged in teaching in the schools of Sangamon, Cass and Menard counties. She died August 2, 1898, at the home in Otter township, leaving two sons, namely: Frank G., born in Cass county, Illinois, October 8, 1864, married Miss Louisa Silcott, who died in 1890, leaving two children, Mary and Rex, who are now attending school in Indianola. Frank G. resides with his father and operates the home farm. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Indianola, and has served as assessor of Otter township. Edwin M., born in Cass county, Illinois, February 12, 1867, also makes his home with his father, but is a traveling man, covering western territory.

Mr. Wilson has ever given his political allegiance to the republican party, having cast his first presidential vote in 1856, since which time he has voted at all elections with one exception, that being the state election in Iowa in 1867. He has served some sixteen years as township trustee and in various school offices. He is a member of the Presbyterian church at Milo, as are also his two sons.

W. A. STEWART.

A well developed and highly improved farm of two hundred acres, situated on section 18, White Breast township, is the property of W. A. Stewart, who has spent almost his entire life in Warren county. He was born in Columbia county, Ohio, January 1, 1851 and is one of a family of five sons and six daughters, whose parents were Joseph and Mary (Applegate) Stewart. Mr. Stewart was a carpenter by trade and worked both as a carpenter and farmer in the Buckeye state. In 1858 he made his way to this state, settling in Marion county, where he made his home for two or three years, when he located on a farm near Summerset in Warren county. There he opened up and improved a farm and reared his family. Both the parents are now deceased, the father passing away in the spring of 1907, while his wife died several years previously.

W. A. Stewart was a lad of nine years at the time of the parents' removal from the Buckeye state to Iowa. He acquired his education in the common schools and assisted in the operation of the home farm until he reached years of maturity, when, attracted by the reports of the west, he made his way to Cripple Creek, Colorado, where he remained for five years. He then made his way to the Black Hills of South Dakota, working in the mills of Deadwood from 1877 until 1883. He then made his way to his old home in Iowa traveling from Deadwood to Pierre by stage. Upon his return to Warren county he purchased eighty acres of his present farm and from time to time as his financial resources increased he has added to his landed possessions until he today is the owner of two hundred acres, situated on section 18, White Breast township. He has made this a valuable property through the improvements he has here made in the way of buildings and fences and he has also placed the land under a high state of cultivation. In addition to carrying on general farming he also raises some stock, making a specialty of horses and cattle, this branch of his business bringing to him a good financial return.

Mr. Stewart established a home of his own by his marriage on the 9th of March 1886, to Miss Jennie Hemphill, a daughter of S. C. Hemphill, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Their home has been blessed with two daughters: Ethel E., a young lady at home, and Lena Effie. They also lost a daughter, Maud, who died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Stewart is a republican but has never been active as an office seeker, preferring to do his duty as a private citizen. With the excep-

tion of the few years spent in the west he has lived in this state for almost a half century and during that time has witnessed many changes that have here occurred. He can remember being in Des Moines prior to the entrance of railroads in that city and in many other districts marked changes have taken place. He has, however, not only been a witness but has contributed in substantial measure to the work that has been carried forward until today this section of the state takes rank with the older districts of the east.

PHILESTER OUDERKIRK.

Philester Ouderkirk, who owns and operates a well improved and valuable farm of one hundred and fifty acres on section 16, Union township, has been a resident of this county since the 26th of October, 1869, and has borne an active part in its development and prosperity. His early home was in New York, his birth occurring in Onondaga county, that state, on the 13th of November, 1834, a son of Richard B. and Amanda (Perkins) Ouderkirk, who were born in New York and married at Hannibal, Oswego county, New York. Leaving his native state, the father took his family to Michigan in 1835 and settled in Lenawee county, where he made his home until 1847, and then removed to Knox county, Illinois, locating on a farm near Maquon, where he spent some years. There his first wife died and was buried in 1851. Three years later he married again in Washington county, Iowa. In the fall of 1869 he went to Appanoose county, Iowa, and the following year took up his residence in Ringgold county, this state, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there in 1874. His second wife, survived him until 1904.

Philester Ouderkirk grew to manhood in Knox county, Illinois, and his school privileges being very limited he is almost wholly a self-educated as well as a self-made man. He was married in that county in April, 1860, to Miss Sarah Stockdale, who was born in Ohio and reared in Knox county, Illinois. After a happy married life of over forty-one years, she passed away on the 3d of July, 1901. There were two daughters by that union: Elma Arnetta is now the wife of Charles Stacy, now operating the Ouderkirk farm, and they have two children, Sarah Adeline and John Earl. Rosavena is the wife of J. H. Hill, a farmer of Union township, and they have three sons, Charles P., Harold O. and Gerald E.

After farming in Knox county, Illinois, for several years, Mr. Ouderkirk came to Iowa in 1869 and took up his residence in Union township, Warren county, where he bought land, but later sold that farm and purchased another in Belmont township, where he resided for eleven years. In 1884 he disposed of that place and bought the farm in Union township where he now lives. He has improved it by the erection of good and substantial buildings and in connection with general farming he raises a high grade of stock.

Politically Mr. Ouderkirk has been a lifelong republican, having voted that ticket since casting his first presidential ballot for John C. Fremont in 1856



MR. AND MRS. PHILESTER OUDERKIRK

with one exception. He has been a delegate to numerous conventions of his party and served on the school board for a number of years and as secretary of the same. During the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to his country by his enlistment on the 11th of August, 1862, in Company G, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, but he was discharged in 1863 for disability. He is one of the honored citizens of his community, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

OLIVER TRUEBLOOD.

Oliver Trueblood, deceased, was for many years prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Belmont township and was numbered among its leading citizens. He was born in Washington county, Indiana, on the 4th of December, 1831, and was a son of Caleb and Mary (Pyle) Trueblood, natives of North Carolina and Ohio respectively. In early life they removed to Indiana, where they continued to make their home until called to the world beyond. In their family were the following children: John, Samuel, Mrs. Esther Pritchard, Cyrus, Harry, Abraham, Oliver, Abigail, Linley and Mary Ann. Of this number only Esther, Mary Ann and Abraham are now living.

In the state of his nativity Oliver Trueblood was reared and educated, and there he was married on the 9th of November, 1854, to Miss Mary Harned. Her parents were John S. and Ruth (Green) Harned, the former a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina. They were pioneers of Washington county, Indiana, where they were still living at the time of their deaths, the father dying at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother at the age of seventy-two. By occupation Mr. Harned was a merchant, but was also interested in farming to some extent. There were nine children in his family, namely: William, Robert, Elizabeth, Joseph, Benjamin, Charles, Rebecca, Mary and John. Mrs. Trueblood has two brothers still living: Joseph, who resides near Flora, Illinois, and Benjamin, whose home is near Salem, Indiana. The parents were members of the Society of Friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Trueblood became the parents of eight children: Ellen, born May 26, 1856, is the wife of Louis Turner of Marshall county, Iowa; Cydia Ann, born July 24, 1858, is the wife of Arthur Bailey, of Milo; Charles Elmer, born January 6, 1864, married Lillie Randolph, of Salem, Iowa, and is a Methodist minister of Winterset; Samuel J., born March 3, 1865, married Effie Crew, and resides in Warren county; John Allen, born October 4, 1868, died in infancy; Curtis H., born January 13, 1873, married Isora Smith, and lives in this county; Clara Belle, born April 24, 1874, is the wife of Charles Lener, of Warren county; and Ernest, born February 10, 1881, married Ada McClelland and is engaged in the hardware business in Milo.

After his marriage Mr. Trueblood continued to follow farming in Indiana until the spring of 1868, when he came to Warren county, Iowa, and settled on a farm in Belmont township, making his home there until called from this life on the 24th of November, 1894. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Society of Friends and his well spent life gained for him the confidence and respect of all with whom he was brought in contact either in business or social life. He was widely known throughout this county and the community mourned the death of a useful and valued citizen. Politically he was an ardent republican. In 1897 Mrs. Trueblood removed to Milo, where he built a comfortable residence, and has since sold the farm in Belmont township. She is a most estimable lady and like her husband has made many friends in Warren county.

WILLIAM T. SANDY.

William T. Sandy is connected with agricultural interests but manages his farm property from his home in Indianola. He is numbered not only among the pioneer settlers but also among the native sons of this county, his birth having occurred in Union township on the 15th of October, 1856. His father, Ephraim G. Sandy, was born in Owen county, Indiana, in 1832, and was a son of Jeremiah Sandy of that state, who in the early '50's came to Iowa and entered a tract of land in Union township, Warren county, on which the town of Sandyville has since been built and thus named in his honor. He was one of the prosperous pioneer residents of the community. His son, Ephraim G. Sandy, inherited the father's business talents and enterprise and remained actively engaged in the work of the farm until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when in 1862 he responded to the country's call for aid and joined the Union army with the boys in blue of Company D, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served for about two and a half years and was in the commissary department during a portion of that time. When the war was over he returned home and resumed his identification with general agricultural pursuits here. In his business affairs he accumulated considerable property but died in 1868, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. Politically he was a republican but the honors and emoluments of office have no attraction for him. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Jane Stitt, was born in Indiana in 1836 and survived him until 1875. She was a devoted member of the Christian church. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Stitt, both of whom died in Indiana. By her marriage Mrs. Sandy became the mother of five children: Elijah F., who died at the age of twenty-six years; William T.; Alice, who has departed this life; an infant son, deceased; and Inda, who has also passed away.

William T. Sandy, now the only surviving member of the family, was reared upon the home farm and attended the country schools. The occupation to which he gave his attention in his boyhood has since claimed his

energies during the greater part of the time. In 1884 he made a trip to Montana and upon a ranch which he there purchased he engaged in raising horses. Later he returned to his Union township farm whereon he resided until 1892, when he removed to Prairie City, in Jasper county, this state. There he filled the position of cashier of the State Bank for three years and in 1895 he came to Indianola, where he has since resided but gives his attention to the management of his farm. He is extensively engaged in feeding cattle and hogs and finds this a profitable source of income. His landed interests are valuable and comprise eighty acres in Lincoln township and two hundred acres in Union township, while his wife is also the owner of one hundred and sixty acres in the latter township.

In 1877 Mr. Sandy was married to Miss Isadore Brown, who was born January 10, 1858, in Pleasantville, Marion county, Iowa, her parents being William J. and Margaret Brown, who removed to Sandyville in 1868. Her father is now deceased but her mother is living and makes her home in Indianola. Mr. and Mrs. Sandy have three children: Maggie M., the wife of Fred Peck, a farmer of Valley Junction, by whom she has a daughter, Lucile Marie; Clyde B., who is farming east of Indianola, is married and has a daughter, Dorothy; and Flossie I., at home. Mrs. Sandy is a member of the Christian church and Mr. Sandy belongs to the Mutual Benevolent Association. They are both highly esteemed and he is well known as a citizen who gives loyal support to the republican party and stands firm in his allegiance to every cause in which he believes. Great changes have come during the period of his residence in this county, for in his boyhood days it yet bore many evidences of the frontier but he has seen it transformed into one of the most progressive districts of the state, and has borne his full share in the work of general development and progress. His connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same, for it is in his nature to carry forward to successful completion whatever he is associated with. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

ROBERT McELROY.

Robert McElroy, residing on one of the neatest and best improved farms in this locality, which consists of one hundred and sixty acres on section 32, Lincoln township, dates his residence in Iowa since 1850, and in Warren county since 1869. He was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1830, the son of John and Mary N. (Watt) McElroy. His paternal grandfather, Mathew McElroy, was a native of Ireland, in which country he was reared and married. On coming to America he first settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where John, the father of our subject, was born. He afterwards moved to Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and there his family

was reared. In early manhood John McElroy was married to Miss Mary N. Watt, a native of Ireland, and settled on a farm in Pennsylvania. There he lived for some years prior to his removal to Ohio, where he cleared land and opened up a farm, later disposing of this place and settling in Holmes county. In 1850 he removed to Iowa and settled in Marion county, afterward removing to Warren county, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died here in 1891 at the advanced age of ninety-five years and twelve days. His wife survived him and died at the age of ninety-two.

Robert McElroy grew to manhood in Holmes county, Ohio, and came to Iowa with his parents in 1850. He aided his father in the preliminary work of getting his farm in shape for proper cultivation, also opened up a place of eighty acres for himself. He was married in Marion county in August, 1854, to Miss Sarah E. Smith, daughter of Elias Smith, a native of Virginia, in which state Mrs. McElroy was born. Her father removed from Virginia to near Lafayette, Indiana, about 1836 when she was but a child, and there she passed her girlhood days. The young couple began domestic life on the Marion county farm, but this they later sold and removed to Lucas county where they bought a place of about two hundred and forty acres. On this place they resided about ten years and sold it in 1869, at which time they removed to Warren county and bought the place where they now reside. In purchasing the farm Mr. McElroy, with an eye to the future, took into consideration more the character of the soil and possibilities of its development than he did the improvements which were on it at that time, as the house consisted of a log and frame structure and the facilities for the handling of stock and properly carrying on the work of the farm were of a very crude nature. His harvests, however, soon yielded him bounteous returns and he began the work of improvement which has resulted in the present handsome appearance of the place, and the installation of the necessary modern machinery for the profitable conduct of his business. He has built a substantial two-story residence, good barn, and the necessary outbuildings, has established a fine orchard, and has the place all under fence. In connection with general farming Mr. McElroy raises good common stock, feeding for the market about a carload of cattle annually, and also a large number of hogs.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McElroy have been born five children, three of whom are living. A son, George W., died at the age of about two years, and another son, Charles W., grew to manhood and died here on the farm, November 3, 1904. Of those who are living, the oldest, William R., is married and lives on a farm near Hartford. A sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this volume. Mary Ann, the widow of L. F. Hoops, resides in Amarillo, Texas. Robert Watt, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this edition, is married and resides on a farm.

Mr. McElroy has been a lifelong republican. He cast his first ballot for president for Fremont in 1856, since which year he has not missed a vote for the republican presidential nominee. Outside of home affairs Mr. McElroy has not aspired to public office, though his personal interest in local improvement

prompted him to accept the office of township trustee, in which capacity he served for two terms. He has ever been identified with the school work here and has served as director for twenty-four years, and has acted secretary of the school board for the past ten or twelve years. He has also served as delegate to the county conventions. He and his estimable wife are both members of the United Presbyterian church, of Scotch Ridge, of which organization he served as elder for a number of years.

S. A. RALSTON.

S. A. Ralston is numbered among the prominent business men of Lacona, where he has been engaged in the drug business for the past fifteen years. He is a native son of Iowa, his birth having occurred in Allamakee county, December 16, 1858, and is one of a family of three sons and four daughters, born of the marriage of John and Isabella (Archibald) Ralston. The father was born in Scotland, where he remained until he attained mature years, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York. He there spent the succeeding two years, when, attracted by the opportunities of the new west, he made his way to Illinois where he remained one year, while in 1858 he continued on his journey to Iowa, locating in Allamakee county, where he purchased a farm. Mrs. Ralston was also born in Scotland and both parents are still living, having now reached the advanced age of more than eighty years.

S. A. Ralston, whose name introduces this review, was reared in his native county and remained with his father until he reached years of maturity. He then learned the photographic business and carried on an enterprise of his own for eight years, of which period he spent four years in Albia, Iowa, and for four years in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He then returned to Iowa and located in Indianola, where he learned the drug business under the direction of a Mr. Husted with whom he remained for three years. Subsequently he came to Lacona and engaged in business on his own account and is still conducting this enterprise. He carries a complete line of drugs and druggist's sundries and has built up a large and extensive trade, owing to his reasonable prices and the courteous treatment which he extends to his patrons. He erected the structure in which his business is located and he also owns a modern and commodious residence in which he and his family reside.

It was on the 20th of May, 1896, that Mr. Ralston was united in marriage to Miss Grace Myers, a daughter of Isaac Myers, one of the pioneer settlers of Iowa. Mrs. Ralston was born and reared in Lacona and by her marriage has become the mother of one son, F. Paul.

Mr. Ralston gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party but has never been active as an office seeker. He has, however, been identified with the schools for several years and at the present

writing is acting as the efficient school treasurer. Having spent his entire life in Iowa, with the exception of two years, spent in South Dakota, and the two years in Wisconsin, he is well known in many sections and all who know him speak of him in terms of highest praise. His business, too, is ever conducted according to the strictest rules of integrity and fair dealing so that he is highly respected in business as well as social circles.

THOMAS T. ANDERSON

Thomas T. Anderson, senior editor of the *Indianola Herald* since 1886, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, March 25, 1844, and came to Iowa with his parents, Andrew and Mary (Findley) Anderson, both of whom were natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania. The father, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in 1812 and departed this life in March, 1878. He was a saddler by trade. In his boyhood days he removed with his mother to Ohio, the father having previously died, and there the family opened up a farm, cutting the timber from a tract of land preparatory to developing the fields. Andrew Anderson was thus identified with the agricultural interests of Ohio until 1854, when he removed westward to Iowa and settled in Davenport.

There he remained for a short time and was also for a brief period a resident of Mahaska county, but in the fall of 1857 he came to Warren county and took up his abode in the log cabin known as the Greenfield cabin. It had been built by Elisha Perkins and a picture of it is shown in this work. The family occupied that primitive dwelling for about a year and were closely associated with the pioneer improvement of the county. Andrew Anderson lived an industrious and frugal life, remaining a resident of Greenfield township until within a year of his death. He was a member of the United Presbyterian church and was universally esteemed by his neighbors as a man of the strictest integrity and of unswerving honor.

His political allegiance was given to the republican party. His wife, who was born July 29, 1816, died in 1857 in the little cabin home previously alluded to. She, too, was of Scotch-Irish lineage and was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Findley, a well known divine of Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Anderson were born nine sons: William M., who was a physician of St. Charles, Iowa, but is now deceased; Samuel Findley, who was a member of Company G, Third Iowa Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Shiloh; Hugh, who died at the age of fourteen years; Thomas T., of this review; James M., associated with his brother in the publication and ownership of the *Indianola Herald*; John T., a merchant of Seward, Nebraska; Andrew P., deceased; Ross P., an attorney of Seward, Nebraska; and an infant.

Thomas T. Anderson accompanied his parents to Iowa and in his boyhood acquired a country-school education. He afterward learned the harness-making trade, which he followed until 1882, when he was elected clerk of the court and served for four years. In 1886 he and his brother James purchased



ANDREW ANDERSON

the Indianola Herald and since that time he has been senior editor of this popular paper. It is one of the most successful journals published in the state, most progressive methods being followed, while at all time the paper is kept abreast of the advancement that is being continually made in the journalistic profession.

At the time of the Civil war, Thomas Anderson loyally espoused the cause of the Union, enlisting as a member of Company D, second Iowa Cavalry, at Des Moines. He was but seventeen years of age when he joined the army and was made chief bugler, remaining at the front until the close of hostilities. He participated in many important engagements, including the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Farmington, Franklin, Nashville, and about forty other battles and skirmishes. When the war was over, he returned home in November, 1865, and resumed work at the harness-maker's trade. His life has always been one of intense and well directed activity and his success is attributed entirely to his own labors.

Mr. Anderson was married in 1866 to Miss Clara Liston, a daughter of Jesse and Rebecca Liston and a native of Gallia county, Ohio, who came to Warren county about 1849. Mrs. Anderson's parents were among the eight people who organized the Methodist church in 1850. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were born four children: Nellie, deceased; Edgar L., publisher of the Atlantic (Ia.) Telegraph, a daily and weekly paper; Eva R., the wife of Ed. T. Hatfield, a real-estate dealer of Chicago; and Thomas T., who died in infancy. The wife and mother passed away January 29, 1890, at the age of forty-six years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and her many excellent traits of heart and mind endeared her to those with whom she was associated. In 1895 Mr. Anderson was again married, his second union being with Lyde A. McCool, who was born in Scott county, Iowa. Both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as an official.

He also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to James Randolph Post, No. 116, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander. He is likewise connected with the Southern Iowa Press Association. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he was postmaster of Indianola for four years under President Harrison. Both as a private citizen and through the columns of his paper he advocates needed reform and progress in municipal affairs and his labors in behalf of Indianola's welfare have been effective and far-reaching.

JAMES M. ANDERSON.

James M. Anderson, the junior partner of the firm of Anderson Brothers, owners and publishers of the Indianola Herald, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, November 22, 1846, and, as stated, the family came to Iowa in 1854, he being then a youth of eight years. No event of special importance occurred to

vary the routine of farm life for him in his boyhood days. He worked in the fields, aiding in plowing, planting and harvesting the crops, but thinking to find other pursuits more congenial, he learned the trade of saddlery and harnessmaking, and followed it continuously until 1882, when he again went upon the farm. Four years later he joined his brother, Thomas T. Anderson, in the purchase of the Indianola Herald from the firm of Baker & Knotts, and since that time they have continuously conducted this journal. They have a well appointed printing establishment and the Herald, neat and attractive in appearance, bright and newsy in its conduct and thoroughly up-to-date in every particular, is now enjoying an extensive circulation and an excellent advertising patronage.

James M. Anderson was married in 1868 to Miss Sarah E. Harper, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Harper. Mrs. Anderson was born in Ohio and died on the 27th of August, 1897, at the age of fifty-three years. There were five children of that marriage, of whom three are living: Andrew C., the eldest, is the owner and publisher of the Fort Collins (Colo.) Courier, in partnership with Charles D. Miller, present foreman of the Indianola Herald. Maude E., is associated with her brother Andrew on the Courier, and Mary Pearl is now a teacher in the schools of Fort Collins. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Anderson afterward married Mrs. Viola Blodgett, nee Hoaglan, of Indianola, formerly of Clarke county, Iowa. Both Mr. and Mrs. James M. Anderson hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and upon its ticket he was elected to represent his district in the legislature in 1899 and again in 1901. He is the author of the famous road law of Iowa, which caused considerable comment throughout the state, and during his two terms as a member of the house he was connected with much important constructive legislation as accomplished in the committee rooms. In professional lines he is associated with the Southern Iowa Press Association. In his attitude everywhere is manifested the true spirit of altruism and although aggressive in every sense of the word, he has always avoided even the semblance of that popular tendency so detrimental to humanity, namely the sacrifice of friendship or principle for the promulgation of selfish interests.

WILLIAM H. SCHOOLEY.

William H. Schooley figured for many years as one of the prominent and influential residents of Indianola and Warren county. In his attitude everywhere was manifested the true spirit of altruism; and although aggressive in every sense of the word, he always avoided even the semblance of that popular tendency so detrimental to the common welfare of humanity, namely, the sacrifice of friendship or principle for the promulgation of selfish interests. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1840, a son of Reuben and Hannah

(McClum) Schooley, both of whom were natives of the same county and belonged to old families of the Society of Friends, the father being of Scotch and German descent, while the mother was of Irish extraction. Reuben Schooley was an old-line whig until the dissolution of the party, when he joined the ranks of the recently organized republican party.

His son, William H. Schooley, was the third in order of birth in a family of five children. In his boyhood he attended public and private schools and in early manhood successfully engaged in teaching but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor. It was his desire to become a member of the bar and to this end he took up the study of law and in due course of time was admitted to the bar. He then located for practice in Indianola and won recognition as an able lawyer. He came to Iowa in 1864, at which time he took up his abode on a farm in Belmont township, there living for three years. On the expiration of that period he became a resident of the county seat and pursued his law reading under the direction of Harry McNeil. After successfully passing the required examinations that made him a member of the Iowa bar he continued in active practice for twenty years, on the expiration of which period he turned his attention to newspaper publication as editor of the Journal, a republican paper, with which he was connected for five years. On the expiration of that period he resumed the practice of law but in 1882 again entered the journalistic field as editor of the Advocate Tribune and so continued until 1902, or for a period of twenty years. He then sold out to the present editor, Clint L. Price, and retired to private life, enjoying throughout his remaining days a well earned ease. He was a successful man in his undertakings and was a gentleman of broad scholarly attainments and general information. While in newspaper work he kept in touch with all topics of general interest and was abreast with the best thinking men of the age in his research and investigations. In the practice of law he displayed an analytical mind and keen discernment that enabled him to readily understand the salient features of a case and to prepare for the defense as well as for the attack. At one time he was the owner of a piece of lumber land in Otter township, which is now known as Schooley's Park.

In 1861 Mr. Schooley was married to Miss Lydia A. Gochnaur, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in 1839, and was a daughter of Elkeny and Elizabeth (Crumbaek) Gochnaur, the former of German descent and the latter of English and German ancestry. Her father was an architect and died in Ohio, after which his widow came to Iowa in 1867 and passed away in Winterset. They had two children.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Schooley were born six children: Leila May, the wife of John T. McNaught, a blacksmith of Indianola; Mignonette, who became the wife of Charles N. Hurd, a mechanical engineer of California; Frank H., who is editor of a newspaper in Canada; Magnolia, the wife of Edward McCleary, a mechanical engineer and electrician of California; Charles M., deceased; and Emma V., a trained nurse residing at home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Schooley were members of the United Presbyterian church, were interested in its development and in all that pertained to the

moral progress of the community. In politics Mr. Schooley took an active interest and was originally a stalwart republican but afterward became a democrat and an enthusiastic supporter of William Jennings Bryan. He was an orator of considerable ability, who was frequently called upon to address the public on political and other questions and he was also a fluent, forceful writer. Both as a private citizen and through the columns of his paper he was closely associated with the upbuilding and progress of Indianola in many ways. He served as mayor of the city for three terms, being first chosen to office in 1881, and then after a lapse of years was again elected in 1901. His administration was characterized by a businesslike dispatch in the duties of the office, by a thorough understanding of the needs of the city and by practical efforts to secure those interests and measures which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. During his first administration the fire department was organized and he became one of its charter members, continuing his connection therewith throughout the remainder of his life. The department specially decorated his grave. He was one of the chief promoters of the city library and was chairman of the board of control. He was a man of action rather than theory and while others planned he performed. He was never hasty in his judgments but his well defined plans were carried forward with determination to a successful issue. His life was one of continuous activity, of unmistakable honor and of stalwart purpose, and when, in 1906, he passed away the news of his death brought a feeling of the deepest regret and sincere sorrow to those who knew him.

A. L. COCHRAN, M. D.

Dr. A. L. Cochran, a prominent physician of Warren county, who is successfully engaged in practice at Cumming, was born on the 21st of November, 1875, in White Breast township, this county, and is a worthy representative of one of the old and honored families of this section of the state, his parents being William G. and Ellen (Warnock) Cochran, both natives of Ohio. On leaving that state the father removed to Indiana, and about 1845 came to Iowa, locating in Warren county. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in White Breast township and carried on farming quite successfully, becoming one of the prosperous residents of his community. He took a very active and prominent part in public affairs, and his fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, called upon him to fill many offices of honor and trust, the duties of which he most capably performed. For three terms he served as supervisor of his township, one term under the township organization and two terms under the county organization. He was justice of the peace many years and also represented his district in the state legislature for one term, being a member of the eighteenth general assembly. He was a recognized leader in the republican party in this county and was an earnest member of the Presbyterian church. He died on the 14th of August, 1901, at the age of



DR. A. L. COCHRAN



RESIDENCE OF W. G. COCHRAN

seventy-two years and eleven months, and his loss was deeply felt. In his family were nine children.

Dr. Cochran, of his review, passed his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm and he began his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. Later he attended the high school at Lacona and, deciding to enter the medical profession, he matriculated at the Keokuk Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of M. D. He has since engaged in practice at Cumming and also conducted a drug store for a time. He was not long in building up a good practice as his ability became known, and he is today an honored member of the Warren County and the Iowa State Medical Societies. He is also connected with the Yeoman and the Modern Woodmen of America and holds membership in the Presbyterian church. Politically he follows in the footsteps of his father and supports the republican party.

HENRY BROTHERS.

Among the representative citizens of Indianola are numbered O. H. and J. A. Henry, who constitute the firm of Henry Brothers. They have resided in the city since 1905 and they own and conduct a large stock and grain farm three miles east of Indianola, on which they resided for forty years. They are therefore numbered among the early settlers of the county and have been interested witnesses of its development and progress while in many ways they have cooperated in movements that have resulted beneficially to the county.

Both are natives of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, the former having been born there February 4, 1842, while J. A. Henry was born on the 12th of January, 1838. They are sons of Richard Henry, who was likewise a native of that county, born in 1811, his life record covering the intervening years to 1887. He always followed the occupation of farming as a means of livelihood in support of his family. He was married in the Keystone state to Miss Jane Culbertson, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1813 and died in 1892. They became the parents of six children, all of whom reached adult age. The father followed farming in Pennsylvania until 1866, when he came to Warren county, Iowa, with his family. Here he purchased land and made a home near the farm which is now the property of Henry Brothers. Upon that place he and his wife spent their remaining days.

Their sons were trained to habits of industry, economy and perseverance and early became familiar with the work of the farm in its various phases. After the outbreak of the Civil war, J. A. Henry offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company II, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry. He remained at the front for three years and was wounded in the sanguinary conflict at Gettysburg, where he lay on the battlefield for nine days. For several years he carried

the ball in his limb but at last it was extracted. He proved a faithful and valorous soldier, never hesitating in the performance of his duty, although he was frequently in the thickest of the fight and participated in many of the long hard marches.

About the close of the war the family came to Iowa and J. A. and O. H. Henry purchased one hundred acres of land near their father's farm and here established their home and began work in agricultural lines. In January, 1867, J. A. Henry was united in marriage to Miss Carrie McGranahan, a native of Pennsylvania and a sister of the renowned hymn writer of that name, who is deceased. In 1869 O. H. Henry made a visit to his old home in Pennsylvania and was there married on the 18th of February to Miss Sarah M. McMasters, a native of Pennsylvania and a school teacher for several years. Her husband also taught school for two terms and they enjoyed an academic education in Pennsylvania.

Following their marriage the brothers built a house on their farm and they continued to live together under one roof for over forty years—both on the farm and also since coming to Indianola. They have also been associated in their business interests. They began by buying one hundred acres of land and from time to time they made other purchases, extending the boundaries of their property until they now have over four hundred acres in one body. The land is arable, the soil very productive and the entire tract is well improved. They erected thereon good houses and barns, and in fact the barn is among the largest in the county, being sixty by eighty feet. They have also divided the farm into fields of convenient sizes by well kept fences. They drained the land by the judicious use of tile, put out an orchard and in fact have added all the equipments which indicate progressive farming. While they have always cultivated the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, they have likewise made a specialty of raising draft horses and other stock for a number of years. They started with imported stock and they kept up this high standard from the beginning. They were among the pioneer horse breeders and dealers of the county and for years they have been exhibitors at the county and state fairs, where they have won many premiums, carrying off several blue ribbons, and also won first prize in the International show at Chicago, Illinois. They have likewise been raising and feeding cattle, shipping about two carloads annually on an average for many years. In 1905 they removed to Indianola, from which point they direct their farm interests which are about three miles away. They have a model town property, their home being surrounded by many beautiful shade trees while there is much fruit also upon the place.

Unto J. A. Henry and his wife were born three children, but two of the number died in infancy. The surviving son, Fred Henry, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, is married and lives in Indianola. He like his father and uncle has a large farm and extensive stock interests.

The brothers are both democratic in political faith, but at local elections where there is no political issue before the people, they cast an independent ballot regardless of party ties. They have never sought office although their

fellow townsmen have frequently called them to serve in local positions and they have been delegates to the state and county conventions. Both are members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Indianola and they and their wives are members of the United Presbyterian church. Their interests have always been of the most harmonious character and for forty-two years they have lived in this county, witnessing its transformation as the pioneer conditions have been replaced by those of modern civilization. In their business affairs they have followed methods which none have questioned, but which have brought to them splendid success and gained them a place with the prosperous farmers of the county.

B. L. CUMMINGS.

Coming to Warren county in 1850, B. L. Cummings has witnessed almost its entire growth and development and as an agriculturist has taken an active and prominent part in its upbuilding. He now makes his home on section 17, Allen township, and is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising, owning and operating a well improved place of two hundred and fifty-nine acres.

Mr. Cummings was born in Putnam county, Indiana, on the 23d of September, 1848, and is a son of D. D. Cummings, a native of Indiana, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Priscella Mugg, also a native of the Hoosier state. His paternal grandfather was Lloyd Cummings, one of the first settlers of Owen county, Indiana. There D. D. Cummings engaged in farming for several years after his marriage, but in 1850, accompanied by his wife and three children he came to Warren county, Iowa, where he bought a claim and entered land, which he converted into a good farm, eventually becoming the owner of six hundred acres. He died here and his wife passed away in 1905 at the age of seventy-four years. In the family of this worthy couple were four sons and five daughters, all of whom reached years of maturity and became heads of families.

B. L. Cummings is indebted to the public schools of this county for the educational privileges he enjoyed during his boyhood and he remained with his father, working upon the home farm until reaching man's estate. He was afterward employed by the month on a farm for two years. On the 11th of March, 1870, in Madison county, Iowa, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Lucretia Cummings, a native of Indiana and a daughter of C. P. Cummings, who was an early settler of Madison county. Two children blessed this union, namely: Hattie, who is now the wife of George Stumbo, a farmer of Polk county and by whom she has five children, and Homer V., at home.

After his marriage Mr. Cummings removed to Nebraska, where he engaged in farming one year and then returned to Madison county, Iowa, where the following three years were passed. At the end of that time we again find him a resident of Warren county, where he operated rented land for

several years and for five years rented the farm where he now resides. He then purchased one hundred and seventy nine acres, which he at once began to improve, and has since added to his property until he now has two hundred and fifty nine acres, on which is a large two story residence, two good barns, a granary, cribs and other outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. He has placed the land under a high state of cultivation and in connection with general farming is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of hogs.

By his ballot Mr. Cummings supports the men and measures of the republican party, and he has held school offices and has also served as highway commissioner but has never sought political honors, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business affairs. His success in life is due entirely to his own unaided efforts, sound judgment and good management, and he well merits the prosperity that has come to him. His estimable wife is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Scotch Ridge, and both are held in high regard by all who know them.

HON. BENJAMIN F. CLAYTON.

Mr. Clayton has been a person of activity from boyhood and it is difficult to crowd into a limited biographical sketch the large experience of a man that has been active for so many years. His is a history running from the bare-footed orphan boy in the day of slavery and before Warren county was dreamed of, on down through the progressive years that have made Iowa a great state and our nation the greatest world factor.

Born and reared under unfavorable environment, his span of life covers the best age under which man has ever lived. His father, William M. Clayton, was born in Paris, Kentucky, in 1788, of Virginian extraction. In 1812 he was a soldier on the battlefield of Lundy's Lane as a private in the company of Captain Metcalf, afterward governor of Kentucky. Ninety years later the subject of this sketch stood upon the same ground amazed at the wondrous progress. His third wife was Mary Adair, of German extraction and the mother of our sketch.

Mr. Clayton was born near Carlisle, Kentucky, January 10, 1839, and it is not strange that his life should be active when we consider the blood coursing through his veins is a cross of the Virginia cavalier and the sturdy German and Anglo-Saxon. When a lad Mr. Clayton was left practically alone in the world as an orphan boy. Thrown upon his own resources, he went to work beside the slave on the farm at meager wages, becoming disgusted with slavery and with slave aristocracy he left his native state for the glad free north, stopping in Decatur county, Indiana, where he commenced the real battle of life among entire strangers.

In 1862 Mr. Clayton was married to Miss Priscilla Martin, who died in 1868, and in 1869 he was again married, his second union being with Miss

Nannie M. Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton have reared two children, William N., who was graduated from Simpson College, Iowa, in 1890 and shortly afterward lost his life through an accident, and Mona V., who was graduated from the same institution and became the wife of Harry B. Stewart, of Chariton, Iowa.

Becoming infatuated with the reports from the west, Mr. Clayton went to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, in 1873, and settled upon what is known as the "Sunny Side Farm," near Macedonia. Success marked his efforts in a degree until he became the owner of fourteen hundred acres of the rich soil of western Iowa. He also eventually became identified with the Macedonia State Bank and one of its directors. Turning his attention to real estate, he dealt largely in land in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and elsewhere, becoming so busy that he had to leave the farm.

Mr. Clayton has taken great interest in politics since before he became a voter. For three years he served as the youngest member ever elected to the board of county supervisors of Decatur county, Indiana, and while in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, he was elected a member of the seventeenth, eighteenth and twentieth general assemblies; twice served as chairman of the committee on agriculture and one term as speaker pro tem of the Iowa house of representatives. In the twentieth general assembly he had charge of the bill to permanently locate the State Agricultural Society, for which he secured an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, and so framed the bill as to make it necessary for the city where it was located to give fifty thousand more, which price was paid by Des Moines when it became permanently located. He served three years as chairman of the board of trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Council Bluffs, and came nearly getting the nomination for governor at the republican state convention at Cedar Rapids in place of Mr. Wheeler, who was defeated at the polls by Hon. Horace Boies. Mr. Clayton is a republican in politics. For several years he stumped the state of Iowa, during the first and second McKinley campaigns,—the most remarkable campaigns in the history of the government,—for two months during each campaign. Mr. Clayton was under the direction of the national committee with headquarters at Chicago, during which he canvassed all the northern and western states from Kentucky to Utah. In 1884 the governor of Iowa commissioned him as a delegate to the third annual session of the Farmers' National Congress at Nashville, Tennessee. At that meeting he was made secretary, which office he held for eight consecutive years, when he was elected president for a term of four years and chairman of the executive committee for nine years, never missing a meeting for more than twenty years. During this time he became acquainted with the agricultural department at Washington, D. C., and with prominent agriculturists in every congressional district in the United States. The congress has been the guest, while Mr. Clayton was identified with it, of Chicago, Illinois; St. Paul, Minnesota; Indianapolis, Indiana; Boston, Massachusetts; Fort Worth, Texas; Savannah, Georgia; Atlanta, Georgia; Macon, Georgia; New Orleans, Louisiana; Colorado Springs, Colorado, and other cities.

For ten years Mr. Clayton was a contributor to Appleton's Annual Encyclopedia, also to the North American Review, the Midland Monthly and other periodicals. He is president of the Commercial State Bank, of Grand Island, the Farmers Bank, of Big Springs, and the Commercial Bank of Chappell, in Nebraska; also president of the Citizens Bank, of Julesburg, Colorado, a director in the Sedgwick Banking Company, at Sedgwick, Colorado, and a stockholder in all these institutions located along the Union Pacific Railway. Aside from this he is a large owner of other properties in Nebraska, Colorado, California, South Dakota and British Columbia.

In 1891 Mr. Clayton came to Indianola, Warren county, from which place he has handled his business. For four years he was mayor of the city and an active supporter of conservative city improvement; is a warm friend of education and of Simpson College, and for nearly a quarter of a century a member of its board of trustees and for the last fifteen years has been chairman of that board. He organized the Indianola Chautauqua Association; has lectured in most of the western and southern states; has traveled throughout the United States, in Canada and Mexico and has toured most of the nations of continental Europe. At a ripe age Mr. Clayton is still active in business, delighted in his social atmosphere, progressive in public thought; is a Mason, a Methodist and enjoys his friends.

EDWIN R. BLATTENBURG.

Edwin R. Blattenburg, who is successfully engaged in general farming on section 9, Liberty township, where he owns one hundred and thirty-six acres of well improved land, was born in Lee county, Iowa, October 13, 1855, his parents being George and Caroline (Tope) Blattenburg. The father was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1816, being a son of Daniel and Mary Blattenburg, both of whom lived and died in the Keystone state. The family is of Pennsylvania Dutch descent and nearly all of its representatives were agriculturists.

George Blattenburg was one of three children, his two sisters being Mary and Eliza, both of whom married and resided in Pennsylvania but are now deceased. He also had two step-brothers, his mother having married a second time. George Blattenburg was reared in the state of his nativity and acquired his education in the common schools. Owing to the early death of his father, he was reared by an uncle and when he started out in life on his own account his only assets were his willing hands and determined spirit. In Pennsylvania he first wedded Miss Susanna Hunselman, who passed away in that state, leaving three small children, namely: Sarah, who is now deceased; George, Jr., who has likewise passed away, and David who makes his home near Gage, Woodward county, Oklahoma. The father of these children was again married, in West Virginia, choosing for his second wife Miss Caroline Tope, whose birth occurred in Hancock county,

West Virginia, January 21, 1821. Her parents were Jacob and Lucretia Tope. Her father, who was engaged in flat-boating, died in New Orleans. His wife removed to Iowa in 1855 and resided for some years in Lee county, but passed away at the home of her daughter Caroline in 1872, having attained the age of eighty-four years. Her family numbered three children, as follows: Jefferson, living near Wheeling, West Virginia; Mrs. Caroline Blattenburg; and William, whose death occurred in Lee county, Iowa, in 1869. Caroline was reared in West Virginia and taught school in that state for some years prior to her marriage. She became the mother of five children, namely: Lucretia, the wife of J. W. Leeper, of Omaha, Nebraska; Mary E., residing at Omaha; Edwin R., of this review; Virginia, the wife of W. E. Lyon, who lives near Liberty Center, and J. F., of Denver, Colorado, who is train dispatcher for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The last named commenced at Ackworth and subsequently went to Indianola, Des Moines and other points in the west. He wedded Miss Mollie McGee, of Knoxville. Both Mr. and Mrs. George Blattenburg are deceased.

Edwin R. Blattenburg accompanied his parents on their removal to Warren county in 1861, his father purchasing a farm on section 10, Liberty township. He was reared in this county and for a time attended Simpson College, subsequently entering Ackworth Seminary, where he prepared for teaching. His principal preceptor and the one he remembers most kindly was Professor Eli W. Beard. Mr. Blattenburg's first certificate was issued in November, 1878, during Mrs. Elizabeth S. Martin's term as county superintendent, and for eighteen years he followed his profession in the public schools of Warren county, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge that he had acquired. In later years he also engaged in farming and since 1887 has been located on his farm on section 9, Liberty township, which has been in his possession for the past thirty years. The property comprises one hundred and thirty-six acres and he has placed thereon many substantial improvements, including a comfortable home and good outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. In addition to the work of general farming he has devoted considerable attention to breeding and raising Shropshire sheep, but only for his own use. He is widely recognized as a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist of the community and as one whose success is the merited reward of his well directed labor and capable management.

In 1887 Mr. Blattenburg was united in marriage to Miss Emma Anderson, who was born in Lucas county but from the age of twelve months was reared in Warren county. She was a daughter of H. C. and Frances (Hayden) Anderson, the latter being called to her final rest in 1891, when about forty years of age. H. C. Anderson, who was a soldier of the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry for about four years, now resides at Pomona, California. Mrs. Blattenburg was one of a family of twelve children, nearly all of whom survive. Those residing in this county include her sister Grace, who is the wife of J. L. Woodyard, of Liberty township. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Blattenburg have been born four children, two of whom, Bonnie and Earl died in infancy. The surviving members are: Robert Clare, born February 29,

1892, and Carroll whose birth occurred November 4, 1895. Both are now attending school.

In his political views Mr. Blattenburg is a staunch republican and has served as township clerk, assessor and trustee, discharging his official duties with capability and promptness. For the past twenty seven years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Liberty Center, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Having been a resident of this county for almost a half century, he is well and favorably known here and has won the respect and regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact in business or social relations.

J. W. BRUCE.

It requires considerable personal courage and determination to face the hardships and endure the privations which always constitute a feature of pioneer life, but this was done by the Bruce family of which J. W. Bruce is a representative. He was a youth of eight years when his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Bruce, came to Iowa, arriving in Warren county in 1856. In the intervening years he has witnessed many notable changes whereby the county has been transformed from a wild, unbroken prairie into a region of rich fertility, making it one of the most productive counties of this great commonwealth. There has also been a noteworthy change in his business and accompanying financial condition, for he is today the owner of two hundred and seventy-two and a half acres of valuable land, the home farm consisting of one hundred seven and a half, situated on section 31, Palmyra township, and one hundred and sixty acres on section 5.

Mr. Bruce is a native of Highland county, Ohio, born November 18, 1848. His father was a native of Virginia and for twenty years followed the shoemaker's trade. When a young man he went to Ohio and was married in that state to Miss Julia A. Tenar. They came to Illinois in 1853, locating in Princeville, Peoria county, and after three years removed to Iowa, settling in Marion county. A month later, however, they came to Warren county and the father worked at his trade, becoming one of the early shoemakers of this part of the state. After a few years, when his industry and careful expenditure had brought him sufficient capital, he purchased a small farm, which he increased to three hundred acres, for as the years passed he added to the original holdings until the property became an extensive and valuable one. It was practically destitute of improvement when it came into his possession, but he had determination and energy sufficient to enable him to bring the farm under a high state of cultivation and to add many of the accessories which indicate the progressive spirit of the owner. It was upon this place that he reared his family but he has since sold the land and now he is living in honorable retirement in Indianola, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife died in



J. W. BRUCE

1895 at the age of seventy-six years. Of their family of eight children only two are now living.

As stated, J. W. Bruce was but a lad of eight years when the family came to Warren county, and here he was reared, supplementing his early education, acquired in the common schools, by one year's study at Simpson College. In January, 1908, he purchased the home farm and the task of tilling the soil he has made his life work, in which connection he has attained a measure of success that has resulted from close application, keen discrimination and sound judgment.

On the 3d of September, 1873, Mr. Bruce was married to Miss Mary E. Matthews, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Thomas Matthews, a farmer here in pioneer days. Following his marriage, Mr. Bruce purchased a farm in Palmyra township, comprising eighty acres, and with characteristic energy began its further development and improvement. Upon this place he made his home for seven years and then sold out and removed to section 5, Palmyra township, where he purchased eighty acres. This he also cultivated until the fields brought forth rich crops. He improved a house, built a barn and drained the land. He was the first to use tiling in the locality. He had hand-turned tile, and with this he drained away the superfluous moisture and made the fields much more productive. He afterward bought eighty acres more and lived upon that farm for twenty-seven years. Some of the land had not been broken when it came into his possession. He refenced the place, cultivated his fields and year after year carried on the work of the farm. He has twenty-seven acres in the home place and has remodeled the house, while sheds and barns are kept in a state of good repair. He is thus making for himself a good home on the old farm of his father and as the years have passed he has enjoyed success, carrying on general farming. He has been for many years the local correspondent of the Indianola Tribune under the cognomen of Hayseed. His neighbors for years did not recognize who the correspondent was. He keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and is a man of broad mind who has carried his researches far and wide into the realms of science and modern thought. He is a deep student of philosophy and his library is his chief pleasure.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have been born eight children: Jesse, a farmer residing in Huron, South Dakota; Ben, who follows farming in Palmyra township; Asa, who is cultivating part of the farm that belongs to his father; Della, at home; Minnie, the wife of Samuel Moor, a resident farmer of Palmyra township; Edith, the wife of Stanley Whipple, also a farmer of the same township; and Robert and Charles, at home.

Mr. Bruce was reared a democrat but casts an independent ballot, voting for men and measures rather than for party. He belongs to the Hartford Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He has likewise filled all of the chairs in the Odd Fellows Lodge at Palmyra and has three times represented the Masonic organization in the Grand Lodge. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. For over a half century Mr. Bruce has lived in the county and is well known among its early settlers. He is a

fair-minded man who looks at life from a broad standpoint and knows that its interests are not narrowed to any community or set of principles. He has been a deep thinker and has learned to correctly value life's contacts and experiences. All who know him entertain for him the warmest respect because of his fidelity to the standard which he has set up for himself and which is one that merits the commendation and trust of many who know him.

O. P. HAMILTON.

O. P. Hamilton, who for a number of years was identified with the educational interests of Warren county, is now the owner of a well improved farm of one hundred and twenty acres, situated on section 19, White Breast township, where he is carrying on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. He was born in this township, May 19, 1868, a son of Silas and Nancy Jane (Lewin) Hamilton. The former was born in the Buckeye state in 1822 and came to Iowa in 1840, at which time he located in Burlington. He was there married to Miss Nancy Jane Lewin, who was born in Indiana in 1828, a daughter of Squire Lewin, who removed to Burlington in 1834 and there assisted in the erection of the first house in the town. He removed to Clarke county, Iowa, in 1854, while in 1865 he made his way to Warren county, locating on a farm near Lacona in White Breast township. There he reared his family and died on his farm in 1896. His wife still survives and has now reached the age of eighty years, being one of the few remaining old settlers of this district.

O. P. Hamilton was reared on his father's farm and began his education in the public schools of Lacona, while later he pursued a course of study in Simpson College, at Indianola. Following the completion of his education in the latter institution he engaged in teaching in the public and graded schools, following that vocation for twelve consecutive years. He then established a home of his own by his marriage in Indianola, December 24, 1897, to Miss Nettie Barker, a daughter of J. H. Barker, of that city. Mrs. Hamilton was born in Wapello county, Iowa, but was reared and educated in Warren county.

Following his marriage Mr. Hamilton located on a farm in Liberty township, whereon he made his home for a few years, and then took up his abode on a farm in White Breast township, while in 1907 he purchased his present tract, comprising one hundred and twenty acres, situated on section 19, White Breast township. He is here giving his time and attention to general agricultural pursuits and also raises and feeds stock. He is methodical in carrying on his business affairs and his excellent judgment and good management constitute the basis of his success.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton has been blessed with five children, of whom four survive, namely: Edna V., Clarence J., Mary and Inez Arabelle. Mr. Hamilton's study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give stalwart support to the democracy. He has served

as a delegate to county conventions and for two years has acted as assessor of the township. He has also been identified with the school board for several years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Hamilton is serving as a trustee. His fraternal relations are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His success has been by no means the result of fortunate circumstances. It has come to him through thrift, energy and economy, directed by an evenly balanced mind and by honorable business methods.

WILLIAM ERWIN, M. D.

Dr. William Erwin, deceased, who practiced as a physician and surgeon in Indianola for many years, was born in Hopkinsville, Ohio, December 11, 1838, his parents being Benjamin and Martha Finley (Cooke) Erwin, the former a native of Nicholas county, Kentucky, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The Erwin ancestors emigrated to America from the north of Ireland in 1710. Benjamin Erwin was born in 1805 and began practice as a physician and surgeon in his twenty-fourth year. Removing to Hopkinsville, Ohio, and later to Twentymile Stand, he there followed his profession until the time of his demise, which occurred in 1862 when he had attained the age of sixty-two years. His wife survived him until 1870, when she, too, was called to her final rest. Only one of their children still survives, namely: Mrs. Margaret Huffman, the wife of G. T. Huffman, of Indianola.

As a young man William Erwin taught school for several years, both prior to and after the Civil war. On the 1st of June, 1862, he enlisted for three months' service in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, going with his company to West Virginia and being discharged at Camp Delaware, Ohio, on the 24th of September, 1862. On the 1st of October, 1862, he enlisted at Camp Denison, Ohio, as hospital nurse and served in that capacity for six months. Returning home, he was made orderly sergeant of militia during Morgan's raid in 1863. On the 19th of February, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, First Ohio Cavalry, and was sent to Nashville, Tennessee, being there made clerk at headquarters and assisting in discharging soldiers after the order was given to reduce the army. He was honorably discharged July 7, 1865, and returned home with a most creditable military record. Learning the printer's trade in Illinois he came to Indianola, Iowa, in February, 1870, and followed his trade here. He spent the year 1876 in Knoxville, Marion county, writing a set of abstract books for that county. During his residence in Indianola he served the public in various capacities, acting as deputy treasurer for several years and as a member of the library committee from the time of its organization, being almost continuously chairman of the purchasing committee. He was likewise a member of the school board for seven years and acted as city clerk from April, 1900, until the time of his demise, while for many years he was alderman of his ward. While in the treasurer's

office he studied medicine, attending the winter sessions at the State University at Iowa City and being graduated from the homeopathic department in 1882. During the succeeding twenty years, or until the time of his demise, he successfully engaged in practice in Indianola, his skill and ability as a physician and surgeon being widely recognized and bringing to him a liberal and profitable patronage. He passed away at the age of sixty-three years, on the 26th of February, 1902, and his demise was the occasion of deep and widespread regret throughout the entire community.

On the 2d of April, 1874, occurred the marriage of William Erwin and Miss Anne Cooke, of Indianola, a daughter of William Harrison and Eleanor M. (Vliet) Cooke. William H. Cooke was descended from Francis Cooke, who came to America on the Mayflower in 1620. He was a native of Warren county, New Jersey, and was there married to Miss Eleanor M. Vliet, who was also born in that county. He followed agricultural pursuits as a life occupation and passed away in 1856, when forty-one years of age. Having removed to the Buckeye state from New Jersey, Mrs. Cooke and her five children came to Warren county, Iowa, in 1868, her son having purchased a farm near Norwalk, where they resided for several years, later removing to Indianola. Mrs. Cooke was called to her final rest in 1898, having attained the seventy-fifth year of her age. The record of her five children is as follows: Theodore is engaged in farming in the state of Washington. Emma and Edna Cooke are residents of Indianola. Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. Martin, the author of this work, and for several years was prominent as a school teacher. She was the first school superintendent of her sex in the state of Iowa, a special session of the legislature sitting to permit her to run for that office. Anne is the widow of Dr. William Erwin, of this review, and is an artist, her paintings receiving merited praise from competent judges.

Unto Dr. and Mrs. William Erwin were born four children, all of whom are highly educated and talented. Richard Patton is a graduate in music of Simpson College and for two years pursued his musical studies in Europe. He is now professor of piano and pipe organ at Boise, Idaho. Edmund Paul, who represents the third successive generation of the family as physician, is a graduate of the class of 1908 of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, and is now located at Allerton, Iowa, having been admitted to practice in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. He was married July 29, 1908, to Dr. Minnie Olive Bowersox, of Bellville, Kansas, who was a member of his class. Ruth Edna was graduated from the training school for teachers of public school of music of Chicago. She is now supervisor of music in the public schools at Hiawatha, Kansas. Hubert Cooke Erwin, a cello musician, is a member of the class of 1910 in the osteopathic school at Kirksville, Missouri.

Dr. Erwin gave his political allegiance to the republican party where national questions and issues were involved and cast his first ballot for John C. Fremont. He was a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he served as medical examiner for twenty-eight years, and likewise held all the offices in the lodge. He was also connected with the Masonic

fraternity, having been a member of the Indianola blue lodge and chapter since 1873, while of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he was a prominent representative, serving as noble grand, past noble grand and district deputy grand delegate to several sessions of the grand lodge. He was a genial, courteous gentleman and his demise was not only deeply mourned by the members of his immediate family but also by the host of friends whom he had made in professional and social life.

W. A. HASTIE.

W. A. Hastie, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 26, Greenfield township, is indebted to his habits of thrift, sobriety and industry for the success he has attained in life. He was born on the farm where he now resides April 25, 1865, the son of Thomas and Jane (Cowie) Hastie, both of whom were natives of Scotland, where they were married in 1850 or 1851 and came on a wedding trip to America. They settled in this county, where the father entered land from the government on section 1, Greenfield township, which tract they later disposed of and purchased seventy acres on section 26, which is now the home place of our subject. The mother died on May 3, 1865, leaving six children, and the father did not survive her many years, passing away on May 8, 1871, aged forty-five years.

W. A. Hastie was but eight days old at the time of his mother's death and was taken by an uncle, William Martin and his wife, who had no children of their own, and was reared to manhood. He received his early education in the district school and followed this by a course in the Iowa Business College of Des Moines. His uncle occupied the farm adjoining the one which his father had owned throughout his life time, and it was there that he died in August, 1902, aged seventy-three years. His place is now a part of our subject's present farm.

On the 20th of March, 1889, W. A. Hastie was united in marriage to Miss Louise Loper, a daughter of William Loper, of Indianola. Mr. Hastie then built a good house upon his farm, which consisted of the original seventy acres owned by his father beside twenty acres which was purchased by the guardian of the estate after the father's death. He has added to his property a thirty acre tract, also another of forty acres and eight acres of timber land on the bottom, purchased from the other heirs. Besides this he received eighty acres of land from his uncle, Mr. Martin, so that he now has an ideal stock and grain farm of two hundred and forty acres. Upon his place he has erected a good barn and other outbuildings, and in connection with general farming is also engaged in stock-raising, feeding about a carload of cattle each year and one or two carloads of hogs.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hastie have been born four children: Willhna and Helen, who are attending the Indianola high school; Herbert, who is in the sixth grade, and Mabel Bernice, not yet two years of age.

The cause of education has ever found in Mr. Hastie a warm champion, and while he has neither sought nor cared for the emoluments of public office, still his services have been freely given as a member of the school board. In national affairs his political allegiance is given to the democratic party, but in local matters he votes independently according to his estimate of the personal ability of the competing candidates. He is a delegate to the county conventions and tries to see that the right man is nominated upon his party ticket, but failing in this he casts his vote according to his honest convictions as to what is best for the interests of the community at large. Mr. Hastie and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist church of Summerset, where he has served on the official board.

SAMUEL JAMES.

Samuel James, who owns and operates one hundred and fifty-six acres of valuable land on section 14, Palmyra township, was born in Liberty township, Warren county, Iowa, February 14, 1859, his parents being Samuel and Phebe (Hartley) James, the former a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio. The father was reared to agricultural pursuits in Guernsey county, Ohio, was married in that state and subsequently brought his bride to Burlington, Iowa, whence they came to Liberty Center, Warren county, Iowa. There Samuel James entered land and established his home but in 1863 sold out, purchasing one hundred and sixteen acres in Palmyra township, where he resided until called to his final rest April 4, 1900, when eighty-two years of age. His wife survived him until April 9, 1904, being eighty-five years of age at the time of her demise. Their family numbered ten children, four sons and six daughters, of whom nine reached years of maturity.

Samuel James has made his home on his present farm since four years of age and since attaining his majority has placed many improvements thereon and brought the land under a high state of cultivation. He erected a commodious and substantial residence, good barns and outbuildings, fenced the fields, and the entire place, in its neat and thrifty appearance, indicates the supervision of a practical and progressive owner. He has also added forty acres to the original tract, so that his farm now comprises one hundred and fifty-six acres of productive and well improved land, which is equipped with all the accessories and conveniences of a model farming property, including a windpump. In addition to the work of general farming he is also engaged in dairying and in the raising of good graded stock, feeding hogs on quite an extensive scale. He cared for his parents until they passed away, and is well known as an upright man and citizen as well as an enterprising and successful agriculturist.

On the 29th of November, 1883, Mr. James was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Miller, a native of Warren county and a daughter of Lafayette Miller. They are the parents of four children, as follows: Bertha E., the wife of

Harvey Somers, of Lewiston, Idaho; and Charles Bliss, Homer H. and Lulu Grace.

Where national questions and issues are involved Mr. James gives his political allegiance to the republican party but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He has served as a member of the school board but has never sought nor desired office, preferring to give his time and attention to his private interests. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Carlisle and has passed through all the chairs of the lodge. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Friends church, in which he has held office. Throughout his entire life or for almost a half century he has resided in this county, and has not only witnessed a most wonderful transformation but has largely aided in the labors which have transformed the wild tract into a splendid commonwealth.

EDWARD OWENS.

Edward Owens is one of the representative citizens of Warren county whose time and attention has been principally devoted to agricultural pursuits and in his chosen calling he has met with most excellent success, now owning three hundred and fifty-six acres of land on sections 15, 17 and 18, Richland township, where he makes his home. He was born in that township on the 1st of June, 1861, and is a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of the county.

His father, Thomas Owens, was a native of Wales, born in 1823, and was a child of only nine years when he came to the new world. He first located in Ohio, where he grew to manhood upon a farm, and continued to make his home there until 1848, when he came to Iowa and entered one hundred and twenty acres of land in Warren county. The following winter he worked in Des Moines but in 1851 returned to Ohio, where he remained a year or more, and then again came to Warren county, locating upon his farm. Here he wedded Miss Mary Ann Parks, a native of Ireland, born in 1827, who came to America with her parents in 1844 and located in Ohio, where she continued to make her home until 1852, when she came to Iowa. She is a sister of John Parks, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. Selling his first property Thomas Owens bought other land and engaged in farming east of Hartford for fourteen years, at the end of which time he purchased ninety-two and a half acres of land where his son Edward now lives, later adding to it until he had two hundred and twelve and three-fourths acres. Here he made his home until called to his final rest on the 1st of May, 1891, and his wife survived him until September 19, 1904, when she too passed away.

Edward Owens is one of a family of three children and his sister Hannah resides with him on the home farm, which they now own. His brother John Owens, born in 1858, died December 18, 1873. Our subject was provided with good school privileges, attending the public schools, while later he

pursued a commercial course at Drake University, and attended the Highland Park Preparatory school, and Drake University. He was engaged in teaching school for five winter terms but with that exception he has always followed farming and stock raising, now making a specialty of hogs. He also raises good horses and shorthorn cattle, having a herd of fifteen full blooded cows and a registered bull, bred by Frank Morris. At the death of his father he took charge of the farm and has since built fifteen rods of woven wire fence upon the place, which is perfectly hog tight. He has made many other useful and valuable improvements and has bought an adjoining tract of land, so that he now has three hundred and fifty-six acres, which he keeps under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Owens is a prominent Odd Fellow and was a charter member of the lodge at Hartford which he assisted in establishing, but he now holds membership in Palmyra Lodge, in which he has filled all the chairs and has served as district deputy. He is also a member of Carlisle Canton and has served as noble grand. On national issues he supports the democratic party but at local elections he votes independent of party ties, supporting the men whom he believes best qualified for office. He has served as assessor, township trustee and township clerk, being the present incumbent in the last named office, and his official duties have always been faithfully and satisfactorily discharged.

WEAR CASADY.

Wear Casady, deceased, was born in Fayette county, Indiana, on the 12th of December, 1823, his parents being Simon and Dilla (Call) Casady. He acquired his education in the district schools and was reared to the pursuits of the farm, becoming connected with agricultural interests in his native county when he arrived to man's estate. In 1856 he came to Iowa, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of partially improved land in Linn township. Though in moderate circumstances, he could not pay for all of the land at that time, but as the years passed by he was very successful in his undertakings and at one time owned five hundred and forty acres of well improved and productive land. The farm on which he first located when coming to this county remained his home until he was called to his final rest on the 3d of April, 1881, his death being widely mourned and deeply regretted.

In 1849, in Fayette county, Indiana, Mr. Casady was united in marriage to Miss Hannah J. Hart, whose birth occurred in that county on the 10th of February, 1830, her parents being William and Eliza J. (Terry) Hart. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Casady were born thirteen children, namely: Emma J., the wife of H. P. Dyer, of Dexter, Iowa; Elmer, who is married and resides at Salt Lake City, engaged in the real-estate business; Simon, an agriculturist of Cass county, Iowa; Lizzie, who is employed in a large department store at Salt Lake City; P. M., who resides in Kansas City, is also in the real-



MIR. AND MRS. WEAR CASADY

estate business; William, an attorney in Idaho; George, who follows farming in Mahaska county, Iowa; Helen, the wife of Melvin Haggard, of Texas; Warren, an attorney of Bucyrus, Ohio; Frank, who operates the old homestead farm; Louis, whose demise occurred at Seattle, Washington, two years ago; Charles, who passed away at the age of seven years, and J. N., a banker of Norwalk, who is mentioned on another page of this volume.

Mr. Casady was a democrat in his political views but never sought nor desired public office. He was a lifelong member of the Christian church, the teachings of which he exemplified in his daily life, and was a great lover of his home and family. His widow, who now makes her home in Norwalk, has attained the age of seventy-eight and is unusually bright and active for one of her years, still enjoying good health. Like her husband, she has been a lifelong member of the Christian church and is highly esteemed and respected throughout this county, in which she has now made her home for more than a half century.

HUGH PARKER SHEPHERD.

When Hugh Parker Shepherd departed this life he left behind a memory that is honored, for in every relation he had been found true to sterling principles, was loyal and progressive in citizenship, industrious, enterprising and energetic in business and always faithful to the ties of home and friendship. He was born near New Antioch, Ohio, his natal day being October 7, 1845. He is a son of Moses Watson and Catherine Dillon (Sayres) Shepherd, the former born July 10, 1818, and the latter July 25, 1819. The father represented an old family of New Jersey, while the mother came of Scotch-Irish ancestry and was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. They were married, however, in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1839. The father was a tailor by trade and in the year 1855 brought his family to Iowa, settling in Indianola in the fall of the same year. He continued to engage in the tailoring business, working at the bench until within two years of his death, which occurred April 20, 1901, when he was in the eighty-third year of his age. He was long a devoted member of the Odd Fellows society and in his political views he was connected with the democracy. He enjoyed the high esteem of his neighbors and business associates and his friends are many. His wife belonged to the Baptist church.

Hugh P. Shepherd, the third in their family of eight children, began his education in the schools of Ohio but was only nine years of age when the family came to Iowa, where he continued his education as a public-school student. At the age of fourteen years, however, he put aside his text-books and entered upon his business career as an employe in the mercantile establishment of M. R. Barker, with whom he remained for a number of years. In 1874 he formed a partnership with E. W. Perry, under the firm style of Perry & Shepherd, dealers in dry goods. This connection was continued for a

number of years and the firm enjoyed a large and profitable trade. At length Mr. Shepherd retired, the measure of his previous success being sufficient to justify him in putting aside active business cares and enjoying a well earned rest. He had made investments that proved remunerative and he was not only a successful man but is also regarded as a most honorable one, a fact which was proven in that many trusts were committed to his care. He was frequently called upon to settle estates and upon every occasion was loyal to the trusts reposed in him. He was very popular among his business associates and wherever he went he won a host of warm friends. He was justly regarded as a man of spotless integrity, capable and painstaking, energetic and progressive. At his death he left a farm in White Oak township and valuable realty in Indianola including the Central House.

On the 15th of September, 1874, Mr. Shepherd was married to Miss Mary Frances Bryson, who was born in Iowa City, December 9, 1856, and is a daughter of Jesse and Anna Elizabeth Bryson. Her father came to Indianola in 1869 and in the same year engaged in the milling business. He is now residing here at the age of seventy-one, while his wife has reached the age of seventy years. They are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and people of the highest respectability, enjoying the warm friendship of all who know them. Their daughter, Mrs. Shepherd, is also a member of the same church.

Mr. Shepherd was prominent in Masonry, taking the degrees of the blue lodge, chapter, the commandery and the consistory. He also belonged to the Mystic Shrine at Des Moines and he was a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political allegiance was given to the democracy and for ten years he represented the fourth ward in the city council, his reelection standing as evidence of his faithfulness in office and his ability in the discharge of his duties. In a review of the life record of Mr. Shepherd we are led to the thought that it is not from the few conspicuous deeds of life that the blessings chiefly come which make the world better, sweeter, happier, but from the lowly ministries of the everydays, the little faithfulnesses that fill long years.

KINSEY B. NEELY.

Conspicuous among those of the younger generation who are reaping the reward of the thrift and industry displayed by the early settlers of the county, is Kinsey B. Neely, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer and stock-dealer residing on section 30, Lincoln township, where he owns and operates a farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres of land, which he bought in 1900. He was born in Ralls county, Missouri, April 7, 1865, the son of Paxton and Mary (Barcroft) Neely. His father was a native of Harrison county, Ohio. He was a wagon-maker by trade and shortly after his marriage removed to Mississippi. In 1864 he went to Ralls county, Missouri, where he remained for two years and

then came to Warren county, Iowa. Here he opened up a farm and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1877, he owned seventy-five acres of land. The mother makes her home here and is now seventy-six years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Neely were the parents of five children, of whom Kinsey is the third in the order of birth.

Kinsey B. Neely spent the days of his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, receiving his education in the district schools of the community. His first business venture in his own behalf was naturally along agricultural lines, but ambitious of a more diversified experience he bought a stock of general merchandise in Summerset, and for ten years conducted a store there. He eventually sold his store and bought his present farm. He remodeled and built an addition to the house, tiled the land and put in new fencing, and divided the above tract of land into two good farms. In addition to general farming Mr. Neely feeds about a carload of cattle a year and raises some horses and hogs.

On December 13, 1895, occurred the marriage of Mr. Neely and Mrs. Rose Sherman Bingley, a daughter of Karl Sherman, of Indianola. Mrs. Neely was born and reared in Germany and was residing with her parents in Indianola at the time of her marriage to Mr. Neely. She has one son by her former marriage, Carl Bingley, residing on the home place. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Neely have been born four children, Kinsey, Mildred, Russell and Bernice.

Politically Mr. Neely has been a life-long democrat, but in later years the principles set forth and sustained by Theodore Roosevelt have met with his unqualified approval, as has been the case with thousands of others who heretofore had always given their political allegiance to the democracy. It indicates a broader current of thought and a move in the right direction when principles are sustained in this manner and partisanship is relegated to the background of custom and prejudice. Fraternally, Mr. Neely belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, and to the Modern Brotherhood of Indianola. He does not confine his church attendance to any one sect, but usually attends either the Baptist or the United Brethren churches. His engagement in mercantile pursuits as well as his extensive farming interests have brought him in contact with a large number of people and wherever known he is held in high regard. Those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends.

JAMES M. SNYDER.

James M. Snyder, who is now living retired at his pleasant home in Norwalk, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, December 2, 1832, his parents being Adam and Hannah (Gilliland) Snyder. On his emigration from Germany the great-grandfather of our subject settled about thirty miles west of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, there remaining until his removal to Jefferson county, Ohio, where his demise occurred. The grandfather, Christly Snyder,

located in Jefferson county, Ohio, when a young man and later took up his abode in Crawford county, Ohio, where he passed away in 1863, at the age of ninety-eight years, one month and fourteen days. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Magdelene Fate, lived to the remarkable old age of one hundred and eight years, her demise also occurring in Crawford county, Ohio.

Adam Snyder, the father of James M. Snyder, was born near Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1800, and spent his entire life in the Buckeye state. He was a blacksmith by trade but in later years operated his farm. He was a Presbyterian in religious faith and a democrat in his political views. He was a man of the highest integrity and worth and his death, which occurred in Crawford county, Ohio, June 1, 1872, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Gilliland, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1799, her parents being David and Margaret (Long) Gilliland, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Scotland. David Gilliland was a scholar and followed the profession of surveying, though he spent the later years of his life on his farm. He passed away in his eighty-first year and was survived by his wife for only a few weeks, the demise of both occurring in Crawford county, Ohio. Mrs. Snyder also died in Crawford county, Ohio, being called to her final rest in 1869, when in the seventieth year of her age. She was the mother of ten children, namely: David, deceased; Christly, who resides in Kansas, being now in his eighty-third year; Margaret, whose death occurred in Crawford county, Ohio, October 28, 1896; Andrew Jackson, who passed away in Kansas, February 23, 1907, his wife's death occurring the following week; James Madison, of this review; Mary, who was born in 1835 and who died in Norwalk, Warren county, in 1883; Melinda, who passed away in Crawford county, Ohio, in childhood; Silas, who also died in Ohio when a child; John Wesley, who has attained the age of about seventy-one years and resides in Davies county, Missouri; and Samuel, sixty-six years of age, who makes his home in Huron county, Ohio.

James M. Snyder was reared in the state of his nativity, and when in his twenty-second year removed to Polk county, Iowa, where he remained for about two years. Subsequently he spent some six years in Ringgold county, Iowa, and then removing to Des Moines he made his home there for ten years. On the expiration of that period he came to Warren county, Iowa, residing on a farm in Linn township for about ten years. Since 1881, however, he has lived in Norwalk. He is a cabinetmaker by trade and followed his calling in Ohio, Des Moines, Iowa, and elsewhere, meeting with gratifying and well merited success in his undertakings.

At Des Moines, Iowa, in 1856, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Julia A. Higbee, whose birth occurred in Crawford county, Ohio, in 1835, her parents being Isaac and Rebecca (Mosher) Higbee. They located in Platte county, Missouri, in 1837, and a few years later removed to Gentry county, that state, where the father died about sixty years ago. The mother subsequently came to Warren county and made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Snyder for about forty years or until the time of her demise, which occurred at Norwalk, February 4, 1894, when she had attained the age of eighty years. Unto

our subject and his wife have been born six children, namely: Hannah Jane, who was born in 1857 and who died when but thirteen months old; Charles F., who is mentioned on another page of this volume; Josie, at home; Albert and Wilbert, twins, the former being an agriculturist of Linn township, while the latter passed away at the age of fifteen months; and D. W., who is a carpenter residing on Park avenue in Des Moines.

In his political views Mr. Snyder is a staunch republican, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church at Norwalk. He has now been a resident of this county for more than a third of a century and is widely known as one of its substantial, public-spirited and enterprising citizens, receiving the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded one who has honorably traveled thus far on life's journey.

HERBERT WORTHLEY.

Closely identified with the agricultural interests of Otter township is Herbert Worthley, who owns and operates a finely improved farm of four hundred acres on sections 28, 32 and 33. He was born in Henry county, Illinois, March 15, 1860, the son of Llewellyn and Martha J. (Lambert) Worthley, both of whom were born near Skowhegan, Maine. Llewellyn Worthley was born on April 1, 1827. His father was a farmer and owned one hundred and sixty acres of land in Henry county, Illinois. After his marriage Llewellyn removed to that farm, where he resided for many years. On leaving there he went to Tama county, Iowa, where he secured nearly a section of land, which he subsequently sold and then removed to Warren county. Here he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land which is now a part of the present holdings of Herbert Worthley, of this review. The father left Iowa some twelve years before his death and traveled in Arkansas and Kansas. He contracted malarial fever and died at Jacksonport, Arkansas, in 1898. He served for nearly three years in the Civil war, being a member of Company I, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunter Infantry. Out of twenty-four soldiers that were captured at one time and incarcerated in Andersonville prison he was one of the four survivors at the end of fifteen months of captivity. Mrs. Worthley was born on the 1st of August, 1830. Her family had long been identified with the farming interests of Maine. She survived her husband for about nine years and died at Clarinda, Iowa, November 9, 1907. They were the parents of five children, four of whom died in infancy, the eldest being but three years of age at the time of his death.

Herbert Worthley was but eight years of age when his parents removed to Warren county. Here he was reared and received his education in the country schools. At eighteen years of age he started out in life for himself, operating the home place of one hundred and sixty acres, and in addition to this five forty-acre tracts, much of the land being devoted to pasturage. He has ever taken an active interest in stock-raising, in which he has been most

successful, his specialties being Poland China hogs and Durham cattle. His farming and stock raising yielded him most gratifying returns, so that he was eventually able to purchase the home place, and has added to it from time to time until now, as previously stated, he owns four hundred acres of finely improved land.

In 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Herbert Worthley and Miss Mary N. Amos, daughter of James M. Amos, deceased, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Worthley was born in this county on the 10th of January, 1864, and here she has resided all her life. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Worthley have been born six children, namely: Clarence M., Laura Alma, Warren Leslie, Ralph Loren and Amy Bernice, all of whom reside at home with their parents; and Aaron Leo, who died at the age of nine months.

In politics Mr. Worthley is a republican. He is a man of exemplary habits and sterling worth, and no man in the community is held in higher regard.

ENOCK SAYRE.

Enoch Sayre is numbered among those men whose strong traits of character were such as commanded for him the respect and confidence of his business colleagues and associates, and in fact of all with whom he came in contact. Without any special advantages at the outset of his career, other than those received in farm training and offered by the subscription schools in a pioneer district, he worked his way steadily upward until he was one of the extensive landowners of the county.

His birth occurred in what was then Harrison county, Virginia, but is now Barbour county, West Virginia, June 24, 1825, and he was the second of the ten children of Solomon and Mary Ann (Ball) Sayre. The genealogical record of the family shows that they were descended from Thomas Sayre of England who became the founder of Southampton, Long Island, in the early part of the seventeenth century. The name appears in the early history of New England among the puritan stock and is also mentioned in Chronicles of the early settlers of New Jersey and Virginia. Members of the family were prominent in the different wars of the country, including the French and Indian war, the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Blackhawk and Seminole Indian wars, the Civil war and the Spanish-American war. Others of the family gained fame as statesmen, orators and in professional and business circles.

Reared upon the home farm Enoch Sayre early became familiar with all of the duties incident to the development of the fields. He was educated in the old-time subscription schools "the little temple of learning" being a log building furnished with slab seats and desks. It was three miles from his home and the school term covered about three months in the winter, while the remainder of the year was devoted to work on the farm. He was fortunate



ENOCH SAYRE

being reared amid an atmosphere of Christian refinement and culture and the lessons of integrity, industry and economy were early impressed upon his mind, while he was also instructed in those principles which were for honorable and upright manhood. By the time he had reached the age of twenty-five years he had saved enough money to make partial payment on forty acres of land and with resolute purpose he set to work to clear this of all financial incumbrance. Prospering in his undertakings, his industry and careful expenditure enabled him soon to purchase another forty-acre tract, and he afterward purchased another tract of similar size, thus becoming the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of land in Virginia.

Attracted by the opportunities of the west, Mr. Sayre came to Iowa in 1864 and in March of that year settled in Virginia township where he invested his capital in three hundred and sixty acres of partially improved land. For a time he lived in a log cabin and then a log house but later erected a frame dwelling, which is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Anderson. Throughout the period of his residence in Iowa, he prospered in his undertakings and from time to time added to his possessions until he became the owner of about one thousand acres, which was later divided among his children. He was one of the most successful agriculturists in this community and also one of the most honored because of the straightforward business methods he employed in gaining his prosperity.

On the 26th of January 1851, Mr. Sayre was married to Miss Elizabeth Felton, a native of West Virginia, and a daughter of John Felton, who was the first settler in New Virginia, Virginia township, this county. Mrs. Sayre died December 3, 1885, and was buried in New Virginia cemetery. She was a devoted and loving wife and mother, her first interest always being her home and family. She was also a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a most earnest Christian woman. Unto this worthy couple were born ten children: Harriet Virginia, now the wife of H. C. Luddington, a resident of Cheyenne Wells, Colorado; Mary Margaret, the wife of William Howell, whose home is in Dale, Oklahoma; Matilda Jane, the wife of John Keller, living at Crookston, Nebraska; Gideon, who died in childhood; Sarah Luella, the wife of William C. Sayre, of White Oak township, Warren county; John, who is a resident of Bellingham, Washington; Will E., a farmer of Virginia township; Waitman, who died in childhood; Minnie E., the widow of Irwin T. Anderson, also of Virginia township; and A. E., a farmer in the same township.

In his political views Mr. Sayre was a republican and always kept informed on the questions and issues of the day. He held some minor offices, but was never a politician in the sense of office seeking. The Methodist Episcopal church found him a constant and helpful member and one whose loyalty was manifested in many tangible ways. In his business life he made a notable record. He was for years president of the Iowa State bank at Osceola and was an extensive farmer and cattle-breeder. In all he undertook he won success and continued one of the foremost representatives of agricultural life in Warren county, until called to his final rest January 9, 1901. In his

attitude everywhere was manifested the true spirit of altruism and although aggressive in every sense of the word, he always avoided even the semblance of that popular tendency so detrimental to the welfare of the community, namely the sacrifice of friendship or principle for the promulgation of selfish interests.

EDWIN RUTHVEN MCKEE.

Edwin Ruthven McKee, deceased, was for many years one of the prominent and influential citizens of Indianola. He was born on a farm seven miles from Newcastle, Indiana, in 1842, and was the son of Tabor W. and Sarah (Elliott) McKee. The birth of the father occurred on land which is now within the city limits of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the mother was a native of North Carolina. Our subject's grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and also participated in the war of 1812, serving under General Anthony Wayne. At an early day Tabor W. McKee removed to Indiana, where he entered a tract of wild land and, in the midst of the forest, cleared and improved a farm. He became a very prosperous agriculturist and a large landowner. He was also prominent in public affairs and held a number of political offices. In 1852 he came to Iowa and first located in Des Moines but, not liking the city, he removed to Indianola and located on the place now occupied by the widow of our subject. Here he was engaged in mercantile business for a time, but later his attention was principally devoted to his official duties. He served as sheriff of the county for some years, and also county treasurer. No trust reposed in him was ever betrayed, and he met with success in all of his undertakings. By birthright he was a member of the Society of Friends. After a useful and well spent life he passed away in 1871 and his wife died in 1885. They were the parents of four children, of whom our subject is the youngest.

Edwin R. McKee received a good common-school education, and was twelve years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Indianola. Leaving school at that time he entered the treasurer's office, serving as deputy under his father, and was later cashier in the First National Bank. Subsequently he engaged in the nursery business in connection with J. T. Lacey, and later turned his attention to the shoe business, meeting with success in all of his ventures.

Mr. McKee was quite prominent socially, being an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he was a strong republican and took a very active and prominent part in public affairs. His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, called upon him to serve as mayor of Indianola and he also was city clerk for a number of years, a member of the civic council and held other minor offices of honor and trust. He died February 2, 1897, respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

On the 24th of December, 1863, in Indianola, Mr. McKee married Miss Emma Bundy, who was born in Farmington, Iowa, on the 24th of December,

1846, the daughter of John W. and Sarah Maria Bundy. Her father was a miller by trade. During her childhood the family removed to Quincy, Illinois, and later to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and from there came to Indianola, arriving here on the 8th of March, 1856. She attended the public schools of this city and subsequently was a student at Blue Bird Seminary, which was afterward merged into Simpson College.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee became the parents of four children, of whom William O., born October 4, 1864, died in 1882, and a son and daughter died in infancy. The only one now living is Pearl K. McKee, who was born February 17, 1874, and is now successfully engaged in the clothing business in Indianola. He married Miss Nellie Bradshaw and they have two sons, Edd R. and Leonard W.

Mrs. McKee is quite prominent socially and is an active member of the Rebekah lodge and the Degree of Honor, the auxiliary of the United Workmen, passing through all the chairs in both of these bodies. She is an earnest and faithful member of the First Baptist church and the Baptist Young People's Union and is also connected with the James Whitcomb Riley Club, whose object is to cheer and brighten the lives of old people, to visit them and remember them on their birthdays and in sickness to care for them. The distressed and unfortunate have always found in her a friend and her motto is, "Do all the good you can, in every way you can and wherever you can." She is always ready to visit the sick and afflicted and she is loved and respected by rich and poor, young and old, alike. Pleasant and genial at all times, she makes many friends and no enemies and she is welcomed in the best society wherever she goes.

PERRY FRY.

With the farming and stock-raising interests of Allen township Perry Fry has now been closely identified for almost forty years, his home being on section 9, where he owns and operates a good farm of one hundred acres. This farm, the home place, originally consisted of one hundred and forty acres, but forty of these he has given to his son, who is working it.

He was born on the 6th of June, 1849, in Morgan county, Indiana, and is a son of Joseph Fry, whose birth occurred in the same county in 1815, his paternal grandfather, William F. Fry, being one of the pioneers of that region, where in the midst of the wilderness he hewed out a farm. He was of German parentage. Joseph Fry was a boat builder by trade and he also engaged in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, being thus engaged when he lost his life in 1851. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Wall, was also born and reared in Indiana. Perry is the youngest of their five sons, the others being: William F., a veteran of the Civil war, who was engaged in farming in Indiana for some years but is now a resident of Lucas county, Iowa; George W., who enlisted in the Twenty-first Indiana Heavy Artillery during the rebellion and was killed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; John S., who

was a member of the Thirty third Indiana Volunteer Infantry and is now a resident of Martinsville, Indiana; and F. M., who served throughout the war as a member of the Twenty first Indiana Volunteer Infantry and now makes his home near Carlisle in Polk county, Iowa. It will thus be seen that the family was well represented in the Union army during the dark days of the rebellion and one of the brothers laid down his life on the altar of his country.

During his boyhood and youth Perry Fry attended the common and graded schools of his native county and was a young man of twenty-years when he left Indiana and came to Iowa, locating in Warren county, where he first engaged in farming upon rented land. On the 22d of June, 1870, he married Miss Emeline Stumbo, who belonged to one of the honored pioneer families of this county, and for about five years thereafter he operated the Stumbo farm. He then purchased his present place, consisting of one hundred and forty acres on section 9, Allen township, and to its further improvement and cultivation he has since devoted his energies with good results. He built a good two-story residence, two barns and has set out shade and ornamental trees and thus converting the place into one of the most attractive farms of the locality. He also bought an adjoining forty acres on section 7. He has given considerable attention to the raising of high-grade stock, making a specialty of pure blooded shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, and standard bred draft horses. He fattens considerable stock for market, feeding about a carload of cattle and one carload of hogs annually.

Mr. Fry has one son, W. C. Fry, who married Gelene Baldwin, a native of Mahaska county, Iowa, and a daughter of Sylvester Baldwin, of Carlisle, and they have a daughter, Audra. In his political views our subject is a republican and he has served as a delegate to conventions of his party. He has always taken an active and commendable interest in public affairs, serving as township trustee and a member of the school board for some years, and he has ever given an earnest support to all measures which he believes calculated to advance the public welfare.

JAMES N. CASADY.

James N. Casady is the well known and popular cashier of the Norwalk bank, which was organized in 1895 by Simon Casady & Company, bankers, the other officers being Simon Casady, president; and I. I. Good, assistant cashier. The bank has a paid up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and is in a flourishing and prosperous condition, ranking as one of the most substantial banking institutions of the county. Its officers are well known, reliable business men, who have the confidence of the public.

James N. Casady is a native of Warren county, born July 14, 1872, and is a son of Wier and Hannah (Hart) Casady, both of whom were born in Indiana. After acquiring his preliminary education in the public schools here, he attended Drake University at Des Moines, and on leaving that institution was



INTERIOR OF NORWALK BANK

well fitted for life's practical duties. For a time he was employed as clerk in the Des Moines Savings Bank at Des Moines and then accepted the position of cashier of the Norwalk Bank, becoming a member of the firm of Simon Casady & Company, bankers, at that time. He is a very energetic, enterprising business man and to his able management the bank owes not a little of its success. Simon Casady & Company own the following banks, all in Warren county: Norwalk Bank, Simon Casady, president; J. N. Casady, cashier; Cumming Bank, Simon Casady, president; J. N. Casady, vice president; W. H. Glynn, cashier; Spring Hill Bank, Simon Casady, president; J. N. Casady, vice president, C. C. Ash, cashier; Citizens Savings Bank at New Virginia, Simon Casady, president, J. N. Casady, vice president, F. C. Stiffler, cashier, G. L. Nine, assistant cashier

In 1892 Mr. Casady was united in marriage to Miss Minnie L. Blakely, a native of Indianola, Iowa, and to them have been born two sons, Wier and Wayne. In his social relations Mr. Casady is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and in politics is identified with the republican party.

ELIAS SHUTT.

After years of active labor, mainly devoted to agricultural pursuits, Elias Shutt is now living a retired life in Indianola, Iowa, enjoying a well-earned rest, surrounded by all the comforts which go to make life worth the living. He was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and is the son of Benjamin and Barbara (Houtz) Shutt, who were also natives of Berks county and of German descent. The father was a farmer by occupation and spent his last days in Indiana. Both he and his wife were faithful members of the Lutheran church. In their family were six children, of whom our subject is the fifth in the order of birth.

Elias Shutt was reared upon the home farm and attended the country schools of the neighborhood. On leaving his native state he accompanied his parents on their removal to Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1845, and made his home there until 1851, when he removed to Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Four years later he came to Iowa and took up his residence in Warren county, making the journey with horse teams before the railroad was built through this section. He followed the occupation of farming in Richland township from 1856 until 1872. In the latter year he located in Jasper county, Iowa, and in 1884 became a resident of Fonda, Pocahontas county. Returning to Warren county in 1893 he settled in Indianola, and has since lived retired. In his farming operations he met with excellent success and now in the evening of life can enjoy the fruits of former toil in ease and quiet. He is the owner of land in both North Dakota and South Dakota.

On the 11th of June, 1857, Mr. Shutt was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Brown, a native of Indiana, who died November 10, 1862, and he was

again married November 19, 1864, his second union being with Mrs. Margaret (Yount) Pendry, who was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, January 21, 1842. She was the widow of J. A. Pendry and a daughter of George and Martha (Brown) Yount, of Indiana. She lost her mother when only three years of age and in 1853 came to Warren county, Iowa, with her father, who located in Allen township. Mr. and Mrs. Shutt have three children, namely: Mary Bell, now the wife of George A. Moore, of Lincoln township; Carrie Effie, who is now engaged in teaching; and Cora Frances, the wife of J. A. Pendry, a farmer of Richland township.

The republican party has always found Mr. Shutt a staunch supporter of its principles and he has been deeply interested in public affairs. A useful and well spent life has not only gained him a comfortable competence, but has secured for him many friends who esteem him highly for his sterling worth. His estimable wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CASWELL BEAUCHAMP.

Prominent among the business men of Warren county is Caswell Beauchamp, who has been engaged in general merchandising at Carlisle since 1888, and has been closely identified with the upbuilding and development of the city. He is a worthy representative of an old and honored family of this county. A native of Indiana, he was born in Huntington county, July 21, 1856, and is a son of John and Levina (Dille) Beauchamp, the father a native of Indiana, and the mother of Ohio; the former born in 1821 and the latter in 1828. In early life the father followed farming in the Hoosier state and on coming to Iowa in 1865 located in Richland township, Warren county, where he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, but retired from active labor a quarter of a century ago. In his family are three sons: Isaac, William H. and Caswell, and two daughters: Mary, the wife of B. F. Huckleberry, a farmer of Allen township; and Anna, wife of Rev. Bertch, a minister of the United Brethren church, and now located in Kansas.

Caswell Beauchamp was only eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to this state and in Warren county he was reared and educated, attending the common schools. On starting out in life for himself he became interested in merchandising and purchased an interest in a store already established. Two years later he bought out his partner and was alone for a number of years, but has since formed another partnership which still continues. They carry a large and well selected stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes and groceries, and by fair and honorable dealing he has built up an excellent trade. Besides his business in Carlisle, Mr. Beauchamp established and conducted a grocery in Des Moines for some years, and he has also been extensively engaged in the real-estate business, erecting several residences and business houses in Carlisle, some of which he still owns.

Here Mr. Beauchamp was married in the spring of 1886 to Miss Lulu Roberts, who was born, reared and educated in Carlisle and is a daughter of W. V. Roberts, one of the early settlers of Richland township. They have four children living: May, now the wife of Oren Carey, of Ackworth; Ward, Minnie and John C. One son, Glenn, died August 24, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Carlisle. Since attaining his majority he has affiliated with the republican party and he has been called upon to serve as township trustee for eight years. He is public-spirited, giving his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community. He possesses the enterprising spirit of the west, which has been the dominant factor in producing the wonderful development of this section of the country.

JOHN L. TILTON.

Throughout his active business life John L. Tilton has been prominently identified with educational work and has been one of the professors at Simpson College for the past twenty years. He is a native of New Hampshire, born at Nashua, on the 11th of January, 1863, and was graduated from the high school of that city in 1881, receiving one of the Noyes prize medals. After his graduation from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1885, he served one year as principal of the schools of Niantic, Connecticut, from which place he returned to Wesleyan University as assistant in natural history and a post-graduate student, remaining there two years. In 1887 he was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa and the following year was given the master's degree.

Professor Tilton then accepted an election to the chair of natural sciences at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, which position he still retains though two other professors now share in the work of the department. In August, 1892, he passed the competitive examinations for a position as teacher of sciences in the high schools of Chicago, receiving an election, but finally gave up the opportunity for advancement because of the unwillingness of the trustees to let him go so near the beginning of the college year. This prevented his entering upon graduate work in geology at the University of Chicago at that time, that being a part of his plan. A year's leave of absence (1894-95) he spent in geology at Harvard University, from which institution he received a master's degree in 1895. A second year's absence (1902-03) he spent as a fellow in geology at the University of Chicago, at which institution he has now practically completed his work for a doctor's degree.

While serving as an assistant in natural history he spent parts of three summers at biological laboratories at the sea shore. After election to Simpson College he spent part of a summer taking the course in quantitative analysis at Harvard (since at first he had to teach chemistry along with other sub-

jects) and a part of the summer in further preparation in electricity at Wesleyan. In 1890 he took the summer course in electrical engineering at Harvard. Several summers between 1890 and 1897 he spent in work on the Iowa geological survey. The summer of 1897 he spent in traveling in southwestern Colorado, and the summer of 1901 in lecturing in western Iowa. The summers of 1903, 1904 and 1905 were wholly given to geological field work.

Professor Tilton holds membership in Phi Beta Kappa; the American Society of Naturalists; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Iowa Academy of Sciences, of which he was the president in 1908. He has published the following papers: "The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Annual Reports of the Curators of the Museum of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut;" "Geological Section Along Middle River in Central Iowa;" "On the Southwestern Part of the Boston Basin;" "The Area of Slate Near Nashua, New Hampshire;" "The Geology of Warren County, Iowa;" part of "The Geology of Madison County, Iowa;" "Engineering Problems in a Course in Physics;" "The Switchboard and Arrangement of Storage Battery at Simpson College;" "A Problem in Municipal Waterworks for a Small City;" and a few shorter papers. He is now engaged in the preparation of a detailed report on "The Pleistocene Deposits of Warren County, Iowa." Within the last few years he has delivered as many as thirty-six public lectures and addresses.

On the 4th of September, 1890, Professor Tilton was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Hoyt, of Nashua, New Hampshire, and they have one child, Bessie Swinburne Tilton, born June 15, 1891. On his conversion at the age of thirteen years he joined the Methodist church and has since taken an active interest in church work. Public spirited and progressive, he is now serving as a member of the Indianola library and park boards, and he never withholds his support from any enterprise which he believes will promote the public welfare or advance the interests of his city and county.

HENRY LONG.

Henry Long, who operates his farm of two hundred acres on section 27, Otter township, has resided in Warren county for over half a century and in his present home for over thirty-five years. He was born in Peoria county, Illinois, in 1844, the son of John and Jane (McNamer) Long. His father was born in Tennessee in 1816. He removed to Kentucky, and from there to Hamilton county, Illinois, where he was married. Later, in 1843, he went to Peoria county, Illinois, where he owned and operated a one hundred acre farm, residing there some ten or eleven years. In 1854 he removed to Warren county, Iowa, where he entered eighty acres of land on what was at that time section 36, Otter township. He also entered one hundred and sixty acres in Belmont township, one hundred and sixty acres in Liberty township, one hundred and sixty acres in White Breast township, and elsewhere. He sold

those farms to various parties and dealt in real estate, and also engaged in stock trading, and taken altogether was a very successful man. He served several terms as township clerk, as well as in other local offices. During the last fourteen years of his life he suffered from paralysis and was consequently incapacitated for any active career. He died on a farm north of Milo in 1881. Both himself and wife were members of the Methodist church. Mrs. Long was born and reared in North Carolina, her birth occurring in the year 1818. She removed with her parents to Kentucky and later to Hamilton county, Illinois, where she met and married Mr. Long. Her aged mother made her home with her in Peoria county, Illinois, until the time of her death. Mrs. Long passed away in 1880.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. John Long were born ten children, of whom three: Jeannette, James and an infant, are deceased. Those living are: Alexander, a farmer of Peoria county, Illinois; Lydia, the wife of William Michaels, a farmer residing in Clarke county, near Ashland; Henry, of this review; Jeremiah, who resides in Dakota and has been engaged in various pursuits; Manee Ellen, the wife of Lewis Schee, of Indianola; John, residing in Belmont township, north of Milo; and Theodore, engaged in farming at Sheridan, Wyoming.

Henry Long spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and early received the training in agricultural pursuits which has enabled him to succeed so admirably in his work in later years. He has made most of the improvements on his present home place and his success in life has been largely due to his own efforts and the sound judgment he has shown in matters pertaining to his business.

In his success he has been ably assisted and seconded by his wife, who was Miss Celia Bengé, to whom he was married in 1865. Mrs. Long is the daughter of Thomas and Dorcas (Bales) Bengé. Her father was born in Clay county, Kentucky, in 1801 and died in 1879, aged seventy-eight years. He was a soldier of the Black Hawk war and with the land warrant he received for his services he entered forty acres of land. When a youth of eighteen or nineteen years of age Mr. Bengé went to Warren county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming. He was married in Putnam county, Indiana, to Miss Bales. They came to Warren county, Iowa, in 1849, locating on the farm now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Long. Mr. Bengé entered and owned over one thousand acres of land, mainly in Otter township, although he had some land in White Breast township. He improved a small tract, but his health failing he retired and removed to Hammondsburg, where he died. His wife, Dorcas Bales, was born in Kentucky in 1799 and died at the home of a daughter in Squaw township, in October, 1886. She and her husband are buried at Hammondsburg. She embraced the faith of the Baptist church and was immersed in Otter creek, after she was eighty years of age. Her parents removed from Kentucky to Putnam county, Indiana, when she was but a child and it was there that she met and married Mr. Bengé.

Mrs. Long was but eight years of age when the family came to Warren county, Iowa. At that time game of all kinds was plentiful, deer being seen in **droves** of sometimes fifty, besides an abundance of feathered game. Wolves

and other wild animals roamed the prairies. Mrs. Long pursued her education in a little log schoolhouse, attending later Mrs. Nutting's school.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Long have been born four sons, namely: John J., a farmer residing northeast of Indianola, was born in 1866. He married Flora Derrough and unto this union have been born four children, Albert, Grace, Don and Frank. Thomas L., a farmer of Otter township, was born in 1867 and married Miss Carrie Reed. James, residing on a farm in White Oak township, was born in 1869. He married Miss Nannie Howe, by whom he has one daughter, Leila. Henry, Jr., born in 1883, conducts farming operations in Otter township. He married Miss Ida Friedley, and they have one son, Verle.

Politically, Mr. Long is a democrat, but he has never sought nor desired office. He and his wife are members of the Church of Christ in Christian Union, of Hammondsburg.

H. C. J. GOODALE.

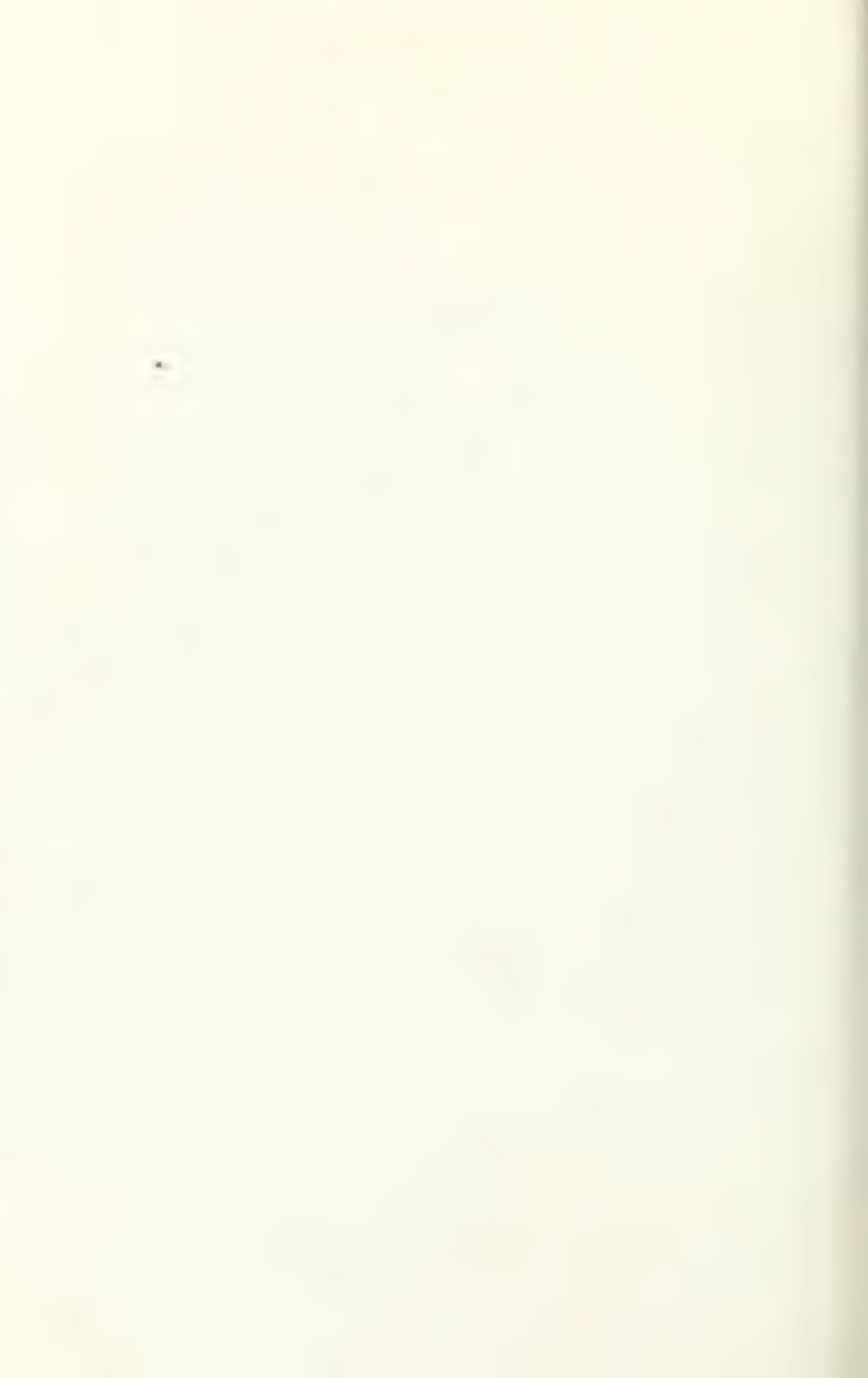
For almost forty years H. C. J. Goodale was a resident of Warren county and his last days were spent in retirement at Indianola, where he passed away on the 14th of May, 1903, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was born on a farm in Rutland county, Vermont, October 10, 1834, his parents being Harry and Elizabeth (Stickney) Goodale. During his boyhood and youth he received a good academic education and was early trained to the occupation of farming, which he made his life work, though he taught school for a time when a young man. During his boyhood he removed with his parents to New York state, where he was reared, and from there went to Minnesota, spending two or three years in the latter state.

While a resident of Minnesota, Mr. Goodale was married in 1859 to Miss Eliza P. Sterns, who was born in Peru, Essex county, New York, in 1840, a daughter of John and Lucy Sterns. At an early day her parents removed to Minnesota, where both died. The father was a mechanic by occupation. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Goodale were born three children: Doran J., a resident of Otter township, this county; Ede E., the wife of Irwin Law, also of Otter township; and Harry J., who is living in Lincoln township. There are also eight grandchildren.

On leaving Minnesota, Mr. Goodale made a visit to his old home in New York and also spent a short time with his parents in Illinois. He then came to Iowa and located in Warren county about 1864, purchasing a farm in Otter township, which is still in possession of his widow. Here he owned two hundred acres of well improved and highly cultivated land, on which he made his home until his retirement from labor in 1893, when he took up his abode in Indianola. He was a good farmer and business man, of more than ordinary intellect and education, and he stood deservedly high in the esteem of his neighbors and friends. He attended the Methodist Episcopal church and affiliated with the Masonic fraternity from an early day. The democratic party



H. C. J. GOODALE



found in him a staunch supporter of its principles and he efficiently served as school director, the cause of education finding in him a true friend. Since her girlhood Mrs. Goodale has been an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal church and like her husband she has many friends throughout the county.

JOHN BAXENDALE.

John Baxendale, an agriculturist and stock-raiser residing on section 26, Greenfield township, was formerly connected with the mercantile interests of Warren county. He was born in West Leigh, near Manchester, England, February 27, 1856, his parents being William and Alice (Smith) Baxendale, both natives of that country. The father, who was a silk weaver and farm laborer by occupation, died in England in 1868. In later years the mother came to America and made her home with her son John, in Iowa, until she passed away January 5, 1902, at the age of seventy-two years.

John Baxendale, the only child in his father's family, was reared in his native village and when nine years of age began work in a bolt factory. His parents did not want him to work but as his companions were all employed he urged to be allowed to accept a position. When ten years old he commenced work in a coal mine without the knowledge of his parents, being there employed for fourteen years, during which time he was promoted to the position of foreman.

Mr. Baxendale was married in 1875 and in 1880, in company with his wife, sailed from Liverpool to the United States, settling at Fontanet, Indiana, where he helped to sink the first coal mine, but after a few weeks went to Staunton, Macoupin county, Illinois, where he remained two years, working in the mines. On the expiration of that period he went to Decatur, Illinois, was there engaged in mining for a year and subsequently spent about six months in England.

On again arriving in this country in 1884, Mr. Baxendale located in Des Moines, Iowa, where for about a year he was employed in a coal mine. He afterward came to Summerset, Warren county, as foreman for the Summerset Coal & Mining Company, acting in that capacity for two years. On account of failing eye-sight, he then purchased a grocery and general mercantile store at Summerset and successfully engaged in its conduct for fourteen years, during which time he made a second trip to his native land. His home was on a forty-acre tract of land near his present farm and he conducted his store three miles away, making the trip to his place of business twice a day for nine years. Subsequently disposing of his store and farm, he purchased the ninety-eight acre tract where he now resides in section 26, Springfield township, which has been his home since 1901. He has remodeled the house, put in water works and likewise has a hundred-ton silo, one of the first in the county. He has also erected barns and outbuildings, fenced the fields

and altogether has a finely improved and valuable property, said by many to be the best farm of similar dimensions in Warren county. He is a scientific agriculturist and in addition to the work of general farming also raises cattle, hogs and horses, shipping about a carload of hogs annually. He also has some Jersey cows and conducts a dairy. He is widely recognized as a prominent and prosperous agriculturist of the community and, as one whose success is entirely the result of his own and his family's well directed labor and capable management.

On the 24th of November, 1875, in England, occurred the marriage of John Baxendale and Miss Mary A. Roper, a native of Standish in Lancashire, England, and a daughter of William Roper. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Baxendale were born eight children, three of whom died in infancy. Mary Alice is at home. John E. is now an electrical machinist of Los Angeles, California. He wedded Julia Mann. Thomas R., Elizabeth and Albert J. Baxendale are still at home.

In his political affiliations Mr. Baxendale was formerly a democrat but has now for many years supported the republican party where national questions and issues are involved, though at local elections he votes independently. He served as postmaster for four years during President Cleveland's administration, and has been a delegate to democratic state and county conventions. For thirty-four years he has now been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined at Manchester, England, when eighteen years of age, being at the present time a member of the lodge of Indianola. Since 1893 he has been connected with the Modern Woodmen of America at Indianola, and he attends the Methodist Episcopal church at Summerset, of which his wife is a member. They are well and favorably known throughout the county, having won the warm esteem and friendship of all with whom they have come in contact in business and social relations.

WALLACE HINES.

Wallace Hines, who owns and operates eighty acres of valuable land on section 20, Belmont township, where he is also engaged in stock raising, was born in this township, near the county line, July 1, 1860. His parents, William and Clarissa Jane (Chapin) Hines, both of whom are now deceased, were natives of Virginia and New York respectively, but came to this county prior to the Civil war, the father being largely engaged in agricultural pursuits. Their family numbered six children, namely: John, who has passed away; Smith, of Nodaway county, Missouri; Noble, who makes his home in Cass county, Iowa; Wallace, of this review; Ellen, the widow of Alonzo Ferguson, residing at Milo; and Clara, the wife of J. W. Brown, of South Dakota.

Wallace Hines was reared in the county of his nativity and acquired a common school education. Throughout his entire business career he has followed agricultural pursuits and for the past fourteen years has owned and

cultivated his present farm of eighty acres on section 20, Belmont township. The property is well improved and in addition to the work of general farming he also raises stock, both branches of his business returning to him a gratifying annual income.

In 1887 Mr. Hines was united in marriage to Miss Emma Estes, a native of Marion county, Iowa, and a daughter of J. M. Estes, an early settler of that county, who is now deceased. Unto our subject and his wife have been born six children, as follows: Lela J., the oldest child, is deceased; Eva B., Ellsworth, Clyde, Daisy and Noble.

In his political views Mr. Hines is a staunch republican, while fraternally he is connected with the Mystic Toilers at Milo. He is well known as one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of his native county and the circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

W. F. CLEVINGER.

W. F. Clevenger is numbered among the prominent and active business men of Lacona, where he is engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, and in the present year was elected as mayor of the city, in which connection he is giving a public-spirited and businesslike administration. He is a native of Indiana, born in Oxford, Benton county, April 23, 1848, a son of Captain Willis and Elizabeth (Cochran) Clevenger, both natives of the Buckeye state, the former of Highland county.

Mr. Clevenger followed farming in his native state and later removed to Indiana, becoming a pioneer settler of Benton county, where he opened up and developed a farm. There four children were added to the household and in 1855 he removed with his family to Warren county, this state, entering land from the government, on a portion of which the city of Lacona now stands. He owned altogether three hundred and twenty acres of land and was classed among the prominent and public-spirited citizens of this section of the state. During his residence here he was elected and served as postmaster of the town and for a time carried the mails between Newbern and Indianola. He likewise served as a veteran of the war and was captain of a company of militia. His death occurred soon after the close of the war, in 1866, but his wife still survives and has now reached the advanced age of eighty-five years.

W. F. Clevenger, whose name introduces this review, was a little lad of seven years when he was brought by his parents to Warren county and his education was acquired in the Lacona schools. His advantages in this direction, however, were very limited but through reading, observation and experience in later years he has greatly added to his fund of knowledge. At the time of the strife between the north and the south he put aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted as a member of the Forty-eighth

Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Company A, joining on the 21st of May, 1864. Going to the front he was engaged mostly in garrison duty till the close of hostilities.

After his return from the war he engaged in teaching in Warren county, following that vocation in this district for some time. He was later engaged in teaching in Harrison county, this state, during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he worked at the carpenter's and joiner's trade. After a residence of fourteen years in Harrison county he removed westward to Nebraska and took up a tree claim and engaged in merchandising in Long Pine, remaining in that city for about thirteen years. He then returned to Iowa and lived in Des Moines for about three years, on the expiration of which period he removed once more to Lacona, where he has since made his home. Upon his arrival here at that time he engaged in contracting during the summer months and continued to teach school in the winter seasons, but at the present time he is doing a real-estate and insurance business, in which he is meeting with success. He has made a close study of property values and is therefore able to make judicious purchases and profitable sales for his patrons. He also writes a large amount of insurance annually and this branch of his business is also proving profitable. He had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this section of Warren county, and acting in accordance with the dictates of his judgment, he is now reaping a rich reward.

Mr. Clevenger was married May 31, 1866, the lady of his choice being Miss Isabella Dutton, a native of this state, born and reared in Warren county. Their marriage has been blessed with three children, two sons and one daughter, as follows: Willis F., now of Krum, Texas; Louisa L., the wife of Charles Williford, of Dalhart, Texas; and Jesse D., now residing in Napa, California. He served as a soldier in the Spanish-American war and was four years in Manila and in China. The mother of these children passed away in Long Pine, Nebraska, and following her demise Mr. Clevenger was again married, his second union being with Carribel Davis, whom he wedded in Pennsylvania, December 27, 1887. This union was blessed with one son, William F. B., a resident of Morris Plains, New Jersey. Mrs. Clevenger died April 6, 1907.

Politically Mr. Clevenger has allied himself with the principles and policy of the republican party and has been elected to and served in many positions of public trust. For four years he served as treasurer of the county, while for two years he acted as clerk. He also served for seven consecutive years in the office of assessor, while for the past year he has filled the office of justice of the peace, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. In 1908 he was elected to the office of mayor of Lacona and in this connection is working toward reform and improvement in many lines. He also served for four years as committeeman and in many ways has contributed to the public good. He is a member of the First Church of Christ in Des Moines and is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter at Long Pine, Nebraska. He has also been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the past thirty-one years and is prominent with the brethren of his craft. He main-

tains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership with the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is the present commander.

He is a man of good judgment and excellent business ability. His record as a soldier, as an official and as a business man has been so honorable that he has gained the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact, while as chief executive of the city of Lacona he has won still higher encomiums from his fellowmen by reason of the fidelity and ability which he manifests in the discharge of his duties.

EVAN BARNETT DOWELL.

Evan Barnett Dowell, editor and proprietor of the Indianola Record, is one of Warren county's native sons, his birth occurring in Greenfield township, July 16, 1855. His father, James W. Dowell, was born in Kentucky, of Dutch and Welsh ancestry, and died in 1903, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years. From his native state he removed to Montgomery county, Indiana, with his parents when thirteen years of age, making that place his home for ten years. It was then, in 1845, that he came to Warren county, Iowa, and cast in his lot with the pioneers of this region. In early life he had worked as a mechanic, but later turned his attention to farming and on coming to this county he entered land in Greenfield township, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies until his retirement from active labor in 1887, becoming a resident of Des Moines at that time. There he made his home until called to his final rest. Twice he enlisted for service in the Civil war but failed to pass muster. He was first an old-line whig but became a republican on the birth of that party. He was active in church work as a member of the Baptist denomination and led an upright Christian life. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Reese, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1827, and is of Irish and English descent. She is still living at the age of eighty-one years, her mental and physical faculties intact. By birthright she is a Quaker but for many years she has held membership in the Baptist church.

Evan B. Dowell was reared upon the home farm and attended the country schools of the neighborhood, later becoming a student at Simpson College and the Iowa State University. For about ten years he taught in country schools and also the graded schools of Summerset and Spring Hill. Subsequently he embarked in merchandising at the former place, continuing in that line from 1889 until 1892 with good success, and at the same time he served as postmaster of the village.

On the 13th of June, 1887, Mr. Dowell married Miss Anna Wright, who was born in Greenfield township in 1865, her parents, Isaac C. and Ellen (Graham) Wright, having located there on coming to this county at an early day in its development. Mr. and Mrs. Dowell have one child, Kenneth Roy, who was born October 11, 1889, and is now a freshman at Simpson College.

The parents are both members of the United Presbyterian church, and Mr. Dowell is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias fraternities. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has taken quite an active and influential part in public affairs. In 1892 he was elected county auditor and so acceptably did he fill that position that he was reelected in 1894. He was appointed postmaster of Indianola, March 17, 1900, and was reappointed in 1904, serving in all eight years and six months to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In November, 1901, he bought the Indianola Record of C. D. Lyon and now as editor and proprietor of the same he is successfully conducting that paper. He is regarded as one of the leading citizens of Indianola, preeminently public spirited and progressive, and he has done much to advance the interests of the city, both personally and through the columns of his paper.

W. A. HANBY.

W. A. Hanby, who is one of the leading farmers and stock dealers of Warren county, is a native of this state, having been born in Greenfield township, April 18, 1866, the son of J. V. and Mary E. (Rhodes) Hanby. His paternal grandparents were Josiah and Elizabeth (Vance) Hanby, who removed from Pennsylvania to Iowa in 1848 and entered land from the government in Warren county, when J. V. was but ten years of age. Here he was reared and educated among the scenes and environments of pioneer days, and here he wedded Mary E. Rhodes, a native of Edgar county, Illinois. Unto this union were born seven children, six daughters and one son, W. A., of this review. The mother died October 8, 1894, at the age of fifty-three years, and the father again married, his second wife being Mrs. Mary Holcomb, a widow, who is yet living, her residence being in Missouri. The father passed away September 9, 1905, aged sixty-five years, having spent his life from the time he was ten years of age on the home place in Greenfield township.

W. A. Hanby was reared in this county and received his education in the country schools, which afforded him a solid foundation upon which to build up the practical experiences which have led him to success. He has been particularly fortunate in being freed from the restrictions of routine life, it being his privilege to form independent plans and pursue them to a successful issue even when but a youth. His father depended a great deal upon his aid and assistance and since 1884, when he was but eighteen years of age, he has been engaged in buying and selling live-stock, which occupation he pursues at the present time, buying and shipping about four carloads a week. He made his first investment in real estate in the purchase of an eighty-acre tract of land in Lincoln township, two miles from Summerset, where he lived for three years. This he improved and later sold and bought his present place on section 30, Lincoln township, consisting of one hundred and seventy-five acres.

where he has lived since 1900. He also owns forty acres in the old home place in Greenfield township. Mr. Hanby has his farm well fenced and well tiled and also has tiled the old home place. He has improved his house, rebuilt the barn and made such other improvements as have been necessary to further his business interests.

On December 25, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of W. A. Hanby and Miss Maud Pitman, a native of Warren county, and daughter of William Pitman. Mrs. Hanby was engaged in school teaching for some years before her marriage. They have become the parents of two children, Frances and Lois.

In his political affiliations Mr. Hanby is a republican. He has been a member of the township republican committee and has been a delegate to the county conventions of his party. At local elections, however, he votes for the best men, regardless of party lines. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Indianola, of which organization he was a charter member at Summerset.

ROBERT W. KIMZEY.

Robert W. Kimzey, who is living practically retired on his farm on section 12, Liberty township, was born in Hamilton county, Illinois, October 12, 1832, a son of John and Susanna (McNamer) Kimzey, who were natives of Georgia and Kentucky respectively. Their marriage occurred in Hamilton county, Illinois, and in 1834 or 1835 they removed to Peoria county, Illinois, there remaining until the spring of 1855, when they came to Warren county, Iowa. The father was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in White Breast township, and his demise occurred in 1891, when he had attained the age of eighty-five years. His wife had passed away in 1874, when about seventy years of age. Unto this worthy couple were born six children, as follows: James, whose death occurred in Warren county some years ago; Jeremiah M., residing on his farm on section 1, Liberty township; Robert W., of this review; John F., of Clarinda, Iowa; Louisa, who passed away about 1865, when twenty-six years of age, leaving her husband, H. H. Goode, and two children to mourn her loss; and Thomas, who died at Denver a number of years ago.

Robert W. Kimzey was reared in Peoria county, Illinois, and acquired a common-school education. Throughout his entire business career he has been successfully engaged in farming and now resides on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 12, Liberty township. He still handles some stock but is now practically living retired, his farm being largely operated by his sons. He also owns ninety-five acres on section 17, White Breast township, and, in association with his sons and son-in-law owns and has improved over seventeen hundred acres of land in Warren county. He has made all of the improvements on his home farm, which is equipped with the accessories and conveniences of a model property of the twentieth century. His prosperity has come to him as the result of his untiring perseverance and excellent bus-

ness ability and he is widely recognized as one of the most substantial and enterprising citizens of the county.

On the 29th of April, 1858, in White Breast township, Warren county, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kimzey and Miss Lockie V. Goode, a daughter of Joseph Goode and a native of Prince Edward county, Virginia, where her birth occurred May 18, 1836. When she was but three months old her parents removed from the Old Dominion to Highland county, Ohio, where they remained until the fall of 1854, when they came to Warren county, Iowa.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kimzey have been born ten children: Alice, the wife of J. A. Greenfield, of Liberty township; Walter and Philip C., both of whom reside in Liberty township; John M., of Milo, who is engaged in the stock business and also owns a farm of two hundred and twenty acres in White Breast township; Joseph and Harley, both living in White Breast township; Sue, the wife of John Bissett, a stockman of Lacona; Nellie, the wife of Francis Wolcott, who is engaged in farming in Liberty township; Fred, an agriculturist of Liberty township; and Sollie E., who passed away when about a year old.

In his political views Mr. Kimzey is a democrat with strong prohibition tendencies. He has served as township trustee and school director and the public duties entrusted to his care have ever been discharged capably and faithfully. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge at Milo. He has reached the seventy-sixth milestone on life's journey and receives the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded one who has traveled thus far on this earthly pilgrimage and whose career has ever been such as to win and retain the confidence and trust of his associates.

GEORGE MILLER.

George Miller, one of the promoters and president of the Farmers Savings Bank of Lacona, having acted in that capacity since its organization, is also one of the wealthiest landowners of this section of the state, owning and operating three hundred and ninety-seven acres, situated on section 21, White Breast township. He is also numbered among the old settlers of Warren county, having resided here for more than thirty-seven years, so that he is thoroughly familiar with the progress that has here been made in the years that have since come and gone.

Mr. Miller was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1838, a son of Jacob and Polly (Billivan) Miller, who were likewise natives of the Keystone state. The father's death was occasioned by an accident in 1838, during the infancy of the son George. The mother then reared her family and later married a second time, after which she removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where she passed away.

George Miller, whose name introduces this sketch, was educated in his native state, and there remained to the age of nineteen years, when, attracted



GEORGE MILLER AND FAMILY

by the new and growing west, he made his way to Peoria county, Illinois, where he went to work for a Mr. Rice, by whom he had been employed in Pennsylvania, and he remained with him altogether for eleven and a half years. After making his way to Illinois he enlisted as a member of the Civil war, becoming identified with Company D, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, joining in Peoria county, on the 11th of August, 1862. He went south with his company, participating in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, also participated in the Atlanta campaign, and was also with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea. He also took part in the last battle of the war—that at Goldsboro, North Carolina. During his service he was taken ill and for a time was confined in a hospital. He marched with the army to Washintgon, where he took part in the grand review, after which he was mustered out and received his papers of discharge at Chicago.

Following the close of hostilities Mr. Miller returned to Peoria county, and was married there, October 16, 1867, to Miss Nancy Jane Frank, who was likewise a native of the Keystone state. Her father, George Frank, removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois, becoming one of the early settlers of Peoria county. After his marriage Mr. Miller removed to Stark county, Illinois, and rented a farm near Wyoming, which he cultivated for five years and then removed to Iowa, having previously purchased a farm in Liberty township, Warren county. He located thereon and immediately began the further development and improvement of his place, living there for three years, after which he disposed of that property and purchased one hundred and sixty acres, this constituting a portion of his present landed possessions. As his financial resources increased he added to his property from time to time until his home farm now comprises within its borders three hundred and ninety-seven acres, situated on sections 21 and 28, White Breast township, within a mile of Lacona, so that while enjoying the pleasures of rural life he can also avail himself of the advantages to be found in the city.

Since locating on his farm he has erected a commodious and modern country residence, has built barns and other outbuildings necessary in carrying on the raising and feeding of stock, and the care of grain, and altogether his place is one of the most valuable to be found in the entire state. He also owns another tract comprising eighty acres, and is considered one of the wealthiest landowners in the county, and is one of the heaviest tax-payers. In addition to raising grain he is also engaged in feeding and fattening cattle and hogs, preparing for the markets from two to three carloads of cattle, and about one hundred head of hogs each year. In connection with his farming interests Mr. Miller has also found time for the promotion of business concerns and was one of the promoters of the Farmers Savings Bank of Lacona, and has acted as its efficient president from the time of its organization to the present.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Miller has been blessed with four sons and one daughter, namely: Frank Edgar, who is married and follows farming in Warren county, and has two sons, Glen and Harrold; Charles F., a business man of Truro, Iowa; Bert, who is at home; Alvin R., who is engaged in farming, is married and has one daughter, Margaret; Mary Ida, the wife of Fred Manser,

a farmer of White Breast township, by whom she has two children, Carl and Lola.

Politically, Mr. Miller is independent, voting for men and measures rather than party. He has never aspired to public office, feeling that his time is amply occupied with his private business affairs. Mrs. Miller and two of their sons are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lacona. Steadily pursuing his way, undeterred by the obstacles and difficulties in his path, Mr. Miller has achieved a prosperity of which he has every reason to be proud. Nor has he labored alone for his own individual interest, but has found time to give to the promotion of and interest in the Farmers Savings Bank of Lacona, which is to-day one of the safe financial institutions of this section of the state.

DANIEL C. PEARSON.

Daniel C. Pearson, residing on section 15, Union township, was born in Massachusetts on the 15th of January, 1828. He was reared and educated in Ohio and when twenty-one years of age he adventurously set forth on horseback to explore the western country. He passed by the states of Indiana and Illinois, but on reaching Iowa the country suited him. He first settled in Henry county, where he secured employment in a flour and saw mill, and the history of his life from that time is closely interwoven with the early development of the state.

His father, Joseph F. Pearson, son of John Pearson, was a native of Massachusetts, in which state he grew to manhood and wedded Mrs. Ruth (Foster) Kimble, who was a daughter of Amos Foster. He carried on farming operations first in Massachusetts, later in New Hampshire and eventually, in 1840, he removed to Knox county, Ohio, where he settled in the woods and undertook the arduous task of clearing the land and preparing it for the raising of grains and cereals. Here he spent the remainder of his days and to this place our subject returned for a visit in 1906, after an absence of fifty-six years, the mere fact of which demonstrates the strength and loyalty of his affections and is indicative of the depths of his nature. Needless to add that he found few traces of its early occupancy in the pioneer days, as its rugged appearance at that time has given way to a finely improved and highly developed country. Daniel C. Pearson was one of four sons, and is now the only one surviving. Jeremiah died at the age of twenty-two years. Dana reached the years of maturity, married and moved to California, where he died. Joseph died at Plattsmouth, Nebraska.

It was in the year 1849 that Daniel C. Pearson settled in Henry county, this state. There he remained for some years, and there he wedded Miss Rosanna M. Parker, who was born and reared in eastern Tennessee. One year after their marriage he started overland to California with a three-yoke ox team. He made the journey in safety and there he engaged in mining for a time. He returned to the states by way of Panama, landing at New Orleans

and taking the boat up the Mississippi river to Burlington, Iowa, thence by stage to Mt. Pleasant. He then rented a farm in Polk county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming for nine years, coming from there to Warren county, where he bought his first eighty acre tract in Union township, of which thirty acres were broken and cleared. The soil possessed the main requisite for converting it into a prosperous farm—that of fertility—and with characteristic energy Mr. Pearson set about the task of clearing the land and getting it under cultivation. He at first built a log house and other temporary structures until his land should get to yielding good returns, and all of these buildings have long since been replaced by good substantial structures. In addition to the improvements made Mr. Pearson bought forty additional acres of land and has made this place his home for the past forty-three years.

On May 10, 1903, he was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who was laid to rest in Sandyville cemetery. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Pearson were born ten children, seven of whom still survive. They are: Ed M., who is a prosperous and prominent man in Payne county, Oklahoma, where he holds the office of county commissioner; Charles, who also resides in Payne county, Oklahoma; Alice, the wife of Parke Anderson, of Nebraska; Helen, the wife of Charles Spaulding, of Nebraska; John, residing in British Columbia; Sherman, who also resides in Canada; and Lizzie, the wife of Frank A. Lukenbill, whose sketch follows.

Mr. Pearson has ever taken an active interest in political matters, his support being given to the democratic party now, though formerly he was a republican. He has served on the petit jury for years, also has served as township trustee. His interest in education has never flagged and for eighteen years he has been the school treasurer of his district. He has also acted as delegate to the county conventions. Religiously, he is a member of the United Brethren church. He was a member of the first Grange organized in Warren county and has watched the development and growth of this section with keen interest, which has been heightened by the knowledge that he has contributed in no small measure to its onward progress.

FRANK A. LUKENBILL.

Frank A. Lukenbill, residing on section 15, Union township, where he owns and operates a farm of one hundred and forty acres, is a native son of this county, having been born on the old home farm on February 4, 1865, the son of Henry Lukenbill and brother of S. G. Lukenbill, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Lukenbill is actively engaged in the work of farming and raising stock, which he also buys and feeds for the market. On September 29, 1889, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Pearson, a daughter of Daniel C. Pearson. Following their marriage the young couple settled on a farm which Mr. Lukenbill rented and operated for three years. At the expiration of that time he bought the place where he now resides, which

fact indicates his success as a manager and is a high tribute to his thrift and industry. He is well known in Sandyville, Pleasantville and Indianola as being a man of good business ability and excellent judgment. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lukenbill has been born one daughter, Inez, who is now a student in Sandyville.

CHARLES D. QUICK.

Charles D. Quick, who owns and operates a farm of two hundred and three acres on section 19, Greenfield township, is a native son of Iowa, having been born in Davis county on the 12th of April, 1842, the son of James and Elizabeth (Goodin) Quick. His father was a carpenter and contractor by trade, and as such did not confine his labors to any particular section, but sought those fields where the best opportunities presented themselves from time to time. He was born and reared in Virginia, where he early learned the carpenter's trade. When a young man he went to Warren county, Indiana, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Goodin, a native of England. Mr. Quick worked at the carpenter's trade for several years and about 1840 removed to Iowa, settling first in Van Buren county and later in Davis county. It was there that our subject was born and there that he had the misfortune to lose his mother, who died in 1847. Following his wife's death, James Quick took his family of little children, consisting of four sons and one daughter, back to Indiana, where our subject was reared and educated. In 1857 Mr. Quick again came to Iowa, locating in Warren county. Here he learned of the extensive building operations that were going on in St. Joseph, Missouri, and removed to that point, where he engaged in contract work for several years. From St. Joseph he removed to Vermilion county, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the ripe old age of ninety-six years. His children are all yet living with the exception of one son.

At the outbreak of the Civil war when the first call was issued for volunteers for three months' service, Charles D. Quick joined Company B of the Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was sent east, his first engagement being at Rich Mountain, Virginia. At the expiration of the three months' term of enlistment he was discharged and returned to his home. He later enlisted in Company F, Seventy-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and near the close of the war was transferred to Company D, Forty-fourth Indiana Mounted Infantry, with which company he was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain and was in the Atlanta campaign. He was also with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. After the capture of Jefferson Davis he had the gratification of seeing him in person and also the other members of his family. Mr. Quick was honorably discharged from army service in August, 1865, when he returned to his home in Indiana and engaged in the livery business for a year, after which he conducted farming operations until in 1867, when he removed to Warren county, Iowa, and located near

Summerset in Lincoln township. He here engaged in farming for several years and then went to Colfax county, Nebraska, where he entered a homestead and took a tree claim. There he remained for thirty years, converting his land into a finely improved, well cultivated place. He sold this property in 1902 and bought his present home in Greenfield township where, in connection with farming, he deals in live-stock, both raising and buying in the open market.

On December 31, 1869, was celebrated the marriage of Charles D. Quick and Mary Elizabeth Shover, a daughter of Alexander Shover. Mrs. Quick is a native of this county, as were her parents, both of whom she had the misfortune to lose when but a child. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Quick were born ten children, of whom two, Horace and Neva, died in infancy. Those living are: Minnie, who is the wife of W. June, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and has six children, five sons and one daughter; Lottie, who is the wife of Iver Frances, of Iliff, Colorado, and has one son and one daughter; Charles D., Jr., a resident of Colfax county, Nebraska, who is married and has one son and one daughter; Harrison, residing in the same county, who also has one son and one daughter; Bertha, who is the wife of Fred Onstott, of Ringgold county, Iowa, and has two sons; Cozie, the wife of Albert Rosander; Eva and Ethel, who reside at home with their parents.

In politics Mr. Quick is independent, supporting the principles and measures which he thinks best represent his country's interests, regardless of party lines. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which organization he joined in Schuyler, Nebraska. It will be seen from the foregoing sketch that Mr. Quick has been prominently identified with the growth and development of this section of the country from the opening of the first agricultural fair in Warren county, which he had the honor to attend, down to the present time. He also can lay claim to the distinction of having driven the first six-yoke ox team to break prairie in Warren county.

SILAS GREENFIELD.

Silas Greenfield, now living retired at Milo, was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, January 5, 1835, a son of Campbell and Jane (Garner) Greenfield, both natives of Tennessee. The mother of our subject passed away in 1837. Mr. Greenfield was subsequently again married, in the vicinity of Vincennes, Indiana, where he resided until the time of his demise at an advanced age. Unto Campbell and Jane (Garner) Greenfield were born but two children: a daughter who died in infancy; and Silas, of this review.

The last named was reared in the state of his nativity, and in the year 1870 came to Warren county, Iowa, where for a number of years he was successfully engaged in farming. For the past eleven years however, he has

lived retired in Milo, having gained a competence through the careful control of his agricultural interests.

Mr. Greenfield was united in marriage, in Indiana, to Miss Elizabeth Cline, a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where her birth occurred April 30, 1840. Her parents, Philip and Margaret (Kogan) Cline, were farming people and for three years resided in Missouri, but subsequently removed to Indiana, where they died. Mrs. Greenfield was the youngest of eleven children.

In his political views Mr. Greenfield is a democrat and has served as trustee of White Breast township. He resided for twelve years in Lincoln township and there acted as school director. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church, and are highly respected people of the county, having gained an extensive circle of warm friends during the long period of their residence here.

JOHN OWENS.

John Owens, owning and operating three hundred acres of well improved land on section 1, Allen township, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, April 2, 1836, his parents being John and Hannah (Manuel) Owens, both of whom were natives of Wales. They were married in that country but subsequently emigrated to the United States, taking up their abode in Stark county, Ohio, where they resided for three years. On the expiration of that period they removed to Jackson county, Ohio, where they made their home until called to their final rest. The father was an agriculturalist by occupation and had a good farm in that county. His family numbered nine children, of whom our subject was the fifth in order of birth.

John Owens remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority, and in 1863 purchased his present farm, comprising three hundred acres of land on section 1, Allen township, before the railroad was built. He erected a substantial and commodious dwelling, also built good barns and outbuildings, fenced the fields and as the years passed by developed a model farm property. In addition to the work of general farming he also raises good graded stock, feeding cattle, hogs and horses, and is well known as a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist of the community.

On the 1st of April, 1865, Mr. Owens was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca McElroy, a native of Ohio. They have become the parents of eight children, namely: one who died in infancy; Robert, who passed away when eighteen years of age; Archibald, who follows farming in the state of Washington; Elmer, Frank and Bertha, at home; William, of Washington, who married Bertha Hackleberry, by whom he has one child; and Clayton, who wedded Miss Edith McCall and assists in the operation of his father's farm.

In his political views Mr. Owens is a stanch democrat where national questions and issues are involved, but casts an independent local ballot. He

served as township trustee for one term, acted on the first primary board in Iowa and has been a delegate to county conventions. He is a Master Mason, belonging to the lodge at Carlisle. A resident of Warren county for more than a half century, he is well and favorably known here and has witnessed and participated in the work of development that has transformed this from a barren district into one of the rich agricultural districts of the Union. Mrs. Owens is a member of the Brethren church.

O. B. WOLCOTT.

O. B. Wolcott, who is numbered among the prosperous and progressive farmers and stock-raisers of Warren county, owns and operates a valuable tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres, situated on section 6, White Breast township, where he has lived for many years, dating his residence in the county from the fall of 1870. He was born in Delaware county, New York, on Christmas day of 1847, a twin brother of Orlin Wolcott, and a son of F. C. and Mary Ann (Robinson) Wolcott, both natives of New York, the former a native of Delaware county. The father followed farming as a life work, first in the east, while later he removed with his family to Ogle county, Illinois. His last days, however, were spent in Creighton, Nebraska, where he passed away in 1883, when he had reached the age of sixty-seven years, while his wife survived and passed away in January, 1908, at the advanced age of ninety-two.

O. B. Wolcott, whose name introduces this record, was a little lad at the time of the parents' removal from the east to Illinois, where he was reared on a farm. He was a young man of twenty-three years, when, in the fall of 1870, he came to Warren county, renting a farm in Otter township, which he cultivated for several years. During this time he accumulated a competence that enabled him to invest in land of his own and he then became owner of eighty acres. On this tract he built a good residence and substantial outbuildings and farmed the land for eight years, after which he sold and purchased the tract on which he has since made his home. He has here one hundred and twenty acres, situated on section 6, White Breast township. Since locating here he has tiled and fenced the fields, has set out shade and fruit trees, has erected good buildings and altogether has a model property, which supplies him with all the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. In addition to raising the grains best adapted to soil and climate, he is also engaged to some extent in the raising of stock and both branches of his business are proving profitable to him.

It was on the 2d of September, 1872, that Mr. Wolcott established a home of his own by his marriage on that date to Miss Keziah Largent, who was born in Missouri and lived there to the age of fifteen years. By her marriage she became the mother of three sons and one daughter, namely: Francis C., who is married and follows farming in Liberty township; Charles E., who is married and is engaged in farming in Belmont township; Robert D., who

is married and resides with his father on the home place; and Eura, who is at home. After a happy married life of more than twenty-eight years, Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott were separated by the death of the latter, which occurred in June, 1900, and her remains were interred in Plainsville Chapel cemetery.

Mr. Wolcott gives his political support to the democracy, and while living in Otter township served for five years as assessor and was also a township trustee for one term. He has also been identified with the school board for several years. Fraternally he is a member of the Encampment lodge, of which he is a past grand patriot, and he is also a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Milo, of which he is a past noble grand. His religious faith is that of the Christian Union church, of which he is a devoted member. He is a man of exemplary habits, strict integrity and has a strong personality. He is heartily interested in the progress and advancement of the community in which he has so long made his home and takes just pride in what is being accomplished.

ELI MYRICK.

Eli Myrick, deceased, was one of the honored pioneers and highly esteemed citizens of Warren county, his home being on section 29, Palmyra township. He was born in Athens county, Ohio, December 15, 1833, and was a son of Elias and Lydia (Jackson) Myrick, both natives of Maine, where they were reared and married. From that state they removed to Athens county, Ohio, and subsequently went to Lake county, Indiana, whence they came to Iowa in 1845, locating first in Washington county. Coming to Warren county, the father entered four hundred and forty acres of land, which he commenced to improve and cultivate and his family joined him here in 1846. In this county he and his wife reared their family and spent their remaining days.

Eli Myrick accompanied his father on his various removals coming to Warren county in 1846. Here he grew to manhood and acquired his education in the common schools. In early life he learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade and later engaged in contracting and building, erecting many structures in Palmyra, Hartford and the surrounding country during the fifteen years he carried on that business.

In September, 1854, Mr. Myrick was married in Marion county, Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Long, who was born in Kentucky but was reared in this state. They made their home for a time in Palmyra, later removed to Indianola and from there to Des Moines, working at his trade in all of these places. He finally returned to Warren county and located on a farm near Palmyra, where he continued to make his home throughout the remainder of his life. He owned one hundred and thirty-one acres of land and successfully carried on farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of hogs.



ELI MYRICK.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Myrick were born the following children: Anderson, a farmer living near Hartford, Iowa; Perry, a farmer of South Dakota; Eliel G., a physician of Montrose, Iowa; Asa P., a farmer and breeder of fine horses, living in this county; Jane, the deceased wife of John F. Wellons, of Warren county; Lavena, wife of Henry Cain, of Hartford; and Iva, wife of S. C. Love, who is station agent and telegraph operator at Wyeth, Iowa.

By his ballot Mr. Myrick supported the men and measures of the republican party. He served as road supervisor and was officially connected with the schools but never cared for political honors. He was a prominent Mason, belonging to Hartford Lodge, No. 83, of which he served as worthy master for three years, and he was officiating at a Masonic funeral when he died suddenly on the 21st of June, 1908. His death was widely and deeply mourned for he had many friends throughout the county which had been his home for almost sixty-three years. He took a prominent part in its development and upbuilding and he justly deserved the high regard in which he was uniformly held. His estimable wife is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Palmyra and like her husband has a host of warm friends in the community which has so long been her home.

JAMES A. LOCKRIDGE.

James A. Lockridge, residing on section 30, Greenfield township, is numbered among the honored pioneers of Warren county, having made his home here continuously since 1853. His birth occurred in Hillsboro, Indiana, February 3, 1836, his parents being Samuel and Mary Philipp (Meeks) Lockridge. The father, who was a native of Augusta county, Virginia, followed farming as a life work and, after being married in West Virginia, brought his wife to Henry county, Indiana, and subsequently to Brown county, that state. At the latter place Samuel Lockridge entered six hundred and forty acres of land, being successfully engaged in its operation for sixteen years. On the expiration of that period he disposed of the land and came to Warren county, Iowa, in 1853, purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Jefferson township. There he made his home until he passed away at the age of fifty-five years, being accidentally killed in a sawmill. The death of his wife occurred in 1896, when she had attained the age of eighty-four years. Their family numbered nine children, four sons and five daughters, all of whom are still living.

James A. Lockridge, the second in order of birth in his father's family, was reared to agricultural pursuits and accompanied his parents on their removal to this county. In August, 1853, he began the operation of a rented farm south of Spring Hill, continuing to cultivate rented land until eight years after his marriage. In 1867 his father gave him the forty acres on which he now resides in Greenfield township, to which he added from time to time until he now has a valuable and well improved property of three hundred

and fifty-eight acres. It was originally timber land but through his earnest and well directed labors has been transformed into a productive and highly cultivated farm. He erected a substantial and commodious dwelling and barns, set out an orchard of one thousand trees and likewise assisted in laying out the roads here. In addition to the work of general farming he has also engaged in raising and feeding cattle and hogs, both branches of his business bringing to him a gratifying annual return.

In December, 1858, in Warren county, occurred the marriage of Mr. Lockridge and Miss Amanda J. Bedell, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Lefting Bedell, who came to this county in 1845. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Lockridge are as follows: Morganey, at home; Roach, a farmer of Linn township, who wedded Miss Lawrence, by whom he has two children, Pearl and Harry Lawrence; Chrystie, also at home; Wytha, the wife of Whitley Allen, an agriculturist of Greenfield township, by whom she has one child, Agnes; and Hephizibah, the wife of C. J. Pierce, of Des Moines.

Mr. Lockridge gives his political allegiance to the democracy where national questions and issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office and he has served as road supervisor and school director. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church of Norwalk, in which he has held office. Fifty-five years have passed since he came to Warren county. This state was then a wild district, its lands unclaimed, its resources undeveloped. A few courageous frontiersmen had dared to locate within its borders but the work of progress and improvement remained to the future and there was little promise of early development. In the years which have since passed, Mr. Lockridge has not only witnessed a most wonderful transformation but has largely aided in the labors which have transformed the wild tract into a splendid commonwealth. He is a worthy representative of a well known old family here and is one of the best informed men of his age in the county. He is well acquainted with all the old settlers and, though he has passed the seventy-second milestone on life's journey, is still an active and public-spirited citizen, giving his cooperation to every movement and measure which tends to promote the general welfare or further the agricultural interests of Warren county.

B. K. KENNEY.

B. K. Kenney was born on the 28th of November, 1848, on the farm where he now resides on section 5, Allen township, his parents being S. T. and Elizabeth (Kessler) Kenney, the former a native of Hendricks county, Indiana, and the latter of Virginia. The father was reared and married in his native state, and in 1848 brought his bride to Warren county, Iowa, entered land from the government and made his home here until the time of his demise, which occurred near Carlisle in 1900, when he had attained the age of ninety-

two years. In addition to his farming interests he preached the gospel as a minister of the Baptist church for almost a half century, his earnest labors proving an important factor in the moral development of this county. His widow, who is now eighty years of age, resides at Liberty Center.

B. K. Kenney, the eldest of nine sons, was reared on the old homestead farm and acquired a common-school education. Subsequent to his marriage he operated a rented farm for fourteen years and for three years rented another tract of land. He then purchased sixty acres on the Middle river, later bought twenty acres more, erected a house and farm buildings and developed a good farm. In 1891 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of the farm where he now resides on section 5, Allen township, and subsequently bought forty acres more, so that his home place now comprises two hundred acres of well improved and valuable land. He has here erected a commodious and substantial residence, as well as outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, has fenced the fields and altogether has a model farming property. For the past sixteen years he has also operated an additional tract of two hundred acres of rented land. In addition to the work of general farming he also raises good graded horses and feeds about two carloads of hogs annually. He likewise raises the Percheron horses and has a male called Black Joe at the head of his herd. Starting in life on his own account without financial assistance, the success which has crowned his efforts is entirely the result of his unfaltering energy and unwearied industry, guided by good business judgment.

In September, 1873, Mr. Kenney was united in marriage to Miss Martha Randelman, a native of Indiana, by whom he has eight children, five sons and three daughters. The record of the family is as follows: Alfred B., who operates a hundred-acre farm in Allen township and who wedded Miss McDaniel, by whom he has two children; Carrie Dell, who has four children and is the wife of J. F. Kline, an agriculturist of Polk and Warren counties; Ernest F., who follows farming in Warren county and who wedded Miss Lyons and has two children; George H., who is a graduate of Drake University and is a physician, now being engaged in hospital practice at Des Moines; Ira J., who is on the home farm; Levi M., who married Miss Fisher and also resides on the home farm; Nina O., who is a graduate of the Carlisle high school and Drake University and who has been a school teacher for several years; and Pearl Q., who is still under the parental roof.

Mr. Kenney gives his political allegiance to the republican party where questions of national importance are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot. For two years he served as justice of the peace and has been a member of the school board for fifteen years, the cause of education ever finding in him a stalwart champion. Fraternally he is connected with the Yeomen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Carlisle, having passed through all the chairs in the latter order. He is an official member of the Christian church at Carlisle, with which his wife is also identified. Throughout his entire life or for a period of sixty years he has resided in this county, being a worthy representative of one of its oldest and best

known families. He still has in his possession the deed which was issued to his father by the government in 1848, and from that early day to the present time has been an interested witness and active participant in the work of development and progress here.

THOMAS BARKLEY.

Thomas Barkley, a prosperous farmer living on section 2, Linn township, is of Irish descent, his father, Robert Barkley, having been born in Ireland, whence he emigrated to the United States when he was but eighteen years of age. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio and took an active interest in the political affairs of the community, his support being given to the democracy. He was called to various township and county offices, among them being that of auditor of Noble county for the years 1851, 1852 and 1853. In 1856 he removed to Iowa, first settling in Linn Grove, but he later removed to the farm of four hundred acres which he had entered in 1854 in Linn township, Warren county. He was the first supervisor of this township under the old organization. He built a residence on his land and lived there the remainder of his days, passing away at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, Priscilla (Atkinson) Barkley, was a native of Ohio. She survived her husband a number of years and died on the old homestead about one year ago, aged eighty-eight years. She was a member of the Christian church. They were the parents of nine children, but two of whom are now living, namely, Mrs. Lockridge, of Idaho, and Thomas, of this review.

Thomas Barkley was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 17, 1842. He was, therefore, but fourteen years of age when his father removed from Ohio to Iowa, since which time he has made his home continuously in this county. He has no occasion to feel other than most grateful to the country, for the soil has responded generously to the cultivation he has given it and he has gradually been able to increase his holdings until he now owns two hundred and forty acres of good land, with all the necessary improvements for the comfort of himself and family and he has an assured income from the products of his farm.

Mr. Barkley was married in 1868 to Miss Roxana Cale, who was born in Indiana, January 1, 1849, the daughter of John H. and Amelia (Penry) Cale. They removed from Indiana to this county in 1855, since which time they have been residents of Linn township. The mother is dead, but the father is still living and makes his home with his daughter Mrs. Barkley.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barkley have been born eight children, but four of whom are still living: Elmer L., a resident of Greenfield township, married Cora Mahan and has one child, Lulu May. Charles H. married Effie Haynes and lives on his father's farm. Alvin T., a resident of Linn township, married Florence Patrick and has one son, John Thomas. Fred is at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Barkley are members of the Christian church at Norwalk, and the community recognizes in them the type which goes to make up its substantial citizens and contributes largely to its moral and social welfare. Mr. Barkley gives his political allegiance to the democracy, and is actively interested in the questions and issues of the day. At one time he served as township trustee.

JACOB MOON.

Jacob Moon residing on his two hundred acre farm in section 34, Otter township, is now enjoying the reward of a life of thrift and industry in his retirement from active duty with an assured income that more than exceeds his present wants, and at the same time has the satisfaction of seeing the children who have grown up under his fatherly care and guidance nicely settled in life, in happy homes of their own.

Jacob Moon was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, on December 15, 1830, the son of George and Hannah Kirk Moon. His father was a boot and shoe maker by trade, and also operated a small farm. In politics he was an old line whig. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. The parents removed from Maryland to Preston county, West Virginia, where the mother died at the age of about seventy. The father passed away in 1888 at the age of nearly ninety years. They were the parents of ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom but three are now living, namely: Jacob, of this review; Lizzie, the wife of E. J. Cox, of Barbour county, West Virginia; and George W., who lives in Preston county, West Virginia. George W. served in the Union army, as did one other brother, who died in April, 1907.

Jacob Moon passed the days of his boyhood and youth in Preston county, West Virginia, where he attended the subscription schools of that period. Books were few and of primitive style. He aided his father in the conduct of the farm until, at the age of nineteen, he started out in life for himself. The construction work of the Cumberland & Ohio Railroad, which was then in the process of building, afforded him remunerative employment, where he held a position with the mason contractor, as well as in other parts of the work. This being completed he was employed as a farm hand and helped float barges of timber down the Ohio river. He eventually bought a small farm in Monongalia county, West Virginia, where he was married, and later sold out and came to Iowa. He worked at the mason's trade in Clayton county until he accumulated his first thousand dollars, and then came to Warren county, where he has been very successful in stock-dealing, buying and raising cattle, also feeding cattle and hogs, and dealing in horses, besides engaging in general farming. The profits of his business he invested largely in Warren county land, at one time owning about five hundred acres, but he has since sold considerable of this and with the proceeds of its sale has aided his children in getting established.

In October, 1856, was celebrated the marriage of Jacob Moon and Miss Frances E. Dunn, who was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, May 11, 1839, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Ann (Shelf) Dunn. Mr and Mrs. Dunn were born and reared in that county, where the father engaged in farming. He died in 1907 at the age of ninety-three years, the mother having passed away some years before. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Moon have been born seven children, as follows: Wilbert, born December 6, 1857, married Miss Sallie Jane Bales, in Nebraska, and resides on the north half of section 34, Otter township, where he operates eighty acres of land belonging to his father. They have five children, namely: Edna, Ransell, Paul, Floyd Hooper, Beulah and Lena. Calvin was born December 5, 1858, and died at the age of eighteen months. Omer J. was born April 24, 1860. On April 5, 1888, he married Miss Bertha E. Turner, by whom he has one child, Rolla. He is engaged in farming in Payne county, Oklahoma. Mary Ellen was born October 12, 1862. On the 24th of March, 1887, she became the wife of Francis M. Fetters, a farmer residing on section 3, Liberty township, and they have two children, Bert and Lulu May. Solomon Dallas, born April 29, 1865, conducts a farm in Liberty township. He was married on February 22, 1889, to Miss Mary M. Hess, and they have four children, Pearl, Carl, Ray and Clyde. Elizabeth H. was born November 5, 1868. On January 17, 1889, she became the wife of Douglas C. Hess, a farmer residing on section 36, Otter township, and they have had three children, Meldy, deceased; Alma, living, and their first-born died in infancy. James W., born May 13, 1874, married Miss Clara Bales, daughter of Nathan Bales, and has two children, Iva and Gladys.

Mr. Moon is liberal in his religious views. For twenty-five years he was active in Masonic circles, though for some years now he has not been able to attend their meetings. In politics he is a republican, though part of the family are democrats. He has never sought nor desired public office.

CHARLES M. WELCH.

Charles M. Welch, an up-to-date farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 32, Lincoln township, is numbered among the oldest settlers of the county, dating his residence here since 1852. He is the son of John E. and Catherine (McCless) Welch, both of whom are natives of Columbiana county, Ohio, where they were married and where our subject was born on August 26, 1847. He had one brother, Russell, who died in 1866. John E. Welch was a blacksmith by trade, which occupation he followed for a number of years. In 1852 he left his native state for Warren county, Iowa, where he acquired some two hundred acres of land. Some of it he entered from the government, and the remainder he bought. He was in all the vigor of his young manhood at that time, being thirty-eight years of age, and bent his energies in the direction of subduing the wilderness and establishing system and order out of the chaos that he encountered in this uncleared, unfenced

tract of land. At the same time he set up a blacksmith shop on his place and added to his income by doing blacksmithing for the neighbors. He made a marked success of his undertakings and when he passed away in June, 1899, it must have been with the consciousness of a life well spent. His wife died in 1881.

Charles M. Welch passed the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof. On January 1, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary S. Brown, a native of Mahaska county, Iowa, and a daughter of George Brown, who removed with his family to Warren county. Unto this union have been born three children, namely: John E., who married Miss Augusta Fisher; G. F., a real-estate dealer in Ganado, Texas, and Nellie, the wife of W. O. Hardin, a farmer of Polk county. They have two children, Mary and Clyde.

After his marriage Mr. Welch resided on his father's place and carried on the work of the farm for several years. Later he bought a place adjoining this, where he located with his family and resided for a number of years. Upon the death of his mother he returned to the old homestead and took charge of the farm and business. He has since made an addition to and remodeled the house, has built a good barn and improved the place until it is now one of the best appearing, best producing farms in this section of the country. In all Mr. Welch now owns and operates two hundred and fifteen acres of land. He combines with general farming the feeding and raising of stock, finding in this a lucrative source of income, while at the same time building up his land.

Mr. Welch gives his political support to the democracy. He cast his first vote in 1868, nor has he missed voting for any presidential candidate of his party since that time. While taking an active interest in the affairs of government he has never personally aspired to office, but by reason of the interest he has had in the public schools he has served as school director for a number of years. Socially he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mrs. Welch and the daughter, Mrs. Hardin, are members of the Baptist church.

W. A. SIMONS.

W. A. Simons, a prosperous and progressive agriculturist of Lincoln township, whose home is on section 28, has spent his entire life in Warren county, his birth occurring here April 17, 1872. He is a son of D. N. Simons, a prominent citizen of this county, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. Upon his father's farm our subject spent the years of his minority, early acquiring an excellent knowledge of all the duties which fall to the lot of the farmer, and in the meantime he also acquired a good practical education in the common schools and the Ackworth Academy.

On the 18th of March, 1896, in Lincoln township, Mr. Simons married Miss Edith Buchanan, a daughter of Alexander Buchanan, one of the substantial farmers of Allen township, who is represented elsewhere in this work.

She was born in Illinois but grew to womanhood in this county, and by her marriage has become the mother of one child, Mary.

After his marriage Mr. Simons located on one of his father's farms and he is now engaged in the operation of two hundred and sixty acres on section 28, Lincoln township. He is very progressive in his methods of carrying on his work and is meeting with well deserved success in his farming and stock-raising. In business affairs he has always been found trustworthy and reliable and his labors are meeting with a merited reward. His political support is given the republican party but he has never sought nor desired office, preferring to give his undivided attention to his farming interests. A Methodist in religious belief, he attends services at the Farmers Chapel, while his wife is a member of the Friends church at Ackworth. They are well known and highly esteemed people and have a host of warm friends in the community where they reside.

AUSTIN WARNOCK.

Austin Warnock, who is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Carlisle and one of the valiant defenders of the Union during the Civil war, was born on the 20th of December, 1831, in Ross county, Ohio, of which state his father, John Warnock, was also a native, but his paternal grandparents came from Ireland and were early settlers of Ross county. In the spring of 1852 the father brought his family to Iowa and settled on a farm in Polk county, where he purchased two hundred and sixty-one acres of land, but he was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, however, for he passed away in 1855. His wife survived him for a number of years, being eighty-seven at the time of her death.

Austin Warnock spent the days of his minority in his native county, being twenty-one years of age when the family came to Iowa and located in Polk county. After the death of the father he and his brothers carried on the farm until after the outbreak of the rebellion. Prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted in September, 1862, as a member of Company C, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and went south with his command to Missouri. He participated in the engagements at Port Gibson, Magnolia Hill, Champion Hill and Black River Bridge, where the colonel of the regiment was killed. He was under fire almost every day for three months and was in the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi, after which he returned to Vicksburg. He was granted a thirty-day furlough which he spent at home and then rejoined his command at Carrollton, Louisiana, near New Orleans. After many fights and skirmishes they were sent to Texas and were later ordered to join the Banks expedition up the Red River but remained at Fort Durussa and met General Banks on his retreat. Later they assisted in the capture of Spanish Fort and from there went to Mobile and then back to Texas. From Galveston they proceeded north to Columbus,



MR. AND MRS. AUSTIN WARNOCK

Texas, and were next located near Houston. The war having ended, Mr. Warnock then returned to Davenport, where he was honorably discharged in September, 1865, never having been wounded nor taken prisoner during his entire service in the war.

Returning home he and a brother purchased the interests of the other heirs in his father's farm and he continued to engage in its operation until 1902, when he purchased the house in Carlisle, where he has since resided. However, he still owns two hundred and twenty acres of the old homestead and has another one hundred acre farm in Allen township. While engaged in farming he also raised and fed considerable stock and in business affairs he met with most excellent success.

On the 14th of September, 1869, Mr. Warnock was married in Des Moines to Miss Martha Plummer, who was born in Knox county, Illinois, and continued to reside there until fourteen years of age. Her father, Jesse Plummer, was a native of Virginia and an early settler of Knox county, Illinois, where he made his home from 1838 to 1863, and then removed to Polk county, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Warnock have four children, namely: Rose, now the wife of W. W. Preston, a farmer of Polk county, by whom she has four children, Charles, Lawrence, Clarence and Helen Preston; and Amanda, Nellie and Gertrude, who are at home with their parents.

Mr. Warnock has been a staunch supporter of the republican party since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. He has served as treasurer of the township schools, and has also filled the office of township trustee and assessor for two terms. Both he and his wife take an active interest in church and Sunday school work, being members of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and he is now serving as one of the trustees of the church at Carlisle. He is also a member of I. B. Sexton Post, No. 425, G. A. R., of which he is past commander, and he stands high not only in the esteem of his army comrades but in the regard of all who know him.

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JAMES L. GARDNER.

James L. Gardner, who owns and operates a good farm of eighty acres on section 27, Lincoln township, is a native of Illinois, his birth occurring in Logan county, that state on Christmas day of 1875. He is a son of Giles C. Gardner, of Palmyra township, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He was a lad of about eight years when brought by his parents to Iowa and in Warren county he was reared and educated in much the usual manner of farm boys. However, he received more than ordinary school privileges, not only attending the public schools of Palmyra and Indianola but also Simpson College, and later completing a business course at a Burlington commercial college.

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In Indianola, on the 19th of December, 1901, Mr. Gardner was united in marriage to Miss Maggie L. Darnell, who was born and reared in this county, being a daughter of C. W. Darnell, who is also represented in this volume. She attended the Indianola high school and Simpson College. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner began their domestic life upon the farm in Lincoln township where they yet reside. In connection with general farming he is also engaged in fattening stock for market and makes a business of buying and shipping horses, cattle and hogs. He annually fattens about three carloads which he ships to the city markets and he has found his stock-raising interest quite profitable.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner lost their only child, Dorothy Mildred, who died in infancy in the fall of 1906. They have a wide circle of friends in the community where their married life has been passed and wherever known are held in high regard. In politics Mr. Gardner is an unswerving republican but has never cared for political honors.

ABRAHAM SMITH.

Abraham Smith, who is living retired on his farm on section 28, Liberty township, was born in Darke county, Ohio, December 8, 1834, his parents being James and Syvilla (Bixler) Smith. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred in 1797, and on reaching man's estate he took up his abode in Darke county, Ohio, following agricultural pursuits as a life work. Subsequently he resided in Warren county, Indiana, for several years but in 1856 located in White Breast township, Warren county, Iowa, where he owned a home at Lacona. He lived largely retired, his last years being spent at the home of his son Abraham, in Liberty township, where his demise occurred March 5, 1880. In his political views he was a democrat. His wife, also a native of the Keystone state, was born in April, 1806, and passed away at the home of a daughter in White Breast township in 1883. She was a devoted member of the Lutheran church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. James Smith were born thirteen children, only three of whom survive, namely: Abraham, who was the third in order of birth; Jacob, living at Lacona, and Perry A., of Oskaloosa.

Abraham Smith was largely reared in Warren county, Indiana, and acquired his education in the common schools. The year 1857 witnessed his arrival in Warren county, Iowa, where he spent two years and then made the overland journey to California. After having engaged in mining in the Golden state with a fair measure of success for about two years, he returned to this county via the Isthmus of Panama and New York. He then purchased an ox-team and was employed in breaking prairie for various agriculturists here. In the fall of 1861 he was married and located on his present farm of forty acres on section 28, Liberty township, and with the exception of the year 1873, which he spent in Kansas, he has made his home on this place to the present time. For a number of years he was successfully engaged in

general agricultural pursuits but is now living retired, though he still gives supervision to the work on the farm. He replaced the old buildings with new and substantial structures and his property is equipped with all the improvements and accessories found upon the model farm of the twentieth century.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Crumrine, who was born in Darke county, Ohio, March 6, 1840, her parents being Samuel and Eliza (Potter) Crumrine, who in the year 1855 located in Liberty township, this county. The father, who was a native of Darke county, Ohio, passed away at Osceola in 1873, when almost sixty-nine years of age. His wife, who was also born in Darke county, Ohio, died in 1872 at the age of fifty-six years, passing away on the home farm in Liberty township. Unto this worthy couple were born ten children, of whom three still survive, as follows: Mrs. Smith, who was the fourth in order of birth; Mrs. Susan Huff, who makes her home in Kansas, and Samuel, also a resident of the Sunflower state. From the age of fourteen years Mrs. Smith has resided on the farm in Liberty township which is still her home. By her marriage she has become the mother of thirteen children: Adeline, who passed away at the age of twelve years; Mary L., who died when eight years of age; Clara B., the wife of Nicholas Gooch, of Oklahoma; Gusta May, the wife of Jeremiah Sandy, of Liberty township; Eliza S., who became the wife of Elmer Keeney and also resides in Liberty township; Effie J., the wife of Alonzo Puderbaugh, who is mentioned on another page of this work; John, who died when but thirteen months old; Glenn, at home; Ada, the wife of Walter Dooley, living at Albia, Iowa; one who died in infancy; Tessie, the wife of Clark Nyswonger, of Liberty township; Seymour, who also passed away in infancy, and Hettie, the wife of James Snuggs, of Liberty township.

Mr. Smith gives stalwart support to the men and measures of the democracy, and is a public-spirited citizen whose aid and influence are always given on the side of right, truth and progress. Having resided in this county for a half century, he is well and favorably known and now in his declining years enjoys the respect and esteem of an extensive circle of friends.

REV. JOHN L. HATFIELD, A. M.

Rev. John L. Hatfield, who is now holding superannuated relations in the Methodist Episcopal ministry and is associated with the agricultural interests of Warren county, where he has made his home since 1882, was born in McArthur, Ohio, November 13, 1838. His father, Isaac Hatfield, was a native of Virginia, born in October, 1799, and was of English ancestry. He was a farmer who, removing to Ohio, became one of the early settlers of that state. He took up his abode there in his childhood days and later was closely associated with the pioneer development and lived the life of a hard-working, industrious man, whose labors proved an element in the agricultural progress

of this portion of the state. He voted with the democracy up to the time of his death, which occurred in Ohio in February, 1842. His wife bore the maiden name of Mary Clark and was born in Virginia, October 3, 1803. She was of Scotch lineage and went with her parents to Ohio in early childhood, her father being one of the early pioneers there. He was descended from Revolutionary stock and served as a sergeant under General Harrison in the war of 1812. Mrs. Hatfield attained a remarkable old age, passing away in 1898.

John L. Hatfield was the youngest in a family of seven children and was reared amid pioneer scenes and environments, working on the farm in his early boyhood and attending the district schools as he found opportunity. At the age of eighteen he became a student in the Ohio University and was graduated in 1862. On the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in Company B, Ninetieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on August 4, 1862, and served for two years, attaining the rank of first lieutenant. He participated in the various campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland under the command of Generals Rosecrans and Thomas. He was in Cruft's brigade of Palmer's division until after the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge and afterward in D. S. Stanley's division.

After his military service Mr. Hatfield engaged in teaching for a time in McArthur, Ohio, and in Little Rock, Arkansas, and in preaching in Missouri. From there he moved to Athens, Ohio, where he served as professor of Latin language and literature in the Ohio University for twelve years. Failing in health, he removed to Warren county, Iowa, in 1882.

In 1867 occurred the marriage of the Rev. John L. Hatfield and Miss Helen M. Carpenter, who was born in Athens, Ohio, January 20, 1841, and died in 1906. There were five children in their family, of whom one passed away in infancy. The others are: George E., a physician, practicing in Lacona, Iowa; Edward T., an attorney and dealer in real estate in Chicago; Lena, a physician, who is doing missionary work in connection with her profession in Foo Chow, China; and Florence, the wife of Samuel W. Stanley, of Gardena, California. Mr. Hatfield also has three grandchildren.

He holds superannuated relations to the church in connection with the Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been zealous and earnest in the church work and is interested in all that pertains to the moral development of the community. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and his political faith is manifest in the stalwart support which he gives to the republican party at the poles.

DAVID N. SIMONS.

David N. Simons, a representative farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 33, Lincoln township, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1843, the son of Erastus and Amanda (Hun) Simons. The father was a native of Massachusetts and the mother a native of Connecticut. They were

married in New York state and settled on a farm in Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Later they removed to Williams county, Ohio, and from there they went to Benton county, Iowa, in 1854. In 1858 they moved to Kansas, remaining there but one year, when they returned to Lucas county, Iowa. During the Civil war they removed from Lucas county to Warren county, settling near the village of Summerset.

David Simons was but eleven years of age when his parents removed to Iowa, and here he was reared, his education and experiences being gained among the scenes and environments of pioneer life. When but a youth of nineteen he enlisted, on August 8, 1862, in Company K, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was sent south, where it participated in the Vicksburg campaign and was in the midst of numerous skirmishes, among which may be mentioned that of Fort Hindman, Chickasaw Bluff and Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, both of which forts were captured. He was also in an engagement at Fort Blakeley and was ill in the hospital at Benton Barracks for about six weeks. He was honorably discharged at Davenport in October, 1865, having previously been mustered out of service at Houston, Texas, and given thirty days in which to reach Davenport. He then returned to his father's home, near Summerset, and aided in the conduct of the farm for a couple of years, after which he worked as a farm hand and in 1867 accepted a position in the brickyards at Indianola.

In 1868 occurred the marriage of David Simons and Miss Amy Deets, a native of Preston county, Virginia, who was, however, reared in Iowa. Unto this union were born three children, of whom the eldest, Julia Viola, died at the age of fifteen years. A son, W. A., a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, is married and living on his father's farm. Daisy I., is the wife of John Marshall, a stock-dealer, also residing on the home farm.

Following this marriage David Simons settled on a twenty-acre farm of his own, which he improved and cultivated to the best possible advantage. As he prospered he gradually bought more land from time to time until he now owns and operates a neat and well improved farm of two hundred and sixty-five acres, with three sets of buildings upon it, which adds very materially to the wealth and prosperity of the community. He has resided on his present place since 1882. In connection with his farming Mr. Simons has given much attention to stock raising, in which work he has been signally successful, his specialties being hogs and horses.

Having lost his first wife, Mr. Simons was married in May, 1886, to Miss Sarah M. Burnett, a daughter of Robert B. and Lydia A. (Stonebraker) Burnett. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1820, and her mother in Ohio in 1823. In early life Mr. Burnett followed the blacksmith trade but later turned his attention to farming. It was during the Civil war, in 1864, that he removed to Iowa. Mrs. Simons was born near Galesburg, Illinois, January 19, 1858, but was principally reared in this county, attending the country schools and the academy at Ackworth, Iowa. Prior to her marriage she engaged in teaching in the country school for ten years.

In politics Mr. Simons is a stanch republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, since which time he has never missed supporting

the republican nominee for president. Though he takes an active interest in the questions and issues of the day, Mr. Simons has neither sought nor desired a public office for himself. He is one of the trustees and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church of Summerset, of which himself, wife and daughter are all members, Mrs. Simons having formerly been an active worker in the Sunday school there. Mr. Simons is widely known throughout this section of the state, having resided here for something over fifty-four years. He is a man of recognized ability and the success that he has achieved in life is due to his own perseverance, industry and sound judgment.

RICHARD SMITH.

There is perhaps no better indication of the position which Richard Smith occupies in the community than is contained in the fact that he is universally known in Indianola, by his many friends, as Uncle Dick, a term expressive of the deepest regard and friendship. He has long lived in Iowa, coming to Poweshiek county in 1855, while since 1894 he has made his home in Indianola. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, September 23, 1827, and has therefore reached the eighty-first milestone on life's journey. His father, Henry Smith, was a native of Maryland, but was reared in Lewis county, Kentucky, where he followed farming. There he was married to Miss Lydia Bane, and from Kentucky he went to Ohio where he spent his last years. His death occurred when he had reached the age of sixty-nine. His wife lived to the very advanced age of ninety-six years.

Richard Smith was one of a family of eight sons and two daughters. He was reared to farm life and early learned the saddler's trade, which he followed for several years at Marshall, Ohio. He was married there on the 15th of April, 1850, to Miss Christina Head, a daughter of William M. Head, a farmer and local preacher of the Methodist church. She is a sister of Captain Head of Jefferson, Iowa, a prominent landowner and capitalist. Richard Smith removed from Ohio to Poweshiek county, Iowa, in 1855, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, resuming the occupation to which he had been reared. Although the tract was destitute of improvements when it came into his possession, he resolutely and eagerly undertook the task of developing it. With oxen he broke the sod and soon had his crop in. Year by year he added improvements while he carried on the work of the fields, making his home on that farm for thirty years, during which time he met with fair success as an agriculturist. He next removed to Audubon county, Iowa, where he purchased an eighty acre farm, making his home there until 1894, when he removed to Warren county, settling in Indianola, for the purpose of educating his children in the schools of this city. Here he has since made his home and is one of the most venerable, respected and worthy residents of the city.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born eleven children of whom two died in infancy. Eight of the family are yet living, while Cella, who became the wife of Jacob Miller of Audubon county, died at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving a husband and eight children. The surviving members of the family are: Mahlon W., who married Emma Morrison and lives in Colorado; Edgar A. and O. J., both mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Richard L., who married Miss Flemming and is a traveling salesman residing in Iowa City; Elva, the wife of Barton Morrison of Crawford county, Kansas; Billy Head, who married Cora Chapman and is a resident of Marshfield, Oregon; John W., who married Emma Zobbitts and is a banker of Coon Rapids, Iowa, and Charles C., who married Etta Dopp. He is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, now located at Peyton, Iowa, and is a graduate of Simpson College and also of the Boston Theological Seminary. All of the children have been liberally educated and all have engaged in teaching school. The family is one of which the father has every reason to be proud and they in return entertain for him the greatest veneration and respect as well as filial love, for his life has been a most straightforward one. Both he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal church for over a half a century and in politics he is a republican. He has never failed to vote at presidential election and he has the remarkable record of never being ill a day in his life. Nature is kind to those who do not abuse her laws, and this Mr. Smith has never done. His rules of conduct have ever been of the most commendable character and his entire life has been in harmony therewith. Both he and his wife enjoy the fullest regard of those who know them and they have a host of warm friends in this part of the state, so that no history of Warren county would be complete without mention of this worthy couple.

REED BROTHERS.

The firm of Reed Brothers, consisting of E. H. and Chett Reed, is successfully engaged in general farming in Virginia township, owning three hundred and forty-two acres of well improved and valuable land on sections 19 and 20. A part of this property, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, is the old homestead, which belonged to their father, Jacob A. Reed, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume.

E. H. Reed was born in Mercer county, Illinois, October 20, 1862, and was only about five years of age when brought by his parents to this county, where he was reared in much the usual manner of farmer boys. He never left the parental roof but is still living on the old homestead, his parents having removed to the village of New Virginia in 1891, at which time he took charge of the farm. On the 10th of April, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Irwin, who was born in Virginia township and is a daughter of Samuel Irwin, now deceased. Religiously, she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Chett Reed, the younger member of the firm, was born on the home farm in Virginia township, February 25, 1872, and has spent his entire life here with the exception of a few years when with his parents in New Virginia, after their removal to that place. He then returned to the farm and since 1895 has engaged in its cultivation in partnership with his brother, E. H. Wide awake and progressive men, they have met with marked success in their chosen calling and today have one of the best places in the township. They vote with the republican party and never withhold their support from any measure which they believe will prove of public benefit.

WILBUR N. BROWN.

The farming interests of Lincoln township find a worthy representative in Wilbur N. Brown who owns and cultivates one hundred and eighty acres of land, having one hundred acres in the home place on section 17. He was born March 3, 1866, in Warren county. His father, Robinson Brown, was a native of Butler county, Ohio, born in 1821. There he was reared and on leaving Ohio went to Parke county, Indiana, where he married Miss Almira Silcott, who was born and reared in that state and was a daughter of Lewis E. Silcott. Mr. Brown, following his marriage, engaged in farming in Parke county, Indiana, for fifteen years or until after the birth of four of their children, when in the fall of 1865, he removed with his family to Iowa, settling in Warren county, where he purchased the farm upon which his son Wilbur now lives. This he began to cultivate and improve and at one time owned two hundred acres of rich and productive land. He erected a good residence upon the property, also put up a substantial barn, and still resides upon the farm at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He lost his wife, however, in May, 1898. Of their children E. B. is now living in Kansas; Rachel grew to womanhood, married and afterward passed away; E. W. is living in Idianola; and Emma L. is the wife of J. S. Hardin, a resident farmer of Lincoln township.

W. N. Brown, the only member of the family born in this county, was reared upon the old homestead farm, and after pursuing his early education in the common schools, attended Simpson College. When his education was completed he took charge of the home farm and the business connected therewith, and has since carried on general agricultural pursuits. As a companion and helpmate for life's journey, he chose Miss Eva G. Barlett, whom he wedded in Lincoln township March 14, 1889. She was born in Jasper county, and reared and educated in Milo, a daughter of Lewis Barlett.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown began their domestic life on the home farm and in the intervening years he has given his undivided attention to the work of further developing and improving the place. He has enclosed the entire farm with woven wire fence and has also used the same material in cross fencing the place to some extent. The work of improvement has been carried steadily forward until the farm is one of the best properties in Lincoln town-



ROBINSON BROWN

ship in the character of its resources and in the nature of its advantages. He uses the latest improved machinery to carry on the work of the fields and annually gathers golden harvests as a reward for his labors. He also raises and feeds high-grade cattle, hogs and horses, handling about a carload of hogs annually. He likewise conducts a dairy business and fattens some cattle and he likewise raises Silver Laced Wyandotte chickens.

Politically he has been a lifelong republican, but has never sought nor desired office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in which he is serving as one of the stewards and trustees, while his wife is a teacher and active worker in the Sunday school. They have four children: Roy L., Paul R., Ruth G., and Helen, who attend church with them, for it is the desire of the parents to so rear their children that they shall become useful and respected citizens. Mr. Brown is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, while both he and his wife are connected with the Modern Brotherhood Association, which is a fraternal insurance society. Mr. Brown is widely known in the county by reason of the extent and success of his business affairs, as well as a genial manner and an upright character which have gained for him the friendship and regard of those with whom he has been brought in contact. He has always lived in this county, and as one of its native sons, his record reflects credit upon the community which has ever been his home.

JOHN H. McDOLE.

The spirit of enterprise and progress which has been the dominant factor in the upbuilding of the middle west, finds exemplification in the life record of John H. McDole, who is living on section 9, Lincoln township, busily employed in the conduct of a farm of one hundred and twenty acres which he owns. He was born on this farm June 5, 1856, and is a son of William McDole, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. As boy and youth he worked in the fields as his years and strength increased and in the public schools he acquired his education. Here he became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops and he remained upon the old home place until some time after his marriage.

On the 28th of December, 1875, Mr. McDole was married in Indianola to Miss Wealthy Beaman, a native of Warren county, and a daughter of Jacob Beaman, who died during the early girlhood of Mrs. McDole. Following his marriage Mr. McDole engaged in farming on his father's land, for ten years, and then bought where he now resides. He began here with forty acres of land, but his laudable ambition has carried him forward in his business career and has made him in the course of years a prosperous and energetic farmer of the community. As his financial resources have permitted, he has extended the boundaries of his place, until it now comprises one hundred and twenty acres of rich and productive land on section 9, Lincoln

township. The fields respond readily to the care and labor which he bestows upon them and bring to him generous harvests. He has added to and remodeled the house, has built a barn and sheds, has set out an orchard, planted ornamental trees and altogether has a very desirable farm property. Here he raises not only the grain best adapted to the soil and climate, but also raises and feeds cattle and hogs and likewise some horses. He is now known as one of the most successful farmers and stock-raisers of the community and has sold some of the best stock produced in the county.

In 1899 Mr. McDole was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who died on the 30th of April of that year. They were the parents of five children who are yet living and they lost their first born, Myrtle, who died at the age of five years. The others are: Nellie, who acts as her father's housekeeper; Lulu, the wife of Earl Clark, a farmer of White Oak township; William, a young man who assists in carrying on the home farm; Archie J., and Axie H., both at home.

Mr. McDole and his daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Farmers' Chapel. He is one of the church trustees, is an earnest and helpful worker in the Sunday school and was formerly its superintendent. In politics he was formerly a republican, but has always been a staunch advocate of the temperance cause and votes with the prohibition party. He has been identified with the schools in an official capacity, serving as a member of the school board for nineteen years and as its chairman for part of the time. He has also capably filled the office of road commissioner and has been a frequent delegate to county conventions. Having always resided in this county he is well known among its citizens and his salient traits of character have thus gained for him the unqualified respect of those with whom he has come in contact.

EMANUEL MARTIN BEERY.

Emanuel Martin Beery, the well known postmaster of Norwalk and an honored veteran of the Civil war, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 27th of August, 1843, and is a son of David Beery, a native of the same county. His paternal grandfather was Joseph Beery, who removed from Pennsylvania to the Buckeye state at a very early day and became one of the pioneers of Fairfield county. He followed farming but also engaged in preaching as a minister of the Brethren in Christ church.

David Beery had but limited educational advantages as he was only able to attend school for about three months and was therefore almost wholly self-educated. On attaining man's estate he married Miss Jemima Black, also a native of Ohio and a daughter of Benoni Black. The birth of her father also occurred in Ohio, but her grandfather, Peter Black, was born in France. During his residence in Ohio, David Beery operated a grist and saw mill, but after coming to Iowa turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. It was in

1854 that he and his family started for this state, traveling by wagon, and after a long and tedious trip of five weeks and three days they finally reached Warren county, which was to be their future home. Locating one mile south and a quarter of a mile west of Norwalk, the father purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land, for which he paid twelve dollars per acre, and to the improvement and cultivation of that place he devoted his energies until his retirement from active labor in 1885, when he removed to Norwalk, living here until his death in February, 1891, when seventy-two years of age. His wife survived him for four years, dying in February, 1895, also at the age of seventy-two years. Both were faithful members of the Brethren in Christ church and were most estimable people. In politics the father was first a whig and later a republican, but during his last years voted with the prohibition party. In the family of this worthy couple were the following children: Emanuel M., Mary, Barbara, Noah, Benoni, deceased; George, Sarah, Rebecca, Jane, Ellen, Henry and Rose.

Emanuel M. Beery was eleven years of age when the family came to Warren county and here he grew to manhood, receiving a good practical education in the common schools. He was one of the boys in blue during the dark days of the Civil war, enlisting on the 15th of August, 1862, for three years, as a member of Company H, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and he took part in all the engagements in which his regiment participated. He was in the hospital for three months during his service. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Houston, Texas, and mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, August 19, 1865. Returning home he followed farming until 1882 and then removed to Norwalk, where he has since made his home. For the past five years he has served as postmaster and has proved a most accommodating and obliging official.

Mr. Beery was married in 1868 to Miss Nannie M. Hester, a native of Indiana. They hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and are people of prominence in the community where they reside. Mr. Beery is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Odd Fellows fraternity, and in politics is identified with the republican party, taking an active and commendable interest in public affairs.

WILLIAM NEWTON BARTHOLOMEW.

William Newton Bartholomew, deriving his income from valuable investments in land, has in all of his business affairs displayed the keenest discernment and most progressive spirit. He has ever looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future and has labored along progressive lines, while time has justified the wisdom of his judgment.

He was born September 25, 1850, at Lexington, Illinois. His parents were George M. and Mary (Flesher) Bartholomew. He attended the schools

of Palmyra, Iowa, and then entered his father's store as a partner, remaining there for sixteen years. On the expiration of that period he removed to a farm in Palmyra township and turned his attention to the raising of registered horses, dealing extensively in Percherons, English Shires, Clydesdales, standard bred French coach horses and Shetland ponies. He also became a large breeder of and dealer in red polled, Galloway and Hereford cattle and he was one of the first men in Warren county to breed the Duroc Jersey hogs. In all of his stock-raising interests he prospered, being an excellent judge of the good points and the value of farm animals. He had three hundred and twenty acres of land in his Palmyra township farm, which he purchased from Jacob Moon, who entered the land from the government in pioneer times. It is still known as Moon's Grove and is situated about two and a quarter miles southeast of Palmyra. For a long period Mr. Bartholomew figured as one of the most prominent and largest stock-raisers and dealers of the county, his business bringing to him a large measure of success. In 1900 he removed to Indianola and in that year purchased a ranch in Nebraska, on which he placed three hundred head of black polled cattle. The ranch was in Chase county and the active work of the place was carried on by the Bryant Brothers, of Indianola.

In 1902 Mr. Bartholomew extended the field of his activity by establishing a hardware and implement business and later he added the stock of Taylor Brothers to that which he originally secured. The following year, 1903, he sold his Nebraska ranch of fifty-two hundred acres and also disposed of the stock. He still owns a valuable farm of three hundred and thirty-five acres three and a half miles southeast of Indianola, which he is now operating. He also has one hundred and twenty-two acres five miles southeast of the city and a tract of two hundred acres eight miles south of the city, while his home place comprises fifteen acres within the corporation limits of Indianola. In addition to his valuable holdings in this county his possessions include six hundred and forty acres in Sanborn county, South Dakota. In all of his business affairs he has displayed an aptitude for successful management and his investments have been most judiciously placed, bringing to him a gratifying return. As the years passed he has been very successful and is now numbered among the wealthy residents of Warren county.

Mr. Bartholomew was married in 1870 to Miss Mary B. Payne, who was born in Palmyra in 1855, her parents being Archibald and Nancy (Glimpse) Payne, of McLean county, Illinois. They came to Warren county in 1852, her father being one of the first blacksmiths in the county. He settled at Palmyra and is said to have made the first breaking plow constructed in the county. He was closely identified with pioneer development here and his labors were an element in its improvement and upbuilding. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew have been born ten children, of whom eight are living, as follows: Leonora, the widow of W. S. Igo, a son of Lewis Igo, of Indianola; Viola, the wife of Harry Hiatt, an electrician of Grinnell; Nellie, who became the wife of Thomas Reynold, a locomotive engineer of Des Moines; and George A., Lulu, Camalie, Paul and Walter, who are yet at home.

Mr. Bartholomew holds membership relations with the Odd Fellows, the Modern Brotherhood and the Woodmen, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he is an unswerving republican. He served for some time as postmaster of Palmyra and he or his father or some other member of the family continuously filled that position from 1854 until 1905 with the exception of the periods of Grover Cleveland's administrations. He also filled some township offices and served for two terms as a member of the city council of Indianola. He belongs to the group of distinctively representative business men who have been the pioneers in inaugurating and building up the chief business interests of this section of the country. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great and growing district and, acting in accordance with the dictates of his faith and judgment, he has garnered in the fulness of time that generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable industry, judicious investment and well directed enterprise.

JACOB A. REED.

Jacob A. Reed, deceased was for many years one of the leading farmers and an honored citizen of Warren county. He was a native of Indiana, born in Rush county, January 9, 1831, and was of Welsh and Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather, who also bore the name of Jacob Reed, was a native of South Carolina, in which state he partially reared his family, but became a resident of Indiana in an early period in its development. There Hardin Reed, the father of our subject, made his home for many years.

In the Hoosier state Jacob A. Reed grew to manhood and on leaving there went to Mercer county, Illinois, where he made his home for some time. It was during this period that the country became involved in civil war, and, prompted by the spirit of patriotism he enlisted at Aledo as a private of Company K, One Hundred and Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but his bravery soon won for him the rank of corporal. He was taken ill while in the service and for about a year was unfitted for active duty, being confined in a hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, the most of that time. Later he was with Sherman on the march to the sea and his regiment was the first to cross the Savannah river. The command had made several unsuccessful attempts to construct a substantial pontoon bridge across that stream until at length Mr. Reed pointed out the spot most suitable for such a structure having obtained reliable information as to which was the best place. The army was thus enabled to pass over in safety, though the credit only in part came to Mr. Reed. Several times his clothing was pierced by bullets but fortunately he remained uninjured though he never fully recovered from the effects of his army service. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge at Illinois, June 6, 1865. His paternal grandfather had served in the war of

1812 and it is an odd coincident that both fought on the same ground and camped on the same field.

Before the war Mr. Reed was married November 28, 1857, to Miss Charlotte Turner, a native of Lancashire, England, and the only daughter of James and Sarah (Greenwood) Turner. With the hope of bettering his financial condition her father came to America, being six long weeks upon the water, during which time the vessel encountered several severe storms but at length Mr. Turner landed in safety at South Amboy, Massachusetts. He worked in various towns of that state for three years before he was able to save money enough to send to England for his wife and daughter. Their voyage was also a dangerous one and they were six weeks upon the water, finally landing at Boston. Mrs. Reed was then but a child and in the schools of Lowell and other Massachusetts towns she obtained a good education.

It was in 1867 that Mr. Reed removed from Illinois to Iowa, making the journey with a two-horse wagon, while his little son, Frank, then only seven years old, rode horseback the entire distance. Choosing Warren county as his future home, he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 20, Virginia township, on which he resided for many years, meeting with success in his farming operations. Having obtained a comfortable competence he retired from active labor in 1890 and located in the village of New Virginia, but was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, however, for death claimed him on the 23d of January, 1891, his remains being interred in the New Virginia cemetery.

The republican party found in Mr. Reed a stalwart supporter of its principles and he took an active interest in public affairs but cared nothing for the honors or emoluments of office. He assisted in organizing his party in Mercer county, Illinois. While still an invalid in the hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, during the Civil war, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry and remained a member of that order in good standing throughout the remainder of his life. In religious belief he was a Baptist, while his wife held membership with the Episcopal church. His useful and well spent life gained him the confidence and high regard of all with whom he came in contact and at his death the community mourned the loss of one of its best citizens.

O. H. PEASLEY.

While O. H. Peasley has been a resident of this county for only a few years, he is not only well known in Indianola and in this part of the state, but throughout Iowa, on account of his connection with the breeding and raising of fine Shropshire sheep. He is the proprietor of the Chapel Red stock farm and is one of the leading representatives of live-stock interests in Warren county. He came here in 1902, in which year he purchased eighty acres of land, partially improved. Since that time his attention has been

given to the further development of the place, and while he raises some grain, he makes a specialty of stock-raising.

Iowa claims him among her native sons, for his birth occurred in Muscatine county, December 13, 1865. His father, Enoch Peasley, was a native of Ohio and when a young man came to Iowa, casting in his lot with the early settlers of Muscatine county, where he followed farming. He was married there to Miss Elizabeth Carr, a native of Ohio. They lived there for many years, but both are now deceased. Their family numbered two sons, the younger being Arthur Peasley, who is a dairyman of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

O. H. Peasley was reared to manhood in Muscatine county, and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. He remained at home until he had attained his majority, after which he started out in life on his own account, working by the month for some time. He then rented a farm and later purchased a place of forty acres. Subsequently he took up his abode in Marshall county, making his home at Marshalltown, where he engaged in the livery business for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he removed to Des Moines, where he also conducted a livery barn, but subsequently traded his business for a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Henry county. He lived upon this place for five years, or until 1902, when he came to Warren county. Since that time he has been closely associated with the stock-raising interests in this part of the state and is prominent in the field of business into which he has directed his labors.

Mr. Peasley was married in Muscatine county, October 24, 1889, to Miss Ida M. Day, a native of that county. They have become the parents of four children: Harold, Hazel, Fred and Elmus. As stated, in 1902 the family took up their abode upon the Chapel Red stock farm. In that year Mr. Peasley purchased eighty acres and he has since erected a substantial barn and modern outbuildings and has further improved the place in other ways. He has been raising Shropshire sheep since 1897, has imported stock and has made various exhibits at the state fairs in Des Moines, beginning in 1903 and exhibiting there every year since. He has taken a number of premiums each year and in 1907 won twenty premiums, including the highest awarded in the state, winning the purple with the ram lamb, against all ages. He has built up an excellent business in the sale of sheep, there being constant demand for all of his stock. He has imported animals for several years, including six which he brought to America the past year. He now has a herd of eighty sheep and lambs and the Chapel Red stock farm is justly celebrated in its connection. He has made a close study of the best methods of sheep-raising for this climate, knows well the kind of food that produces the best results, and his operations have been so extensive as to make him one of the most prominent sheep-raisers of the middle west. In addition to his home place of eighty acres, he also rents thirty-five acres.

Mr. Peasley belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church of Center Chapel and has served on the official board. He is connected with the Modern Woodmen camp and gives his support to the republican party at state and national elections. At local elections, however, he considers only the capa-

bility of the candidate, without regard to party affiliation. He is preeminently a business man, energetic and determined, who makes good use of his opportunities and wins advancement by reason of his strong purpose and unfaltering diligence. He has also become an excellent judge of stock and his worth as a business man and citizen is widely acknowledged.

DAVID LOCKRIDGE.

David Lockridge, a well known citizen of Jefferson township, owning and operating a good farm of one hundred and thirty acres on section 11, has been a witness of the wonderful development of this region for over half a century, for he located here in 1853 and since attaining man's estate has been actively identified with the improvement and upbuilding of Warren county.

Mr. Lockridge was born in Brown county, Indiana, October 24, 1840, and is a son of Samuel and Mary P. (Meek) Lockridge, who were natives of Virginia, where they continued to make their home until after their marriage. From that state they removed to Brown county, Indiana, where in the midst of the forest the father cleared and improved a farm. Disposing of his property there, he came to Iowa in 1853 and made a permanent location in Warren county, where he purchased a tract of raw land and at once turned his attention to its improvement and cultivation, making his home thereon until called to his final rest. His death resulted from an accident in a saw-mill in 1866. His wife survived him for a number of years and died on the old homestead in 1896. In their family are four sons and five daughters, all of whom are still living, and one son who died in childhood.

David Lockridge was only thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their removal to this county and here he grew to manhood. He was one of the gallant defenders of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company H, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and with his command proceeded down the Mississippi river to Vicksburg, participating in the first fight at that place. He was also in the engagement at Arkansas Post but was finally discharged for disability at St. Louis in 1863.

Mr. Lockridge returned home to recuperate and as soon as able began work with his father in the sawmill, where he was employed for about two years. After his marriage in 1864, he engaged in farming on the old home place in Jefferson township for a few years. He then purchased forty acres of his present farm on section 14, which he broke, fenced and improved by the erection of buildings, and has since added to his property until he now has one hundred and thirty acres, his present home being on section 11, where he has a good neat residence and substantial outbuildings, which stand as monuments to his thrift and industry.

On the 23d of October, 1864, in Jefferson township, Mr. Lockridge was united in marriage to Miss Missouri A. Hart, who was born in Mercer county,



MR. AND MRS. DAVID LOCKRIDGE

Missouri, and was a young lady when she came to Iowa. Her father was William Hart. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lockridge have been born five children who are still living, namely: B. L., who is married and now living in Idaho; Minnie J., the wife of Marion Harlan, living on the farm with Mr. Lockridge; Josephine, the wife of B. L. Leggett, of South Dakota; Villie, the wife of Emery Wheeler, railroad agent and telegraph operator at Prole; and Jennie, who is a teacher in the Warren county schools and resides at home.

In politics Mr. Lockridge is a staunch democrat and cast his first presidential vote for General George B. McClellan, in 1864. He is a Master Mason, belonging to Spring Hill Lodge, and is also connected with the Grand Army Post at Indianola. He is a member of the Prole Christian church and is a man highly respected and esteemed by all who know him.

DANIEL SHULMIRE.

Daniel Shulmire, who is one of the leading farmers of Richland township and an honored veteran of the Civil war, came to Iowa in 1852 and the following year located in Warren county, with whose development and upbuilding he has since been identified. His early home was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the 7th of March, 1843, a son of David Shulmire. He was only an infant when his mother died and at the age of seven years he accompanied his father on his emigration to America in 1850, locating at Ligonier, Indiana, where the latter died soon afterward.

Thus Daniel Shulmire was left an orphan at an early age and he was reared by strangers. He came to Iowa with his brother-in-law in 1852, and after spending a year in Muscatine county removed to Warren county, where he grew to manhood, in the meantime earning his own livelihood by working on a farm by the month.

Loyal to the interests of his adopted country, Mr. Shulmire enlisted in August, 1861, as a member of Company G, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and his first engagement was at Charleston, Missouri. Later he was in the battles of New Madrid, Jackson, Black River; the siege of Vicksburg and of Corinth; the battles of Iuka, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; the Atlanta campaign; the engagement at Jonesboro; and Sherman's march to the sea. The army then proceeded northward, passing through Raleigh, Petersburg and Richmond to Washington, D. C., where it participated in the grand review. Mr. Shulmire then went with his command to Louisville, Kentucky, and on to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was mustered out, being honorably discharged at Davenport in August, 1865. He received a gunshot wound in the left hand at Vicksburg and was in the hospital at St. Louisville for one month. While in Alabama his term of enlistment expired and after veteranizing he returned home on a thirty day furlough.

For several years after the war Mr. Shulmire engaged in farming on rented land in Richland township and then purchased a farm of one hundred acres, which he operated a number of years but finally sold that place in 1901 and bought the farm where he now resides. He has made many useful and valuable improvements upon the place, which consists of ninety-four acres, but since 1905 he has rented the land and is now practically living-retired, enjoying a well earned rest.

Mr. Shulmire was married in Hartford, in September, 1867, to Miss Sallie Tidball, who was born and reared in Ohio, and they became the parents of five children who are still living, namely: Martha Alice, the wife of William Nichols, of Hartford; Elizabeth J., the wife of Joshua Carrens, of Colorado; John H., a resident of California; Lettie, a teacher of Colorado, and Lena B., at home. They also lost three children in infancy. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Shulmire was again married in 1884, his second union being with Lizzie Vernon, a native of Ohio.

The republican party finds in Mr. Shulmire a stanch supporter of its principles, and he has served as road supervisor and also on the school board for fifteen years. He is a Master Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Hartford, and is also an honored member of Hartford Post, G. A. R., where he enjoys meeting with his old army comrades. His wife is a member of the Christian church and both are held in high regard by all who know them.

OSBORN LOPER.

Osborn Loper, a successful and enterprising agriculturist residing on section 28, Squaw township, Warren county, was born in Jones county, Iowa, March 4, 1853. His father, Daniel Loper, was born in Pennsylvania, September 29, 1825, and at the age of fifteen left home to come to the west. He intended to buy land in Chicago, which was then only a small village, but did not like the location and subsequently stopped at Burlington, Iowa, from which point he enlisted for service in the Mexican war. In 1847 or 1848 he took up his abode in Jones county, Iowa, purchased government land and there resided until eighteen years ago, when he removed to southwestern Kansas, where he still lives. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Jane Burnett, was born in Ohio on the 6th of August, 1831, and also still survives, living with her husband in Kansas.

Osborn Loper, who was one of a family of thirteen children, acquired his education in the district school and remained under the parental roof until he had attained the age of twenty-three years. For the next four years he was engaged in farming rented land, and in 1881 came to Warren county, purchasing his present farm of two hundred acres, which was then a wild and unimproved tract. Subsequently he bought forty acres more of the wild, unbroken prairie but has brought all of his land under a high state of cultivation and has placed many improvements thereon, including a modern residence.

barns and other buildings. Through his well directed energy and capable business management he has become prosperous but in former years met with misfortune by going security for others, whose bills were left for him to pay. Possessing a broad humanitarian spirit, he paid them without ill feeling and resolutely set to work to retrieve his lost possessions. Success to him does not mean the accumulation of worldly goods alone but the building up of a character which will withstand the temptations of life and which will remain as a blessed benediction after he has passed to his reward.

On the 21st of January, 1876, Mr. Loper was united in marriage to Miss Mary Porter, who was born in Poweshiek county, Iowa, August 5, 1856, a daughter of Ross and Sarah Jane Porter, who were natives of Ohio but now are deceased. The wedding took place in Jones county, Iowa, and this union was blessed with four children, three of whom are living: Myrtle E., the wife of W. S. Anderson, of Ontario, California; and Ora and Howard, at home, who are attending Simpson College at Indianola.

For many years Mr. Loper has voted the prohibition ticket, believing that the temperance question is a paramount issue before the country today and that the final eradication of the liquor traffic is the wisest course to pursue. He has served as township assessor for three years and for a similar period has been township trustee, discharging his duties in prompt and capable manner. Both he and his wife are faithful and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Medora, Iowa, being converted, he at eighteen and she at fifteen. He is now serving as class leader in the church and is an exemplary Christian, doing unto others as he would that they should do unto him. He is public spirited, giving his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

RICHARD MOORE.

Richard Moore was born in Monroe county, Indiana, in 1825, and died in Warren county, Iowa, December 3, 1907. The intervening span of eighty-two years was to him a period of activity and business enterprise, of progressiveness in citizenship and of recognition of one's obligations to his fellowman. His youth was spent upon a farm in his native county, his parents being Garrett and Catherine (English) Moore. The father was a native of Ireland and came to the new world in 1817, settling first at Newfoundland, Nova Scotia. In 1843 he became a resident of Indiana and his life was devoted to general agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Catherine English, a native of County Kent, Ireland, who in her later life came to Iowa with her son. Her family numbered four children.

Richard Moore was reared upon the home farm and attended the country schools. While his educational training was limited to the branches of learning therein taught throughout his entire life he broadened his knowledge by reading and investigation and in the school of experience learned many val-

nable lessons. The year 1856 witnessed his arrival in Iowa, at which time he located four miles northwest of Indianola, settling on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. This he purchased and for many years he made it his home. As the financial resources increased he added to the property from time to time until within the boundaries of his place were comprised four hundred acres of rich and productive land. In addition to the tilling of the soil he engaged quite extensively in stock-raising, making a specialty of sheep. He was diligent and persevering and worked earnestly to accomplish anything that he undertook, while in all of his dealings he was straightforward and reliable.

In September, 1856, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Ramsey, who was born in Orange county, Indiana, in 1834, and was a daughter of James D. and Nancy H. (Cleveland) Ramsey, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Her father was a carpenter and farmer. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Moore voted with the democracy but the honors and emoluments of office had little attraction for him. However, he served for one term as supervisor and was a faithful official. He was a man who stood high in the estimation of his neighbors and friends, for his entire life record was characterized by manly, honorable principles.

BOYD F. READ.

Boyd F. Read, a prominent and well known farmer and breeder of pure bred Shire horses, is the owner of six hundred acres of valuable land on sections 13, 14 and 23, Virginia township. He was born in this township on the 25th of December, 1865, a son of John B. Read, whose sketch appears on another page of this work. He supplemented the education which he had acquired in the public schools of New Virginia by a course in Iowa Business College, at Des Moines, and devoted two winters to study at Simpson College. Since starting out in life on his own account he has always carried on agricultural pursuits as a life work. He has lived on his present place, the old John Van Scoy property, since 1902. He is a lover of fine stock and is one of the largest breeders of horses in the county, being now in partnership with his brother, C. E. Read. They have an imported English Shire horse at the head of their stable, which is one of several they have owned.

In 1894 Mr. Read was united in marriage to Miss Estella Strock, who was born in Virginia township, a daughter of W. C. Strock, who is mentioned on another page of this volume. For several years prior to her marriage she engaged in teaching school. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Read have been born four children: Jarona Olive, John Clarke, Esther Irene and Boyd Francis.

Politically Mr. Read is a republican but has no desire for political preferment. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which she is actively and helpfully interested. Having spent his entire life in this county, Mr. Read is widely and favorably known for his excellent

personal traits of character as well as for his praiseworthy success as a farmer and breeder of fine horses. Mr. Read, his father and brother, were among the original stockholders in the Citizens Savings Bank of New Virginia.

M. C. RAY.

M. C. Ray, a progressive, active young business man, who acts as station agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Ford and conducts extensive farming and stock-raising interests on section 15, Richland township, was born at Hartford, this state, November 12, 1872, the son of James M. and Mary E. (Snowden) Ray. His father was a native of Indiana, where he was born in 1818. He was a cooper by trade, in which occupation he was engaged in Indianapolis at the time of his marriage to Mary E. Snowden, who was born at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. The young couple came to Warren county, October 14, 1847, where the husband entered land one mile west of Hartford. He also established a cooper shop at Hartford and divided his time between the two industries, making the farm his permanent home. During the dark days of the Civil war he enlisted in Colonel Henderson's regiment at Indianola—the Thirty-fourth Infantry, and held the rank of corporal. He was honorably discharged and returned to his anxious family and again took up the work of the civilian. Here he spent the remainder of his days, passing away September 2, 1896, having survived his wife, who died on June 7, 1896, but a few months. They were the parents of five sons and four daughters, and Charles is the only one now deceased. With the exception of one sister, who resides in Hartford, the members of the family are widely separated.

M. C. Ray, the youngest member of the family, was reared on his father's farm west of Hartford. Here he received a good common school education, which was supplemented by a course in the Iowa Business College at Des Moines. On starting out in life he followed the occupation of farming for one year, after which he engaged in railroad work at Carlisle, where he remained for one year, when in 1896 he accepted a position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as station agent at Ford, where he has since remained continuously. Mr. Ray now has a half interest in a farm of two hundred and fifty-one acres in the home place, upon which he has placed many valuable improvements. He has remodeled the house, built a barn and other necessary outbuildings, has put in cement walks and installed a hot and cold water system, and added further improvements necessary for the comfort of his family and the profitable conduct of his business. He feeds and raises about one carload of cattle and two carloads of hogs each year, in addition to the raising of hay and grain.

On September 8, 1896, Mr. Ray was married to Miss Emma K. Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith, and a native of this county. Unto this union have

been born five children, Mabel W., Phoebe A. and Mary Lucile, all living and two sons, Clyde S. and Eldon J., deceased.

In politics Mr. Ray is a republican. His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have honored him with various local offices. Fraternally, he is a Master Mason, being a member of the Hartford lodge. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which lodge he has passed through all the chairs. He is likewise a member of the Yeoman of Hartford, and of the Modern Woodmen of America at Swan. He attends the Presbyterian church at Hartford, of which his estimable wife is a member. The success and prosperity to which Mr. Ray has attained are entirely due to his own efforts, as he began life empty-handed and has acquired his property through self-denial, industry and good management.

JOSEPH OTIS WATSON.

One of the leading members of the Warren county bar, now successfully engaged in practice in Indianola, is Joseph Otis Watson, who was born in this city on the 10th of November, 1869, a son of Judge Joseph C. Watson, who was one of the most prominent citizens of this section of the state at an early day. The latter was a native of Fairmont, West Virginia, and of English descent, though for many generations the family have resided in this country and were represented in the Revolutionary war. Judge Watson obtained a good education and in early manhood took up the study of law, becoming a member of the West Virginia bar. Coming to Iowa in 1854, he purchased a tract of land in Squaw township, Warren county, on which he lived for some years, during which time he speculated in land and dealt considerably in stock. Subsequently he took up his residence in Indianola and embarked in merchandising, meeting with success in all his undertakings. His fraternal relations connected him with the Masonic order, and he also held membership in the Baptist church. One of the leading democrats of the community, he took an active interest in public affairs and served as county judge of Warren county for four years.

Judge Watson was united in marriage to Miss Julia Ann Armstrong, who was born in Ripley, West Virginia, of English ancestry, and was also descended from good old Revolutionary stock. She, too, was an earnest member of the Baptist church and died in that faith in October, 1907, in her seventy-third year. The Judge passed away in 1877, at the age of forty-four. In their family were seven children, of whom five are still living, namely: P. Gad, a resident of Indianola; J. H., also a resident of Indianola; Martha, who has taught school in that city; Joseph O., of this review; and Julia H., who has also taught in Indianola.

Joseph O. Watson attended the common schools of Indianola and later was graduated from Simpson College in 1893, after which he taught French and German in his alma mater for two years. In 1897 he was graduated from

the law department of the State University at Iowa City and then began practice at Indianola. In his chosen profession he has met with marked success, being today regarded as one of the most prominent attorneys of the city, with a large and representative clientage.

In 1902 Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Clark, who was born in Wayne county, Iowa, in 1870, a daughter of L. B. and Louisa (Mendenhall) Clark. Three sons grace this union, namely: Joseph, Vinton and Richard. The parents are both members of the Baptist church, and Mr. Watson is also connected with the Masonic fraternity. His political allegiance is given the republican party and he has filled the office of county attorney two terms in an able and satisfactory manner. He stands high in the esteem of his professional brethren and is justly regarded as one of the leading citizens and lawyers of his native county.

JOHN B. READ.

John B. Read, deceased, who was a prominent agriculturist and pioneer settler of New Virginia township, was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, November 14, 1830, being the twelfth in order of birth in a family of thirteen children born unto Francis and Arah (Hall) Read. Of this family of five sons and eight daughters only two are now living, namely: Nathan, of Fremont county, Iowa; and Cynthia, the wife of Addison Morris, of Atlantic, Iowa. The Reads are of Scotch-Irish origin and the first representative of the name to come to America was John Read, the grandfather of our subject. He was a native of Ireland, located in Virginia and was a member of the colonial forces in the Revolutionary war, his demise occurring in the Old Dominion. His son, Francis, father of John B. Read, was a soldier in the war of 1812, his birth having occurred in Benton county, Virginia. As was the custom at that time, he owned a number of slaves and when John B. Read came to Iowa he brought three negroes with him. They were free but as they were still young, wished to be under his care. Francis Read also passed away in the state of his nativity.

John B. Read was reared on the old homestead where he was born and obtained his education in the subscription schools. On the 29th of April, 1859, he arrived in Warren county, Iowa, and took up his abode in a hewed log house in Virginia township, where he purchased land. He was a man of splendid physique and was thus enabled to cope with the difficulties and arduous duties of frontier life and his labors were an important element in the work of development that transformed a wild and unimproved region into a rich agricultural district. Succeeding in his farming interests, he became the owner of a valuable tract of land and carried on the work of the fields until several years prior to his death, when he removed to New Virginia, spending his remaining days in retirement from active business. He was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen and was considered a valuable friend by his

neighbors in pioneer times, for his sound judgment and keen discrimination made his advice much sought on all matters of general interest. For thirty years prior to his death, which occurred on the 31st of May, 1907, he had been in poor health.

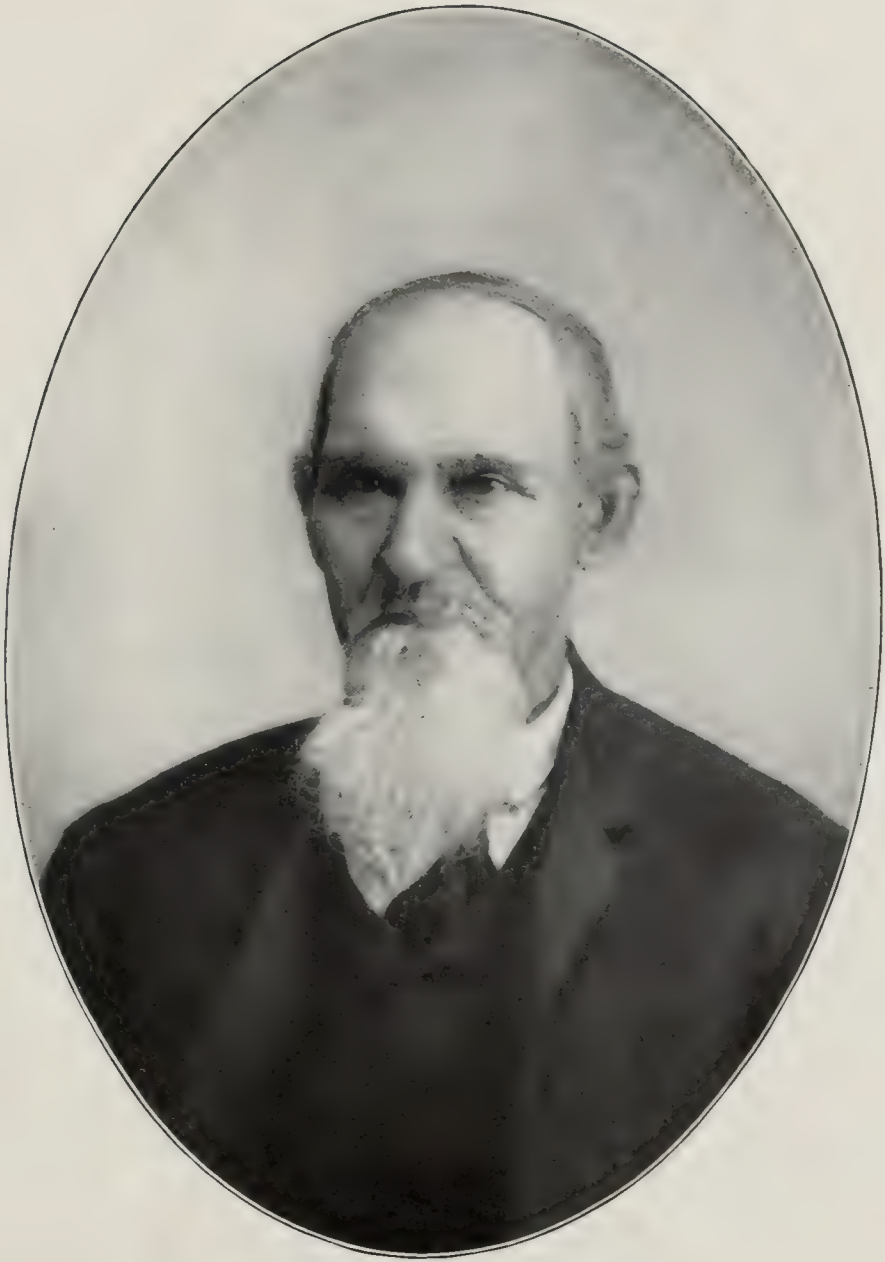
On the 28th of May, 1857, Mr. Read was united in marriage to Miss Emily Cather, a native of Harrison county, West Virginia, and a daughter of Colonel Thomas and Barbara (McDonald) Cather, representatives of distinguished Virginia families. Her paternal great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war, while her father served in the Union army during the Civil war, acting as brigadier general of the Home Guards. The family originally came from Scotland and its representatives have been prominent in military affairs in this country. The grandfather of Mrs. Read was a member of the Virginia state legislature for five terms and also acted as magistrate of the town for some years. Her father was also a leader in politics, being one of the distinguished members of the whig party in his locality and serving for some years as a member of the state legislature. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Read were born five children, namely: Guy R. C., a prominent attorney of Omaha, Nebraska; Jarona B., the deceased wife of J. G. Paine; B. F., a well known agriculturist of Virginia township, who is mentioned on another page of this work; Thane, who died in childhood; and C. E., a farmer of Virginia township.

In his political views Mr. Read was an ardent republican but never sought nor desired office. He was one of the original stockholders of the Warren County Bank, and was also a stockholder in the Citizens Savings Bank of New Virginia. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since fourteen years of age, and his widow was connected with the Baptist faith as long as there was a church of that denomination in New Virginia. She owns the valuable estate which was left her by her husband and still makes her home in New Virginia, being one of the few pioneers remaining to tell of the struggles and hardships which the early settler had to undergo in his efforts to establish a home on the frontier.

JOHN UTTERSON.

With the farming interests of Allen township John Utterson has long been actively identified and today the owner of a nice farm of eighty acres on Scotch Ridge, his home being on section 18. He is a native of Scotland, born near Berwick, on the 6th of April, 1828, and in his native land he grew to manhood, being reared to agricultural pursuits and given fair school advantages.

Resolved to try his fortune in America, Mr. Utterson went to Greenock, Scotland, where he took passage on a sailing vessel, the Charles Harrison, and was nearly six weeks in crossing the Atlantic but finally landed safely in New York in July of that year. After two months spent in the Empire state, where he worked on a farm he proceeded to Ohio and was engaged in railroad



JOHN UTTERSON

construction for a time. In 1852 he came to Warren county, Iowa, and secured employment on a farm by the month, working in that way for a few years. He then returned to Ohio and was engaged in railroad work in Columbiana county.

Mr. Utterson was married in Belmont county, Ohio, December 20, 1860 to Miss Sarah Petit, who was born in Virginia, September 13, 1835, and was principally reared in that state, whence she removed to Ohio. They remained residents of Belmont county until after the birth of four of their children and about 1865 Mr. Utterson returned to Iowa, accompanied by his family. He located upon the farm where he still resides, having previously purchased the land, but at that time only a few acres had been broken and the only improvement was a small house. He cleared away the brush, placed the land under cultivation, built fences and later erected a good story and a half house with a basement and also a good barn. He also planted an orchard and shade trees and now has a well improved and valuable farm. In connection with its cultivation he also engaged in the raising and feeding of stock.

Mr. Utterson has been called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 4th of July, 1898, and was laid to rest in Scotch Ridge cemetery. Unto them were born five sons and four daughters, namely: James, a contractor and builder of Carlisle; John a resident of Des Moines; David, who is engaged in farming near Summerset; Robert, a blacksmith of Summerset, and Gordon, who is engaged in farming near Carlisle in Polk county; Lizzie, the wife of William Hastie, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Lena, who is now keeping house for her father; Carrie, who died at the age of five years, and Flora, who married Richard Roper and died, leaving three children.

Mr. Utterson votes independent of party ties and has never cared for political office. He is an active member of the Scotch Ridge United Presbyterian church and is a man held in high esteem by all who know him on account of his upright life and honorable business methods.

D. D. CALE.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the well known firm of Cale & Misner, general merchants of Cumming, Iowa. He is one of the native sons of the state, born in Scott county on the 22d of November, 1854, his father being H. Cale, who came to Warren county in 1855 and located in Linn township, where he is still living. Our subject's mother, who bore the maiden name of Amelia Penry, now deceased, and six of the seven children of the family are living.

D. D. Cale was only six months old when brought by his parents to Warren county and he is indebted to the public schools of this locality for the educational privileges enjoyed during his boyhood and youth. He remained

upon the home farm until he attained his majority, when he went to Des Moines and accepted a clerkship in the grocery store of T. B. Robinson, in whose employ he remained for six years. For two years he was employed as bookkeeper in that city and during the following two years traveled in Kansas for the Chamberlain Medicine Company.

At the end of that time Mr. Cale came to Cumming in 1890 and purchased the general store of C. O. Jenks, which he conducted alone for one year. His brother-in-law, C. W. Misner, then purchased an interest in the business, which they have since conducted with good success under the firm name of Cale & Misner. They carry a large and well selected stock of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, tin and hardware. Owing to their fair dealing and reliable methods they have secured a liberal patronage.

JOHN F. KELLER.

* John F. Keller is one of the active and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Lincoln township, living on section 15. He was born in Peoria county, Illinois, September 21, 1854. His father, Jacob G. Keller, was a native of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, born in 1830, and there he was reared to manhood. When a young man he went west to Peoria county, Illinois, where he cast his lot with the early settlers and while living there he married Miss Matilda Frank, also a native of Juniata county, Pennsylvania. For many years Mr. Keller followed farming near the city of Peoria and there reared his family numbering fourteen children, eleven of whom, two sons and nine daughters, have reached adult age and are now married and heads of families. The father has reached the very venerable age of seventy-eight years.

John F. Keller spent his boyhood and youth on the home farm and attended the district schools of the neighborhood. Having arrived at mature years, he farmed with his father for one year and in 1876 came to Iowa, establishing his home in Warren county. Not having capital sufficient to enable him to purchase land, he cultivated a rented farm for several years, or until his diligence and economy enabled him to become owner of a farm. He made further arrangements for having a home of his own by his marriage in this county on the 3d of September, 1883, to Miss Jennie Burnett, who was born in Ohio and became a teacher of Illinois and later of Iowa. She followed that profession for several years and is a well educated lady, possessing also much natural refinement and culture. The young couple began their domestic life in Warren county where they lived until 1895 when Mr. Keller removed to Minnesota, settling in Mattawan county, where he followed farming for five years, returning to Warren county in 1900. In 1903 he purchased the property upon which he now resides. He has eighty acres in the home place on section 15, Lincoln township and he is also cultivating a tract of seventy-five acres elsewhere. He has made substantial improvements on his farm, has

repaired and altered the house, has built a good barn, fenced the fields and altogether has made of the property a fine place. In connection with the tilling of the soil he raises and fattens hogs for the market and derives a good income from this branch of his business. He has led a life of industry, intelligently applied and well directed, and his untiring diligence is bringing to him a gratifying measure of success.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Keller has been blessed with six children: Wilson F., Robert L., Maggie E., Bertha M., L. R., and Elmer H. The parents are members of the Christian church and are widely and favorably known in this community. In politics Mr Keller was formerly a democrat, but now votes independently, supporting men and measures regardless of party. He has been officially connected with the schools as director for a number of years and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and improvement of the county, while his own worth as a man and citizen contributes to its agricultural standing.

JEHIEL FRANCIS HYLTON.

In recording the history of the lives of the permanent residents of Warren county it is interesting to note that the settlements, in the great majority of instances, date no farther back than to the parents of the present occupants of the land, and the life history of Jehiel Francis Hylton is no exception to this general rule. His father, Nathaniel Hylton, was born in Floyd county, Virginia, on March 27, 1811. In early life he removed from Virginia to Indiana, and in 1857 drove a team and wagon, accompanied by his wife and four children, to this county, locating from the government one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 17, Virginia township. Here he spent the remainder of his days, passing away on July 25, 1882, a few months over seventy-one years of age. While a resident of Indiana he was married to Miss Seytha Tincer, who was a native of Clark county, Kentucky, where she was born on the 10th of January, 1826. She survived her husband by fourteen years and died on the old homestead on March 30, 1896. Like her husband she was a loyal member of the Methodist church, the faith of which she embraced when quite young. Of the father it has been said he was never known to turn a deaf ear to the needy, his own privations and hardships experienced during the pioneer days having taught him to be merciful and charitable. Three of their children are still living, namely: Benjamin A., who lives on the old homestead; J. S., who resides at Lorimor, Iowa; and Jehiel Francis, of this review.

Jehiel Francis Hylton was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, August 11, 1848. He was, therefore, in his tenth year when his parents undertook the journey overland from Indiana to Iowa. He is indebted to the public schools of his native state for his education, to which he has added the practical knowledge and experience of an active and busy life. When twenty-five years of age he purchased forty acres of slightly improved land, upon which he

undertook to make a livelihood and a competence. That he has been successful in this undertaking is attested by the fact that he still continues to reside thereon, although he has added to his holdings until he now owns two hundred acres of land with all the necessary improvements.

In 1873 Mr. Hylton was married to Miss Hettie Joseph, who died ten years later leaving three children: Carl, Eddis and Ida. Carl, who was a farmer of Virginia township, died in November, 1906, leaving a widow, formerly Miss Riley. Eddis is a telegraph operator. Ida is the wife of James Boyles, a farmer in Clarke county, Iowa. In 1889 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hylton and Miss Carrie Fassauer, the daughter of John and Margaret (Diehl) Fassauer, who came from Ohio in January, 1857, and to Warren county, Iowa, in 1884. Mrs. Hylton was born in Ohio. Her father has passed away, but her mother is still living and resides with her mother in Indianola. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hylton have been born three children: Charles, Ralph and Wynne, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

In politics Mr. Hylton is a staunch republican and is now serving his party for the third term as township trustee.

CHARLES L. BAILEY.

Charles L. Bailey, a stock-raiser and general farmer of Virginia township, is a Virginian by birth, having been born in Page county, Virginia, July 29, 1849. Both of his parents are still living in the Old Dominion, his father now being eighty-one years of age and his mother seventy-nine. George Bailey, the father of our subject, is of Irish descent. He was a soldier in the Civil war, where he served four years in Company G, Tenth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, in which company he enlisted as a private and was promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant. His wife was Ann Jasper, who is of Dutch descent. Both are natives of Virginia. The father is an auctioneer, in which vocation he has been engaged since the year 1850.

Charles L. Bailey passed his boyhood and early youth at home, receiving his education in the local schools. When eighteen years of age he left home, going to Cass county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1892 he removed to Iowa and farmed in Otter township, Warren county, until 1898, when he purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres, one hundred and sixty acres of which is located on section 8 and five acres, a wood lot, on section 17, all in Virginia township. The place was but slightly improved at the time of its coming into his possession, but it possessed the main requisite for converting it into a well improved, profitable place—that is a rich soil—and under Mr. Bailey's direction and management it has been developed into one of the best farms in the township. In addition to general farming Mr. Bailey raises pure-bred shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs.

While living in Cass county, Illinois, Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Mary Bailey, a distant relative, who, like himself, is a native of Virginia, her

birth having occurred October 6, 1851. She is the daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Smith) Bailey, both of whom are still living in Cass county, Illinois, her father having attained to the venerable age of eighty-three years and her mother seventy-eight years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were born twelve children, as follows: Archie Lee, a farmer near Atkinson, Nebraska, who married Clara Smith; Joseph Edgar, who lives at home with his parents; Cora Bell, the wife of Thomas Scott, a farmer of Otter township; Flora May, the wife of Walter Kimes, a farmer of Virginia township; Robert Franklin; Ruben Wesley, Ada Ellen and Grace Bryan, all of whom are at home, and four who died in infancy, or in early childhood.

Mr. Bailey's political allegiance is given to the democratic party. For three years he has been president of the school board in his district. Both he and his wife are prominent members of the Christian church. In them the community recognizes the class of citizens which a country most needs to establish and perpetuate the permanency of its growth and development.

BENJAMIN ERB.

For the past sixteen years Benjamin Erb has been identified with the farming and stock-raising interests of Lincoln township, his home being on section 31, where he owns a fine farm of two hundred and seventy acres. He is a native of Ohio, born in Wayne county, April 10, 1859, and is a son of John Erb, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1812 and when a young man went to the Buckeye state. There he married Lucy Haynes, also a native of Pennsylvania, and for several years they made their home in Wayne county, Ohio, where all of their children were born. In 1867 they came to Iowa and the father purchased a farm in Marion county and engaged in its operation for a number of years, having always followed agricultural pursuits. His last years were spent in Pleasantville, where he died in 1900, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. His estimable wife still survives him and continues to make her home in Pleasantville, Iowa.

In the family of this worthy couple were the following children: Henry, a resident of Pleasantville; John, who died at the age of seventeen years; Benjamin, of this review; Cyrus, a farmer of Marion county; Mrs. Maria Hart, a widow living in Pleasantville; Mrs. Sarah Yoder, who was twice married and died in Nebraska; Susan, the wife of Frank Clark, of Pleasantville; Lydia, the wife of Harvey Hatfield, of Nampa, Idaho; Lucy, the wife of A. C. Raine, of Shelby county, Iowa; and Lizzie, the wife of Enoch Strohn, of Conway, Kansas.

Benjamin Erb spent the first eight years of his life in the county of his nativity and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Marion county, Iowa. As his school privileges were meager he is practically a self-educated man. He was married in Marion county, December 4, 1879, to Miss Mary J. Sutton, who was born in Kansas but was reared in that county. Her father,

A. J. Sutton, is a native of West Virginia and is now living retired in Indianola. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Erb, the oldest, Charles K., died in 1902, at the age of twenty years; and Letha E., died at the age of one year; Lola is now the wife of Charles C. Norris, a farmer of Lincoln township; Chester R., married Ada Hornady, and follows farming in Union township; and John O., William A., Harry G., Retha Myrtle and Flossie J., are all at home with their parents.

After his marriage, Mr. Erb was engaged in farming in Marion county until 1892, when he sold his property there and came to Warren county, having purchased two hundred and fifty-five acres of his present farm on section 31, Lincoln township, to the improvement and cultivation of which he has since devoted his energies. He gives considerable attention to the raising and feeding of stock, fattening one or two carloads of cattle and a number of hogs each year, and in his farming and stock-raising interests he is meeting with excellent success.

By his ballot Mr. Erb supports the men and measures of the republican party and for a number of years he has been a member of the school board of his district. Both he and his wife are earnest and consistent members of the Church of the Brethren and they have the respect and confidence of all who know them.

WILLIAM HERRING.

William Herring, deceased, was for many years one of the leading farmers of Linn township and a man honored and respected wherever known. He was born in Pennsylvania, May 7, 1839, and was a representative of an old family of French origin that was early established in the Keystone state. There his father, Ebenezer Herring, was born and reared and on reaching manhood married Miss Jane McLaughlin. In 1854 he brought his family to Iowa traveling by wagon and boat to Warren county, and in Linn township he purchased eighty acres of land, which he at once began to improve and cultivate, making his home thereon until his death.

William Herring was reared in much the usual manner of farm boys of his time and was educated in the country schools, one of his schoolmates being a girl who became his future wife. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage, early becoming familiar with farming in all its details, and on starting out in life for himself engaged in operating rented land. He subsequently bought eighty acres in Linn township and about 1893 purchased fifty-two acres near Norwalk, whereon his widow now resides. Throughout life he followed farming and met with good success in his chosen occupation.

It was in 1873 that the marriage of Mr. Herring and Miss Mary Beery was celebrated and their union was a happy one. They reared an adopted daughter, Pearl, now the wife of Frank Willett. Being a strong temperance man, Mr. Herring affiliated with the prohibition party and he was a faithful and

consistent member of the Christian church, to which his widow also belongs. After a useful and well spent life, he passed away on the 30th of January, 1904, leaving many friends as well as his family to mourn his loss.

D. E. HENRY.

D. E. Henry, although one of the most recent arrivals in Warren county, has won for himself a place among the representative citizens. He has made his home here since 1902 and is today the owner of an excellent farm of three hundred and twenty acres on section 5, Palmyra township. The tract is well improved, giving every evidence of the progressive ideas that now find favor with the successful agriculturist.

Mr. Henry was born in Bloomington, McLean county, Illinois, July 11, 1857. His father, W. E. Henry, was a native of Butler county, Ohio, and in early life learned the cabinetmaker's trade. He afterward became a farmer and lived a life of intense and well directed activity. With his parents he removed to Illinois, the family home being established at Twin Grove, McLean county, where they were pioneer settlers. W. E. Henry was married there to Miss Mary Snell, a native of Delaware, Ohio. He took up the occupation of farming, broke the sod and tilled a tract of land in McLean county which is still in possession of the family, as is also the government deed which was signed by President Fillmore. There Mr. Henry carried on general agricultural pursuits for many years or until his death which occurred August 20, 1895, when he was seventy-six years of age. His wife survived him for a brief period and passed away February 22, 1898, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters.

D. E. Henry was the second in order of birth and was reared upon the home farm. He had the benefit of instruction in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington and his sister was the first girl graduate of that school. Mr. Henry had as a teacher L. H. Kerrick, who won the first prize for black cattle in Chicago. On the completion of his education he returned to the home farm where he remained until twenty-three years of age, when he took up the work of railroad bridge building. He followed that for two years and was then married and established a home of his own.

It was on the 22d of November, 1882, that Mr. Henry wedded Miss Elizabeth Fantz, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Francis Fantz, who on leaving his native land of Germany became a resident of the Keystone state, but afterward removed to Illinois. At the time of his marriage Mr. Henry rented a farm which he cultivated for seven years. In the meantime his untiring industry and his careful expenditure brought to him capital that enabled him to purchase eighty acres of land in Colfax, Illinois. This he partially improved, residing thereon for five years, after which he removed to Polk county, Iowa, in 1896. He then rented land for a year, after which he joined

a brother at Monroe, Jasper county, Iowa. He then purchased eight hundred and thirty four acres of land in one body, built a house thereon and made the place his home for three years. On the expiration of that period he sold the property after which he engaged in cultivating a rented farm for three years. He next came to Warren county and bought three hundred and twenty acres of valuable and improved land, since which time he has given his attention and energies to its further development and improvement. It is now a fine farm property, supplied with all modern conveniences and accessories. Here he raises thoroughbred shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, raising and feeding from two to three earloads per year. While in Jasper county he was extensively engaged in feeding stock. He also raises Shire horses and keeps a stallion and is a breeder of good horses. His father had the reputation of raising the best horses in McLean county, Illinois, so that Mr. Henry has been more or less familiar with the business from early life. His stock-raising claims much of his attention at the present time and is to him a profitable source of income.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Henry have been born six children: William D., Otis W., Royal R., Arthur, Maud and Charles, all of whom are living upon the home farm.

Mr. Henry is a lifelong republican, giving stalwart support to the party where state and national issues are involved, although at local elections he votes independently. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church and is a supporter of every interest that he believes will promote the welfare of the community. Although he started out in life empty-handed, he is now in possession of a handsome property which has come to him as the reward of earnest and persistent effort. In his farm work he is known as a most progressive farmer for he follows methods which are thoroughly up to date and which bring the best results. He displays sound judgment in all of his business affairs and is counted a valuable addition to the citizenship of Warren county.

L. S. SPENCER.

In the fall of 1849 L. S. Spencer came to Iowa and in 1854 he took up his residence in Warren county, where he has since made his home, being prominently identified with the upbuilding and development of this section of the state during the years which have since come and gone. He taught the first district school in Jefferson township, but his time and attention have been devoted principally to agricultural pursuits, his home being on section 3 of that township.

A native of Ohio, Mr. Spencer was born in Trumbull county, October 17, 1826, and is a son of Gehial Spencer, who was born in Rutland county, Vermont, and was a young man on his removal to Trumbull county, Ohio. There he married Elizabeth Blackburn, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania,



L. S. SPENCER

and after following farming in the Buckeye state for some years, he removed to McHenry county, Illinois, where he entered land and improved a farm. Later he came to Iowa, where he and his sons engaged in farming until his death. His first wife died in Ohio, and he subsequently married again, having two children by the second union. L. S. Spencer is one of the four living children by the first marriage, the others being Nathan, now a resident of Minnesota; Mrs. Hannah St. John, of Lake county, Ohio; and Mrs. Mary Woodruff, of Marengo, Illinois.

L. S. Spencer was reared by foster parents from the age of eleven years, until he attained his majority. He grew to manhood in Lake county, Ohio, where he acquired the greater part of his education. He also attended school in Kingsville, Ashtabula county, and later engaged in teaching in Ohio for four winter terms. In 1849, as previously stated, he came to Iowa, and spent two winters in Washington county, teaching school a part of that time. He then returned to Ohio, but later made a trip through Illinois and Iowa and finally located in Warren county in 1854. He entered forty acres of land on section 3, Jefferson township, where he now resides, and he subsequently added to his property until he owned one hundred and sixty acres of land but has since disposed of a part of this, still retaining seventy-five acres near Prole, where he makes his home. He has fenced the land, set out an orchard, and erected good buildings, so that he now has a well improved farm, which he keeps under a high state of cultivation. In connection with farming he also carries on stock-raising.

Mr. Spencer was married in this county, March 18, 1855, to Miss Clarinda C. Wheeler, also a native of Ohio, who was born in Morgan county, February 9, 1838, and was a daughter of John Wheeler, one of the early settlers of this county. After a happy married life of thirty-seven years, Mrs. Spencer passed away on the 8th of April, 1892, leaving three children, namely: Charles R., a carpenter, and joiner of Highmore, South Dakota; Palona A., who is with her father; and Mrs. Anna May Stoner, a resident of Highmore, South Dakota.

Originally Mr. Spencer was an old line whig in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Zachary Taylor, but in 1856 he supported John C. Fremont and has since affiliated with the republican party. In 1873 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature to fill a vacancy. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Indianola, and although reared in the Presbyterian faith, he and his daughter now hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his estimable wife also belonged. For twenty years he served as secretary of the school board of his district, and has ever taken an active interest in educational affairs, doing all in his part to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of his community. As one of the pioneer teachers of the county, he taught six winter terms in Jefferson township, opening school here in a little log cabin. During those early days he knew almost every man in the country, and can remember Des Moines as a little crossroads village, when the surrounding country was mostly wild and unimproved, and the settlements wildly scattered. He served as the first postmaster at Linn, having the office at his own house, when the village was a stage station on the road between

Des Moines and Council Bluffs, and he held that position for eighteen years. Widely known he is universally respected and esteemed and is justly entitled to representation in the history of Warren county's pioneers and leading citizens.

CLINT L. PRICE.

Clint L. Price, who has made his influence strongly felt in journalistic and political circles of the state, was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1859. His father, Abraham Price, a native of Madison county, Ohio, where his birth occurred in 1836, was of English extraction. In the fall of 1859 he came to Iowa, locating in what is now Lincoln township, on a tract of land a mile and a half southeast of Indianola. There he remained until the spring of 1865, when he became connected with mercantile interests, subsequently giving his attention to the insurance business. He was a democrat in his political views, and passed away December 22, 1900, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hulda Cheshire, was born near Midway, Madison county, Ohio, in 1837. She is of English ancestry and of Revolutionary stock. She is likewise a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and makes her home in Indianola. Her three children are as follows: Vint K., who is with the Cheshire Clothing Company of Indianola; Clint L., of this review; and Emma, the wife of Morgan M. Reeves, a fruit-grower of Weiser, Idaho.

Clint L. Price attended the schools of Indianola and when little more than fourteen years of age entered the Tribune office, familiarizing himself with the printer's trade. When a lad of fifteen he told his fellow workers that he would one day own the Tribune, and by dint of untiring perseverance and indefatigable labor he at length fulfilled his prophecy. After working on the Tribune for seven years, during which period he had risen to the position of foreman, he entered the Advocate office as foreman and subsequently was engaged in a similar capacity on the Fairfield Tribune. After the consolidation he worked for a time on the Advocate-Tribune under Frank B. Taylor. In March, 1884, he undertook the publication of the Milo Motor, instilling new life into the journal and successfully managing its interests until January 1889, when he went to Arkansas. He continued in the newspaper business at that place until June, 1902, when he returned to Iowa and established the Louisa County Democrat at Wapello, which he published until January 2, 1902. He then exchanged the plant for the Advocate-Tribune, which he has since successfully published, its power and influence ever growing under his able direction and editorship.

On the 10th of November, 1879, Mr. Price was united in marriage to Miss Nannie A. King, whose birth occurred in Decatur county, Iowa. Her father, John A. King, was killed in the battle of Altoona. Mrs. Price passed away in 1887, leaving three children to mourn her loss: John A., who is deceased; E.

Roxy, the wife of Harry E. Ramay, who is connected with the Polk County Abstract Company at Des Moines; and Clint, Jr., who has also passed away. On the 13th of May, 1889, Mr. Price was again married, his second union being with Miss Ida M. St. John, who was born in Boone, Iowa, her parents being O. and Mary St. John. Her father is a shoemaker by trade, and came to Warren county in the '90s. Unto our subject and his second wife have been born four children, namely: E. Gladys; Helen O.; Hugh, who died in infancy; and Hulda Dorothy.

In his political views Mr. Price is a stalwart democrat and has taken an active interest in the work of the party. He served as town clerk of Milo, and for three years acted as mayor of Wapello, while at both places he served as postmaster. In 1907 he was elected from Warren county to the lower branch of the state legislature, and is now chairman of the Warren county democratic central committee. He has been a member from the seventh district of the democratic state central committee and also secretary of the seventh district congressional committee. He is likewise chairman of the democratic state committee. His party fealty is not grounded on partisan prejudice, and he enjoys the respect and confidence of all his associates, irrespective of party. Of the great issues which divide the two parties, with their roots extending down to the very bedrock of the foundation of the republic, he has the true statesman's grasp. Well grounded in the political maxims of the schools, he has also studied the lessons of actual life, arriving at his conclusions as a result of what may be called his post-graduate studies in the school of affairs. Such men, whether in office or out, are the natural leaders of whichever party they may be identified with, especially in that movement toward higher politics which is common to both parties, and which constitutes the most hopeful political sign of the period. Fraternally Mr. Price is connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, Mutual Benevolent Association and the Yeomen. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which she is actively and helpfully interested.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

George W. Taylor, who was born in Indiana, February 3, 1853, is recognized as one of the leading farmers of Virginia township, and is of English descent, his parents being natives of England, emigrating to the United States some years after their marriage. He is the son of George and Margaret Taylor, who on coming to America first settled in Ohio, but later removed to Indiana, where the father died at the age of forty-five years, leaving a widow, who survived him for some years, and six children, three of whom were born in England, and three in America. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Taylor went to Louisville, Kentucky, where she made her home with her daughter up to the time of her death.

George W. Taylor was but six years of age at the time of his father's death and as his mother was in humble circumstances he was early thrown upon his own resources. His inherent fondness for agricultural pursuits led him to seek the country for a livelihood, and for many years he worked for wages on a farm. From this occupation it was but a step to engaging in farming in his own behalf in which his most successful ventures were first made in Warren county, Illinois. Here he accumulated sufficient means to buy a farm in Nebraska, which, however, he never worked, trading it in 1898 for his present farm. He now owns four hundred and eleven acres of land in sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, Virginia township, this county. He has attained his present position of independence and comparative affluence entirely through his own efforts, due to his habits of thrift and industry; as no outside assistance has ever been rendered him he can truly say that he has never acquired a dollar for which he did not give value received in the form of expended energy and effort. He has remodeled the house on his present place and built a substantial barn, and on another portion of the farm has erected a full set of buildings which are occupied by a married son, still Mr. Taylor regards his place as being only partially improved. He contemplates adding more buildings in the future and bringing it under a still higher state of cultivation.

In 1881 Mr. Taylor was married to Lydia Ann Shoop, a native of Illinois. To this union have been born five children. The firstborn died in infancy. George Chester is married to Fern Fulmer and works part of his father's farm, reference to which has been previously made. Gertrude is the wife of Hart Shoop, who is engaged in farming in Illinois, and Ward Wesley and Fern live at home with their parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Taylor is a republican and is now serving his second term as township trustee, being elected thereto on this ticket.

SAMUEL J. TRUEBLOOD.

Samuel J. Trueblood, who is living on section 12, Belmont township, is the owner of a valuable farm which gives to him a gratifying income. He was born March 23, 1860, in Washington county, Indiana, his parents being Oliver and Mary (Harned) Trueblood, both of whom were natives of Indiana. Coming to Iowa, they settled in Belmont township, Warren county, in the spring of 1868. Further mention of them is made in connection with the sketch of Mrs. Oliver Trueblood on another page of this work. Mr. Trueblood is one of eight children: Ella, now the wife of Louis Turner; Sibbie, the wife of Arthur Bailey, a resident of Milo; Charles E., who married Lillie Randolph and after her death wedded Della Graham, while he now makes his home in Winterset, Iowa, where he is engaged in preaching as a Methodist minister; Samuel J.; Allen, deceased; Curtis H., who married Izora Smith, and resides in Belmont; Clara B., the wife of Charles Tener, a resident of Kansas; and

Ernest A., who married Addie McClelland and resides in Milo, being associated with the firm of McClelland & Company, dealers in general merchandise.

Samuel J. Trueblood was reared upon the home farm and early became acquainted with all of the tasks incident to the development of the fields. He started out for himself when about twenty years of age, having in the meantime acquired a fair English education in the public schools, while on the home farm he had gained intimate knowledge of the best methods of tilling the soil. His first business enterprise was the renting of a farm, which he conducted successfully for about two years, and with the capital he had acquired through his industry and careful expenditure he was then able to purchase a place for himself and became owner of a tract of land in Belmont township which he brought under a high state of cultivation. Here he has resided continuously since and is known as one of the successful farmers of Warren county. He carries on general agricultural pursuits, raising the crops best adapted to soil and climate, and is also engaged in raising stock. The farm contains one hundred and sixty acres, situated about six and a half miles from Milo, and is splendidly improved, giving evidence in its well kept appearance of the careful supervision of the owner.

Mr. Trueblood was married November 20, 1890, to Miss Effie Crew, a daughter of David and Lydia (Smith) Crew, who were natives of Ohio, the latter of German descent. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Trueblood have been born five children, but Blanche died in childhood. The others, Oscar C., Ethel, David Elton and Clarence A. are all at home. The parents are members of the Society of Friends, who own a nice church building in the neighborhood. Mr. Trueblood has always voted with the republican party until within the last few years, when he has given his support to the prohibition party, because it embodies his ideas on the temperance question. He has been a school director for a number of terms and is one of the progressive young men of his township, highly esteemed for his personal traits of character as well as his business enterprise, integrity and ability.

WILLIAM ROMINE.

William Romine, son of Ross and Meda (Olliver) Romine, was born in Indiana on the 9th of February, 1843. Both parents died when he was but a little boy and he was reared by an older sister until old enough to care for himself, when, at an early age, he ventured forth to fight life's battles in his own behalf. His father had been a farmer and, following in his footsteps, he sought this field of labor, working for monthly wages. In response to a call for volunteers at the time of the opening of the Civil war he was among the first who hurried to the defense of the Union, enlisting August 8, 1861, as a private in Company I, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the expiration of his term of service he reenlisted and in all served four years and twelve days, participating in Sherman's march to the sea and the grand review

at Washington at the close of the war. He was present at many important engagements, among which may be mentioned Champion Hill; the siege of Vicksburg, siege of Atlanta, Georgia; engagements of Cheat Mountain, Virginia; Rich Hill, Virginia; Harpers Ferry, and several others. At Harpers Ferry he was taken prisoner, but was paroled. He was never in prison nor wounded, although he had his clothing pierced by bullets. Probably, because they made so deep an impression on his mind, Mr. Romine recalls the events of these stirring times much more vividly than he does the happenings of more recent years and it is entertaining and instructive to hear him converse upon this subject.

On the 6th of April, 1863, Mr. Romine was married to Miss Mary McQuillen, of Ohio, who was born in that State on the 18th of October, 1848. To this union have been born seven children, six of whom are still living. Their names, respectively, are as follows: Clara, the wife of Davis Hughes, a merchant at Spring Hill; Charles Curtis, a farmer of Virginia township, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume; John, who married Anna Schutt and died July 16, 1894; Oliver, a farmer of Polk county, Iowa, who married Grace Britten; Oscar, who married Dora Shigley; and Fannie, the wife of John Shigley, both of whom reside on farms in North Dakota; and Edward, who resides at home with his parents and runs the farm.

Five years after his marriage, in 1868, Mr. Romine removed from Ohio to Iowa, where he bought eighty acres of land southwest of Indianola, on which he built a residence and lived there for about sixteen years. He then went to Saunders county, Nebraska, and farmed until 1898, when he returned to Warren county and bought his present place, upon which he has erected a comfortable residence equipped with all modern conveniences. The house is surrounded with beautiful grounds and the environments are such as to promote peace on earth and good will toward all men, a sentiment which is dispensed freely from this hospitable home. Mr. Romine is not a member of any church, though his sympathy and support are given the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife belongs. In politics he has been a lifelong republican, believing the principles of this party to be sound and conducive to good government.

CHARLES CURTIS ROMINE.

Charles Curtis Romine, a progressive and well-to-do farmer of Virginia township, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, May 3, 1866, and is the son of William and Mary (McQuillen) Romine. He was but two years of age when his parents removed from Ohio to Warren county, and settled there on a farm. He was educated in the district schools which he attended regularly throughout the winter months, while his summers were given over to assisting in the work on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in farm-

ing for himself, buying forty acres of land near his father's place on which he built a home and there resided until 1903, when he came to his present home, the William Kent farm. Mr. Romine now owns one hundred and twenty acres of land which is in a high state of cultivation and yields him excellent returns for his investment. He has remodeled the house, built a large barn, and altogether has added such further conveniences and made such improvements as are necessary for the profitable conduct of his business.

Mr. Romine has been ably assisted in the acquirement of his present home by the cooperation of his wife, who was Miss Ellen Schutt, the daughter of Harrison and Catherine (Black) Schutt, living in Jackson township, this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Romine have been born six children, namely: William Harrison, Henry Curtis, Fannie May, Daisy Dean, Charles Overton and Floyd. Mrs. Romine is a member of the Dunkard's church.

Mr. Romine's political support is given to the republican party, and, while in no sense of the word a politician, he has always taken an active interest in its workings, believing its principles to be founded on the right basis. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

S. C. HEMPHILL.

The agricultural interests of Lincoln township have a worthy representative in S. C. Hemphill, whose home is on section 31. He was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, on the 8th of February, 1834, and is a son of Newton and Mary (Irvin) Hemphill, natives of North Carolina, where they were reared and married and where two children were born to them ere their removal to the Hoosier state. They located in Montgomery county and there spent the remainder of their lives. By occupation the father was a distiller. In the family were three sons and three daughters but only two are now living: S. C., of this review, and Mrs. Margaret Hoover, a widow, residing in Indiana.

During his boyhood and youth S. C. Hemphill attended the public schools near his home and he also acquired an excellent knowledge of farm work as he aided in the improvement and cultivation of the home place. He remained under the parental roof until coming to Iowa in 1855. He first located in Hamilton county, where he engaged in farming for about five years, and in 1867 came to Warren county, where he has since made his home. His first purchase consisted of one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land in Lincoln township, which he commenced to improve and cultivate, erecting thereon a good residence, substantial barns and other outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. As time passed and he prospered in his undertakings he added to his property until he had two hundred and sixty-five acres of land, and now has three sets of farm buildings upon his land. Stock-raising has also claimed much of his attention and he has met with excellent success in all that he has undertaken.

In 1863 Mr. Hemphill was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Hill, who was born in Virginia but spent her girlhood in Iowa. To them have been born four children who are still living, namely: Jane, the wife of William Stewart, a farmer living near Milo, by whom she has two children, Ethel and Lena; James F., a merchant of Summerset, Iowa, who is married and has one son, Keith; Leonard L., on the home farm, who is married and has four children, Elsie, Don, Ray and Virgil; and Ina, who is at home with her parents. They also lost three daughters: Eveline, who died at about the age of twelve years; and Ida and Allie, who died in early childhood.

Since casting his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, Mr. Hemphill has never wavered in his allegiance to the democratic party, but he has never cared for political positions. For forty years he served as school treasurer in his district and now his son Leonard J. fills that office. An upright, honorable life has gained for him many friends throughout Warren county, and wherever known he is held in the highest regard.

JAMES L. POLING.

The gentleman whose name introduces this record is entitled to mention in this volume from the fact that he is one of Warren county's oldest settlers, having made his home here for almost a half century, and also from the fact that he is one of its wealthiest landowners, owning and operating a farm of three hundred and seventy-two and a half acres, situated on sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, White Breast township. He was born in Randolph county, West Virginia, February 25, 1854, a son of John and Susan (Parsons) Poling, the former a native of Virginia, where he was reared and married. About 1855 he made his way westward to Iowa, first locating in Mahaska county, where he spent about a year, while in 1856 he took up his abode in Warren county, passing away here September 8, 1858. His wife survived him for many years.

James L. Poling was but two years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Iowa and was but four years of age at the time of his father's demise. He was therefore, thrown upon his own resources at a very early age. He remained with his mother after his father's death and at the age of twelve years engaged in teaming on his own account. From that time he helped in the care of his mother, with whom he remained until he had reached the age of twenty-four years. At that time he established a home of his own by his marriage in Knoxville, Iowa, November 25, 1875, to Miss Lizzie Anna Shupe, who was born in Ohio but came to this state at the age of eight years and was here reared and educated. She is a daughter of Jacob Shupe, one of the early settlers of the state.

Following his marriage Mr. Poling took his young bride to Indianola, where he spent a year, after which he located on a part of his present farm, this being in the spring of 1877. The place then comprised but forty acres of land, of which only fifteen acres had been broken. With characteristic



J. L. POLING AND FAMILY

energy he began the work of breaking the prairie. In the course of time he had placed the fields under a high state of cultivation, so that each year he harvested good crops as a reward for the care and labor bestowed upon the land. He also built a log cabin, in which he lived for some time. As his financial resources increased he added to his landed possessions from time to time until his place today embraces three hundred seventy-two and a half acres. He has tiled and fenced his land, has replaced the old log cabin with a commodious and modern residence, supplied with all conveniences and accessories, and he has also erected a second residence and has two complete sets of barns and outbuildings. He is here engaged very extensively in general farming and stock-raising, feeding annually two carloads of cattle and one of hogs, which he ships to the city markets. He certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished, for all that he today possesses has been acquired through hard labor and well directed effort.

The marriage of Mr and Mrs. Poling has been blessed with four sons and five daughters, namely: Walter E., who owns and operates one hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining his father, is married and has three sons, Gerold L., Allen and Alfred. R. B., who follows farming in North Dakota, is married and has four children, Ila, Ilene, Delmer, and an infant. C. L., who is with his brother in North Dakota, is married and has three sons, James, Calvin and an infant. Ina May, who engaged in teaching for a time is now the wife of Robert Wolcott, a farmer of White Breast township, by whom she has one son, Pearl B. Catherine, also engaged in teaching for a time. Bertha, Paul and Florence are still at home; Zeta M., died at the age of three years.

At local elections Mr. Poling casts an independent ballot, but where state and national issues are involved, votes for the man and measures of democracy. He was elected and served as trustee of his township for a few years and has been identified with the school board for a long period. He is a Master Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Lacona. Character and ability will come to the front anywhere. As boy and man, many a man has been buffeted by fortune and has almost insurmountable obstacles thrust in his path but perseverance has cleared them away and he has gone on to success. This Mr. Poling has done, for from the early age of twelve years he started out to make his own way in the world and today his valuable farm stands as one of the best evidence of what he has accomplished and no citizen of the county won the proud American title of a self-made man.

DANIEL K. JONES.

For thirty-seven years Daniel K. Jones has been a resident of Warren county and is a veteran coal dealer of Indianola. He has lived in Iowa since 1852. The state had only a few years before been admitted to the Union and there were still vast tracts of territory unclaimed and uncultivated. Mr. Jones has lived to witness a remarkable transformation here as through suc-

omative stages of growth and progress Iowa has reached a place among the leading states of the Union.

A native of Wales Mr. Jones was born August 4, 1840. His father, Henry, who was likewise born in that country was a coal miner by trade and was also a preacher in the church of the Latter Day Saints. His wife, Mrs. Anna Jones, died in Wales in 1850, leaving D. K. Jones the only child. In the year 1852 the father and son came to America, the latter being then a youth of twelve years. They crossed from Liverpool to New Orleans on a sailing vessel, requiring them eight weeks to make the trip, for the winds died down and for some time they were becalmed and could make no progress. Eventually, however, they reached their destination in safety and proceeded northward to Keokuk, Iowa, and thence to Van Buren county, where they lived for one year, the father engaging in preaching there. It was the intention of the father to go to Salt Lake City and join the colony of Latter Day Saints at that point. D. K. Jones then left his father and went to the lead mines in Franklin county, Missouri, where he worked for two years and in 1856 became a resident of Atchison, Kansas. He hired out as a cattle and freight driver across the plains and made one trip, after which he took the long journey across the plains to California. The wagon train with which he traveled was attacked by hundreds of Indians on the Humboldt river in Nevada and two of the party were killed. Mr. Jones was then but sixteen years of age. However, he managed to make his escape from the Indians and proceeding on his way he walked one hundred and seventy miles in seven days with nothing to eat. With some of his comrades of the party he also walked across the desert of forty miles, to Carson river, and then too late to cross the mountains as they could not make their way through the passes in the winter, they remained there and Mr. Jones worked for his board. There were only five families in that valley at the time. In the following spring he continued his trip to California and went to work in the gold mines as an experienced miner. He owned and operated mines there for ten years, meeting with considerable success in his undertaking. He was only seventeen years of age at the time he arrived in that state. He had had practically no chance in his youth and could neither read nor write. Feeling the necessity for education, he attended school for one year and acquired a knowledge of some of the elementary branches of learning, but later in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons that have made him a practical business man and have brought him considerable information of a general character.

In Sacramento, in 1864, Mr. Jones enlisted as a soldier of the Union army, became a member of Company A of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry. He was bugler of his regiment, with which he went to southern California to quell the riots in that part of the country. He was in the service for nearly two years and was mustered out at San Francisco, where he was also honorably discharged. Mr. Jones then returned to Sacramento for three months after which he went to Panama, in 1866. He paid twenty-five dollars to ride forty-seven miles across the isthmus, then to Havana where he spent a few days, after which he took passage for New York, whence he returned

to Chicago by way of Canada, and then to Newton, Iowa, November, 1866. There he engaged in digging coal for three years, after which he returned to Des Moines and operated a coal bank there. He was also prominent in community affairs and served for two years as supervisor. On his removal to Warren county he settled near Summerset, where he operated a mine for thirty-two years, opening it up and carrying on the work of taking the mineral from the soil and placing it on the market. When almost one-third of a century had thus passed he came to Indianola and established a coal business in 1897.

He is one of the oldest representatives of the coal trade in this part of the state and has led a very active and busy life. He has also owned two or three farms and throughout his business career he has manifested that unfaltering diligence which is the basis of all success.

On the 10th of April, 1870, in Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Milligan, a native of Ohio, who was reared, however, in Jasper county, Iowa, where her father, Robert M., located in 1850. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been born five sons and four daughters: Alvin K., who married Hattie Frisk, by whom he has four children, is now living on his father's farm near Lacona; George, a carriage-maker, of Tama, Iowa, married Bell Miller and they have one child; Anna is the wife of John Reddish, a farmer of Lincoln township and they have two children; Harry, who married Miss Goodrich, is a farmer of Parke county, Iowa; Stella May, is the wife of John Prather, of Indianola and they have one child; Charles and Luella are at home; Evelyn is the wife of Moody Krell, a resident of Pueblo, Colorado; and Frank Worth is now attending school.

Mr. Jones has been a lifelong republican, yet does not feel himself bound to party ties in local elections. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic of Indianola and was for years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family attend the Friends church, to which Mrs. Jones belongs. Mr. Jones is one of the old settlers of Iowa and an honored veteran of the Civil war. Coming to America a mere boy, untutored and uneducated, having worked in the mines of Wales from his early youth, he made his way across the country, labored in the gold fields of California and made and lost a fortune in gold mining. He has opened up and developed coal mines in Iowa and for ten years has been a coal merchant of Indianola. He has not only won progress in a material way, but has made substantial advancement in educational lines and in character building and justly merits the respect, esteem and confidence which are uniformly accorded him wherever he is known.

GEORGE CLAMMER McINTOSH.

George Clammer McIntosh, an energetic and prosperous young agriculturist residing on section 21, Squaw township, was born on the homestead of his father on section 20, Squaw township, September 15, 1875. The father, A. B. McIntosh, is mentioned at length on another page of this work. George C.

McIntosh began farming on his own account at the age of twenty two years, purchasing the eighty acres of land which constitutes his home place. The land was then entirely unimproved but as the years have gone by he has brought the fields under a high state of cultivation and has added all the improvements and accessories of a model farming property of the twentieth century. He has a substantial and attractive residence, also barns and other outbuildings and carries on the work of general farming in a manner that insures success. He likewise owns ninety-five acres of valuable land on section 22, being widely recognized as a progressive and enterprising agriculturist of the community.

In Virginia township, on the 9th of June, 1897, Mr. McIntosh was united in marriage to Miss Ida Irwin, a native of that township and a daughter of Alexander Irwin, now deceased, who was one of the early settlers here. Unto our subject and his wife have been born five children: Veda, John F., Ray T., Rosa E. and Mildred L.

Politically Mr. McIntosh is a stalwart republican and is now serving as township trustee. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is likewise identified with the Modern Woodmen of America at Medora. He is a worthy son of his honored father and well deserves the warm esteem and regard which is accorded him by all with whom he comes in contact.

EPHRAIM C. SHIGLEY.

The life record of Ephraim C. Shigley is closely interwoven with the pioneer settlements of the western country and the success to which he has attained may be jointly laid to his own efforts and his habits of thrift and industry and the agricultural merits of the country of his adoption. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, September 6, 1836, his parents being William L. and Cynthia Ann (Simpson) Shigley, the father being of German descent. When Ephraim was but two years of age his parents removed from Ohio to Indiana, where both passed away and lie buried in the village churchyard, the mother dying in 1855 when but thirty-five years of age, and the father at the age of sixty-nine years. They were the parents of eleven children.

The educational advantages of those days were not what they are now and Mr. Shigley may be said to have gained his education largely in the school of experience. He left his boyhood home in Indiana when twenty-one years of age and settled in Kansas, where he took up a homestead of eighty acres. Here he remained until 1874, but owing to droughts and uncertainty of crops during this year he removed to Warren county, Iowa, hoping to better his condition. Here he bought forty acres of land and this, combined with a team of horses and one cow, comprised his capital at this time, if we except the pent-up energy and resolution of the man. A small house, fourteen by twelve feet in dimensions, with no plastering, served as shelter for eight years while but

a few acres of his land had been broken. Undaunted, however, he set to work to make the most of his surroundings and his land responded generously to his efforts, so that gradually he was able to increase his holdings and he now owns one hundred and twenty acres of good land on which he has erected a substantial frame house and barn and prides himself upon the fact that he owes not any man and has money in the bank besides.

When quite young Mr. Shigley was married in Indiana to Miss Sarah E. Lancaster, a native of that state. She died in Kansas in 1873. They had children, but all died in infancy. Mr. Shigley's present wife was Miss Margaret Amanda Schutt, who was born in Sangamon county, Illinois. Unto this union have been born six children, namely: Cora Alice, the wife of John Nevins, of Minnesota; Joseph William, a farmer of Virginia township who married Miss Tina Johnson; James Austin, single, who lives in North Dakota; John C., who married Fanny Romine; Dora May, the wife of Oscar Romine, both of whom also live in North Dakota; and Fred, who married Miss Daisy Clarke and lives in Madison county, Iowa.

Mr. Shigley enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in Joliet, Will county, Illinois, February, 1865 and served until October, 1865. He saw no active duty but was assigned to guard duty, serving as guard as far south as Alabama. One month of this period he spent in a hospital and he still suffers from the exposure and hardships of this trying period.

Mr. Shigley is not affiliated with any church organization, though his wife is a member of the Dunkard's church. In politics he is a republican and has always taken an active interest in local political affairs, serving as county supervisor, and is now one of the school directors of his district.

ABRAHAM N. GOOD.

Abraham N. Good, deceased, was for many years an honored resident of Warren county and was long identified with its commercial and agricultural interests. He was born in Virginia in 1815 and in early life accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio. It was in the latter state that he was married in 1849 to Miss Rebecca Black, whose birth occurred in Fairfield county, Ohio, June 8, 1826. Her parents were Benoni and Mary Black, who with their family removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1854 and all settled in Warren county near Norwalk. All have since gone to their eternal reward with the exception of George Black, Mrs. Rebecca Good and Mrs. Minerva Close.

Mr. and Mrs. Good also came to Warren county in 1854 and here he engaged at different times in farming and in the grocery business. He also served as justice of the peace for several years and his decisions were always fair and unbiased. At the time of their conversion he and his wife united with the Baptist church but later became members of the Brethren in Christ. Mr. Good died at his home in Norwalk in October, 1893, in the seventy-ninth year

of his age and his death was widely mourned for no man in the community was held in higher regard.

Up to him and his estimable wife were born the following children: Minerva J., Mary P., John W., William H., Effie A. and I. Iryin; Minerva J. and Effie A. have passed over the river of death. The family is one of prominence in Warren county.

CYRUS G. CALLISON.

For over fifty-two years Cyrus G. Callison has been a resident of Warren county, Iowa, and has been prominently identified with its upbuilding and development from pioneer times down to the present. His early home was in Virginia, for he was born in Greenbrier county of the Old Dominion in September, 1832. His parents, Isaac and Hulda (Hickman) Callison, were also natives of Virginia and in religious belief were Methodists. By occupation the father was a farmer and he met with success in his chosen calling. In early life he supported the whig party but on its organization joined the republican party, voting for Abraham Lincoln. He died in Knox county, Illinois, and his wife passed away in Carroll county, Iowa.

Cyrus G. Callison was only eighteen months old on the removal of the family to Vermilion county, Illinois, where he spent his boyhood and youth, his education being obtained in the district schools. At the age of twenty-four years he went to Fulton county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming on rented land for three years, and in 1856 came to Warren county, Iowa. Here he purchased one hundred acres of wild land on section 7, Linn township, for which he paid six hundred and fifty dollars—all the money that he had. His first home here was a log cabin with a sod chimney and old-fashioned fireplace, in which he lived in true pioneer style for two or three years. He then built a frame house, which is still standing, and recently erected a large two-story dwelling, which is one of the finest in the township. Although he came to the county in very limited circumstances he has been more than ordinarily successful, owing to his untiring industry and careful management, and at one time he owned seventeen hundred acres of land, but has since given the greater part of this to his children, though he still retains five hundred acres of very valuable land in Linn township. He still continues to manage his place and carries on general farming.

In Vermilion county, Illinois, Mr. Callison married Miss Mary Golden, a native of that state, who died in 1873, at the age of fifty-six years. She was an earnest Christian woman and a good housekeeper, and Mr. Callison attributes not a little of his success to her encouragement and assistance, for she was to him a true companion and helpmate. They became the parents of seven children, of whom two died in childhood. The others are Martha, the wife of Carl Hausen, a successful farmer of Linn township; Calvin and A. F., who are

both engaged in farming in Oklahoma; William, who is still with his father upon the home farm; and Jacob, who is farming in Madison county, Iowa.

During his early residence in this county, Mr. Callison experienced many of the hardships and trials incident to life on the frontier. During his first summer here he ran out of money. He took a load of watermelons to Des Moines, which was then the nearest trading point, and after selling them he devoted the proceeds to the purchase of a pair of boots. Money was scarce, times were hard and he had invested all of his money in land. Upon his one hundred acre tract there was not a stick large enough to make a riding whip. At a time when flour was worth six dollars per hundred shorts were used for making bread.

Although reared in the Methodist faith, Mr. Callison has for many years been a member of the Society of Friends and helped to build the Friends church on his farm in 1880. He has led an exemplary Christian life and is a strong prohibitionist, having never used liquor nor tobacco in any form. His upright, honorable life commends him to the confidence of all with whom he is brought in contact, either in business or social relations and he is justly numbered among the best men of the county.

ZACHARIAH TAYLOR FELTON.

Zachariah Taylor Felton, one of the leading citizens of New Virginia, was born on the 7th of November, 1848, in Taylor county, West Virginia, but was only six years of age when brought to Iowa by his parents, John and Margaret Felton, who located in Warren county in 1854. In the east the father engaged in railroad contracting and assisted in building several miles of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Being much opposed to slavery he left West Virginia on account of that institution and after coming to Iowa he often assisted the colored people passing through the county by the famous underground railroad on their way to Canada, where they would be free. Both he and his wife were among the pioneer Methodists of this locality and the first sermon preached in the town of New Virginia was at their house by Rev. Jesse Sherwood, a traveling minister. Mr. Felton aided in locating that town and in organizing Virginia township. He was a public spirited, progressive man and ever bore his share in the work of development and upbuilding.

Z. T. Felton attended school in New Virginia but the excellent public school system now in vogue had not yet been put in operation and his educational advantages were therefore rather limited, though he made the most of his opportunities until his eyesight becoming affected he was obliged to put aside his books. Since 1854 he has been a resident of New Virginia with the exception of a few years spent in Kansas. For about twenty years he was in the mail service but is now engaged in the feed, coal and grain business, enjoying a good trade.

On the 29th of December, 1881, at Osceola, Iowa, Mr. Felton married Mrs. Sarah A. McManus, and unto them were born three sons, namely: John Franklin, Azel Austin and Elmer Harold. Azel A. was married on the 6th of October, 1901, to Miss Mary Wharff. Since attaining his majority Mr. Felton has always affiliated with the republican party and has ever taken a deep interest in politics as every true American citizen should do.

DAVID HALLAM.

David Hallam was born in Clinton county, Ohio, June 23, 1810. The family is of English origin and is mentioned in Domesday Book, which shows that estates in lands belonged to them in the reign of William the Conqueror, in the eleventh century, when that book was completed. In latter years John Hallam, who was dean of Bristol, and afterward canon of Windsor, was a celebrated classic scholar. His son, Henry Hallam, was a distinguished historian and was the author of "Hallam's Middle Ages," and "The History of the Literature of Europe," and other historical works, and his grandson, Arthur Henry Hallam, the friend of the poet Tennyson, was the subject of "In Memoriam" by the poet. Their home was in Lincolnshire.

The subject of this sketch is directly descended from Thomas Hallam, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, about the year 1700, and settled with his two sons, Thomas and John, and their families on the eastern shores of Maryland. In England they were Jacobites, and what were termed non-jurors, and left England to avoid religious persecution.

David Hallam was the son of Thomas Hallam, who was born in Maryland in 1740 and who died in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1832. He was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Sillik, who died young in years in the state of Ohio. By this marriage there were born one daughter, Minerva, who was married first to John C. Ellis, and later to James M. Hamilton, and one son, Thomas W., who with his father emigrated to Iowa and was for many years engaged in business in Indianola and later died in Chicago. David Hallam was married the second time to Jane Roberts in Sabina, Ohio, and by this marriage there were born six children, Rose, Imogene, May, Artimsa, Grafton and Claude.

Mr. Hallam emigrated from Ohio to Warren county, Iowa, in 1857, and located in Indianola. He was a man of large means for those early days and invested extensively in lands. He was engaged for many years in stock farming, and in buying and shipping cattle to the eastern markets in the days before the advent of railroads in the state of Iowa, the cattle from this part of the state being driven on foot to Keokuk, and later to Eddyville, when the first railroad in Iowa had reached that point on the Des Moines valley.

Mr. Hallam was a republican in politics, and was always a man of pronounced views. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was an



DAVID HALLAM

active worker in its lodge. He was a man of fine business ability and of sterling integrity. He organized the First National Bank of Indianola in 1865 and was its first president, and for years he continued actively connected with that institution. Prior to the organization of this bank he and his son, Thomas W., had been engaged in the general banking business in Indianola under the firm name of Hallam & Son. He was one of the founders of Simpson College of Indianola.

David Hallam was a man of generous impulses; his hand and purse were ever open to all worthy enterprises, and the old pioneers yet living in Warren county speak feelingly of his generosity and great kindness of heart. He died in Indianola, July 18, 1881, and was buried by the Masonic order of which he had been a lifelong member, in the beautiful cemetery at Indianola. His wife, Jane Hallam, survived his death many years but is recently deceased and now sleeps by his side. The life of David Hallam is a chapter in the history of the early years of Iowa; it is meet that some record of his eventful career be preserved.

JOHN M. GIBSON.

John M. Gibson, who owns and operates one hundred and ninety acres of finely improved land on section 11, Belmont township, was born in Union township, Warren county, Iowa, October 30, 1857. His father, Jonathan Gibson, was a native of Illinois and when a young man accompanied his father, Thomas Gibson, to Marion county, Iowa, settling near the Warren county line. Thomas Gibson subsequently removed to Mahaska county, where his demise occurred, his remains being interred at Bellefontaine.

Jonathan Gibson made his home in Union township from the time of his marriage until he was called to his final rest in December, 1901. In his political views he was a democrat. His wife, whom he wedded in Warren county and who bore the maiden name of Eliza Ellen Bacon, was a native of Ohio but when a young lady accompanied her parents on their removal to Warren county, Iowa, the family home being established in Union township. Her father, William Bacon, resided here for a number of years and then removed to Polk county, locating north of Des Moines, where he passed away. Mrs. Eliza Ellen Gibson died in 1864, when about thirty years of age, leaving four children, namely: W. Thomas, of South Dakota; John M., of this review; Mrs. Samantha Batten, of Union township; and Nora, who died in infancy. After losing his first wife Jonathan Gibson was again married, his second union being with Miss Delilah Ferguson, by whom he had two children, one of whom died in infancy. Ida, who became the wife of D. J. Reynolds, lived in Union township but passed away about eleven years ago. Mr. Reynolds now resides in Marion county, Iowa.

John M. Gibson was reared in the county of his nativity, acquiring his education in the common schools. Throughout his entire business career

he has followed agricultural pursuits, owning and operating one hundred and ninety acres on section 11, Belmont township. His holdings also include eighty acres on section 3, which he leases, and in addition to the work of general farming he is likewise engaged in stock-raising, meeting with a gratifying and well merited degree of prosperity in both undertakings. Since locating on his present farm, in 1880, he has placed thereon the many substantial improvements which now adorn the property, and which in its neat and thrifty appearance indicates the supervision of a practical and progressive owner.

Mr. Gibson has been twice married. He first wedded Miss Annie Stanley, who passed away in Belmont township in 1892, leaving two children, Loren and Bertha, both of whom have since died. In 1894 Mr. Gibson was united in marriage to Mrs. Eliza Ann Basset, nee Spurgin, by whom he has one son, Lee J., born May 8, 1895, who is attending school.

In his political views Mr. Gibson is a staunch republican. He is well known and highly esteemed as one of the prosperous and public-spirited citizens of his native county and has gained an extensive circle of warm friends during the long period of his residence here.

JOHN MICHENER.

John Michener, who for a number of years was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Belmont township, passed away on the home farm on section 10, this township, on the 7th of July, 1889. He was born in Morrow county, Ohio, April 18, 1812, his parents being Mordecai and Susanna (Shaw) Michener. The father, who was of English parentage, was born in Pennsylvania, September 6, 1782, followed farming as a life work and died in Ohio, August 15, 1836. The birth of his wife occurred August 7, 1783, and she was also of English descent, her mother being a member of the Longstuff family. Her death also occurred in Ohio, on the 4th of May, 1834. The eleven children born unto Mordecai and Susanna (Shaw) Michener are all now deceased.

John Michener, who was the third in order of birth, was reared in his native state and there remained until coming to Iowa, as did likewise several other members of the family. Coming to this state about 1850, he located first near Oskaloosa and subsequently took up his abode at New Sharon, where he was engaged as land agent for Culberson & Reno, of Iowa City. He sold a large amount of land but was essentially a farmer, owning different tracts of land in Mahaska county. He assisted in laying out the town of New Sharon, which remained his place of abode from 1854 until 1876, when he sold the farm which he owned near that town and came to Warren county, Iowa. On arriving here he located on the farm in Belmont township which is still the home of his widow and family and is operated by his son, F. B. Michener, and

was successfully connected with the agricultural interests of this county until the time of his retirement from active life.

Mr. Michener was twice married. He first wedded, in 1836, Miss Susanna Pierson, who passed away in Mahaska county, Iowa, in 1868, leaving six children: Charles, Enoch, Esther, Martha, David, and Alice. On the 6th of June, 1870, he was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Tamar Bailey, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 26, 1833, her parents being Amos and Lydia (Davis) Hiatt. Her father was born April 2, 1806, and about 1858 located in Mahaska county, Iowa, where his death occurred. His wife survived him until 1895, passing away in Warren county, Iowa, on the 1st of July of that year, when eighty-one years of age. Tamar was the eldest of their eleven children, of whom four sons and four daughters are still living. She was reared in Ohio and in that state first gave her hand in marriage to William Y. Bailey, who died in New Sharon, Mahaska county, Iowa, April 5, 1864, when more than thirty-five years of age. To this union were born four children, namely: Arthur, who has passed away; William, residing in California; John, who makes his home in the west; and Yarnal, of Guthrie county, Iowa.

Unto John Michener and his second wife was born one son, Francis B., whose birth occurred in Mahaska county, Iowa, August 21, 1872. He was brought by his parents to Warren county in 1876, was here reared and educated and has operated the home farm for the past twenty years. In the conduct of his agricultural interests he has met with a gratifying and enviable measure of success and is widely recognized as one of the enterprising and progressive young farmers of the community.

On the 9th of October, 1895, in this county, Francis B. Michener was united in marriage to Miss Florence Gibbons, who was born in Belmont township, Warren county, May 7, 1873, a daughter of Lindley H. and Mary (White) Gibbons. The mother of Mrs. F. B. Michener was born in Morgan county, Indiana, and accompanied her parents on their removal to Warren county in 1849, when but nine years of age, the family home being established near Palmyra. Her father's death occurred near Ackworth and her mother passed away at the old home. On the 1st of June, 1872, at Palmyra, Mary White gave her hand in marriage to Lindley H. Gibbons. The latter was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in June, 1836, but came to Warren county, Iowa, at an early day and at the time of his marriage located a half mile east of Motor, in Belmont township, where his death occurred in 1894. His wife still survives him, having now attained the age of sixty-nine years. Mrs. F. B. Michener, their only child, was reared in Belmont township and attended the academy at Ackworth, coming under the instruction of Professor Beard and Professor Carter. She is now the mother of three children, namely: John L., who was born August 14, 1896; Eva Laura, born September 21, 1899; and Rhena May, whose natal day was September 16, 1902.

In his political views Francis B. Michener is a republican, with strong temperance tendencies. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Milo, while in religious faith he and his family are

Friends. Having been a resident of this county for almost a third of a century he is well known and highly esteemed and the circle of his friends is almost co-extensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

JOHN H. RANDLEMAN.

John H. Randleman, who is one of the most progressive farmers, stock-raisers and fruit-growers of Warren county, has a beautiful home adjoining the village of Carlisle in Allen township. He is a native of Missouri, born in Johnson county, February 6, 1856, and is a son of Captain M. C. Randleman, who was a hero of two wars.

The father was born in North Carolina on the 9th of December, 1830, and was about two years of age when he accompanied his father, John Randleman, on his removal to Owen county, Indiana, where the Captain grew to manhood. He joined the army at the time of the Mexican war, and after his return home was married to Miss Nancy Hicks, a native of Indiana, from which state they removed to Johnson county, Missouri, at an early day. There the wife died in 1857, and he subsequently married again. In 1859 he came to Warren county, Iowa, and settled on a farm in Allen township, where he continued to make his home throughout the remainder of his life. He was a prominent farmer and a most highly respected citizen of his community. When the country became involved in civil war he enlisted from Carlisle and raised a company, which was mustered in as Company B, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving until discharged for disability in 1863. He served with the rank of captain and after his return home raised a militia company, which he drilled.

John H. Randleman was only three years of age when the family came to Warren county and he is indebted to the Carlisle schools for the educational advantages he enjoyed during his youth. On the 1st of October, 1876, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Stumbo, who was born and reared in this county, a daughter of William Stumbo, one of the first settlers of the county. The children born of this union are as follows: Curtis, who is now married and is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Idaho; Lulu, the wife of Hardin Keeney, a farmer of Polk county; Everett, who also follows farming; William, who operates one of his father's farms; Fred, who is married and occupies a part of the home farm; Mabel, Teresa and Travis, all at home, and Emma, who died at the age of two years.

For five years after his marriage Mr. Randleman engaged in farming on rented land and then purchased eighty acres in Allen township, Polk county, near Carlisle, where he lived for twenty-five years. In the meantime he kept adding to his property as his financial resources increased until he now owns four hundred and sixty-three acres lying partly in Polk county and over the line in Allen township, Warren county. This is divided into two farms on which are three sets of buildings. In 1907 Mr. Randleman purchased twenty-nine acres of land adjoining Carlisle and has built thereon a large

two-story residence, heated by furnace, lighted by acetylene gas, furnished with bath and toilet and every modern convenience usually found in a city home. It is one of the largest and best residences in the county.

In politics Mr. Randleman is independent, supporting the men whom he believes best qualified for office regardless of party lines, and in Polk county he served as township trustee and as school director for sixteen years and president of the board several years. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen he has taken an active part in the development and upbuilding of this section of the state and is justly regarded as one of its foremost farmers. In business affairs he is energetic, prompt and notably reliable, and the success that has come to him is but the merited reward of his own well directed labors for he started out in life for himself empty-handed.

JAMES FINLEY SAMSON.

James Finley Samson, cashier of the First National Bank of Indianola, is numbered among the native sons of Wapello county, Iowa, where his birth occurred January 5, 1858. His father, Seth Samson, was a native of Indiana and of Welsh descent. His father was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Seth Samson became a farmer and was also a local preacher of the Methodist church. He removed from Indiana to Iowa at an early day and settled in Van Buren county, while later he resided in Wapello county and afterward in Decatur county. He is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years and now makes his home in Des Moines.

James F. Samson was reared to the occupation of farming and attended the country schools, but ambitious for further educational privileges, he entered Simpson College in 1878 and there pursued his studies for three years. For five terms he engaged in teaching in the country schools of Union township and putting aside professional duties at the end of that time he turned his attention to the banking business, becoming bookkeeper in 1881 in the First National Bank of this city. For twenty-seven years he has been continuously connected with the institution and has gradually worked his way upward through successive promotions until 1898, when he was elected cashier. He is now serving in that capacity and is also one of the directors of the bank. Aside from his duties in this connection, he has some farming interests. He is a popular and obliging official, always courteous to the patrons of the bank and at the same time most loyal to the interests of the institution which he represents.

In February, 1888, Mr. Samson was married to Miss Ada E. Sandy, a daughter of Jeremiah G. and Mary J. Sandy. The father was a farmer and stock-raiser and in the later years of his life was president of the First National Bank of Indianola. Mrs. Samson was born in Union township, this county, and by her marriage has become the mother of three daughters: Eloise, born January 25, 1889; Mary Alice, July 23, 1896; and Carrie Margaret, August 22,

1906. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, interested in its work and liberal in its support. Mr. Samson is now serving as one of its board of trustees. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and gives his political endorsement at the polls to the republican party. He has never been an office seeker but has served as school director and was always interested in the progressive measures which tend to promote the interests of the county along material, intellectual, social and moral lines.

WILLIAM T. BUTLER.

William T. Butler has throughout his active business life been prominently identified with the farming and stock-raising interests of Warren county and is today the owner of a well improved and valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 20, Otter township. He was born upon this place, December 28, 1865, a son of William H. and Serepta E. (Truitt) Butler, both now deceased.

The father was born in Virginia in 1815 and spent the first eight years of his life in his native state. At that tender age he was thrown upon his own resources and had to make his way in the world unaided. Coming west he first located in Wisconsin, where he and his brother subsequently engaged in the stock business, and met with success in that undertaking. In 1860 he came to Warren county, Iowa, and secured one hundred and sixty acres of land in Otter township where our subject now lives. To the improvement and cultivation of that property he at once turned his attention and as time passed he became an extensive farmer, operating four hundred acres when he retired from active labor in 1878 and removed to Indianola, there spending his remaining days. While engaged in farming he always gave considerable attention to the stock business. He was an ardent democrat in politics and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. After a useful and well spent life, he passed away in 1884. His wife, who was born in Greene county, Indiana, June 12, 1831, also died in Indianola in 1894. She was reared in her native state, making her home there until her marriage, when shortly afterward she came with her husband to Warren county in 1860. In religious faith she was a Presbyterian. Three children were born to them: Thomas Luther, who was born in 1862 and died in 1864; William T., of this review; and Edwin P., who was born in 1867 and is now engaged in farming in Otter township. He married Miss Kate L. Liston, a daughter of William Liston, who resides with them.

William T. Butler spent his boyhood and youth upon the home farm and since attaining man's estate has engaged in its cultivation. He received a good practical education in the common schools, and has always engaged in stock-raising in connection with general farming. In 1887 he was married to Miss Lorena Amos, a daughter of James Amos, deceased, and to them were born seven children: Esther Pearl, Mary Ellen, Thomas A., Ruth Eva, Blanche and Olive Mae, all at home; and one who died in infancy.

In religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Butler are Methodists and attend service at Brown's Chapel. He also holds membership in the blue lodge of the Masonic order at Indianola, the Modern Brotherhood and a fraternal insurance society. Politically he is a democrat, though he favors prohibition, and gives an earnest support to all measures which he believes will promote the moral, educational and material welfare of his township and county.

JOSEPH P. MOSHER.

Joseph P. Mosher, who is now living retired on his farm of one hundred and forty acres on section 22, Liberty township, was born in Morrow county, Ohio, October 5, 1836, his parents being Asa and Sarah P. (Bunker) Mosher. The father was born in Washington county, New York, in 1802, and when about sixteen years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, both his father and mother passing away in that state. He was reared in the Buckeye state and throughout his entire life followed agricultural pursuits. He owned a farm in Morrow county, which he sold on his removal to Iowa in June, 1853, locating in Liberty township, one mile south of what is now Liberty Center, where he made his home until his death. He entered seven hundred acres of land from the government, improved his home place and divided the remainder among his children. His was the seventh family to locate here, but the first to operate and improve a farm on the prairie. Many wolves and deer roamed at will and wild game of all kinds was plentiful. Groceries and provisions were hauled from the Mississippi river, and in the winter of 1853-54 Mr. Mosher bought corn at ten cents per bushel, hauling it from beyond Palmyra. Hay was easily procurable on the prairie.

Mr. Mosher was one of the first trustees when the township was organized and served in various other township offices. He was originally a Quaker and in the early days religious services were often held at his home, but later he joined the New Light church. In political allegiance he was an old-line abolitionist. He passed away December 20, 1886, when almost eighty-four years of age, and Warren county mourned the loss of one of its most worthy and honored pioneer settlers. His wife, who was born on Nantucket island in 1804, passed away here in 1887. She was also identified with the New Light church. They were the parents of the following children, seven of whom accompanied them to Iowa: Stephen, who makes his home near Motor in Belmont township; Jonathan, a resident of Cloud county, Kansas; Susan B., the wife of Enos Crumerine, living at Jewell, Kansas; Joseph P., of this review; Elijah, of Cromanton, Florida; Angeline, the wife of Jesse Johnson, who resides south of Liberty Center on a part of the old home; Mary Ann, wife of Lemuel Briggs, who makes his home near Grimes, Dallas county, Iowa; and Obadiah, a resident of Liberty township, who passed away in 1904.

Joseph P. Mosher accompanied his parents on their removal to this county in June, 1853. He had begun his education in the schools of his

entire state and after coming to this county attended a subscription school which was erected by his father and some of the neighbors and of which his sister Susan, was the first teacher. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-two years of age, when he was married and settled on his present farm on section 22, Liberty township, the land having been entered by his father. When our subject took possession of the tract it was all wild prairie but as the years have passed he has brought it under a high state of cultivation. The many fine improvements which are now seen on the place were all made by him and he likewise planted and set out all the trees. In addition to this farm, which comprises one hundred and forty acres, he also owns pasture and timber land along Otter Creek. Having gained a comfortable competence through the careful management of his agricultural interests, he is now living retired, enjoying in well earned ease the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Mosher was united in marriage to Miss Angeline James, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, December 25, 1841, a daughter of Samuel and Phoebe (Hartley) James. The parents came to eastern Iowa in 1849 and the following year came to Warren county, locating on Otter Creek in what is now Liberty township. Both the Hartley and the James families were old settlers in Ohio. Mrs. Mosher was one of the family of ten children. Those still living are as follows: Mrs. Mosher, who was the oldest; Rachel, the wife of Foster Griffith, of Buena Vista county, Iowa; Libbie, the wife of Rev. W. A. Shannon, living in Minneapolis, Minnesota; John, who wedded Lucretia Bird and resides in Harrison county, Iowa; Phoebe, the wife of George Phillips, living at Lewiston, Idaho; Amy, who became the wife of Reed Randalman and makes her home in Missouri, and Samuel, who lives near Carlisle, this county.

In his political views Mr. Mosher is a staunch republican and has served in all township offices except that of assessor. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Liberty Center, while his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. She is a Quaker in religious belief and is identified with the Friends church at Liberty Center. She and her husband will celebrate their golden wedding on the 7th of November, 1908. They are highly esteemed pioneer settlers of this county, receiving the veneration and respect which should ever be accorded those who have traveled thus far on life's journey.

T. M. CLOUGH.

Prominent among the pioneers of this section of the state was T. M. Clough, now deceased, who came to Warren county in 1846, and bore an active part in its early development and prosperity. He was a native of Ohio, born in Washington county on the 5th of October, 1817, and was a son of Aaron and Sarah (Delano) Clough. The former was a representative of an old New England



THOMAS M. CLOUGH

family and was born in Massachusetts March 9, 1765. He spent his early life in the east and in 1788 removed with Rufus Putnam's company to Marietta, Ohio. The mother of our subject was born June 26, 1871.

In the state of his nativity T. M. Clough passed the days of his boyhood and youth and on reaching manhood he was married July 3, 1854, to Miss Lydia Rice, of Meigs county, Ohio, who was born on the 20th of September, 1829. Prior to his marriage Mr. Clough had come to Iowa in 1846, and settled on a farm near Summerset, where throughout the remainder of his life he engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning and operating a well improved place. He died on the 10th of April, 1878, honored and respected by all who knew him. He had many friends in Warren county, and his death was deeply mourned.

WILLIAM CLARK.

William Clark, a farmer and stock-raiser located on section 5, Otter township, is of English descent, having been born in Lincolnshire, England, February 18, 1859, the son of Bilton and Anna (Cawthorne) Clark. He was one of fourteen children, five of whom have come to America to make their homes, while the others, who are living, reside in England. Of those who are residents of this country, G. H. resides in Lincoln township, this county. Two brothers and two sisters reside in McLean county, Illinois. The mother died in 1888, aged forty-two years. The father still resides in Lincolnshire, England, and though he is now eighty-two years of age he is still hale and hearty and is working at his trade, which is that of tailor.

The educational advantages which Mr. Clark enjoyed were quite limited and in his desire to advance himself he attended night school. When but seventeen years of age he came to America and located in McLean county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. He was attracted to that section by his acquaintance with some English people who had removed to that locality some years previously. He resided there continuously for twenty years, during which time he made a success of his farming operations, but desirous of owning his own property, in March, 1896, he settled up his business affairs in Illinois and removed to Jasper county, Iowa, from where he had received good reports of the character of the land which could be bought much more cheaply than could the desirable land of the county in which he was located. His investigations resulted in his purchase of his present farm of two hundred and twenty-one acres in Otter township, this county, in 1897, to which he removed and took up his residence in the spring of 1898. Here he combines the business of stock-raising with that of general farming and is regarded as a successful business man.

In 1880 William Clark was married in McLean county, Illinois, to Miss Harriet Dance, also a native of Lincolnshire, England, and daughter of John and Mary (Booth) Dance. Her father was an agriculturist of that county.

and following his death, her mother came to America to reside in 1871, becoming the wife of William Johnson, of McLean county. Here she died in 1890 aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Johnson survived her for six years, passing away in 1891. Mrs. Clark was one of six children, all of whom came to America with their mother. Mary died at Cuba, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1876. She had married William Malander, by whom she had three children, two sons and one daughter. Sarah married Henry Geise and died Christmas day, 1907, leaving six daughters and three sons. They all reside in Illinois, excepting one daughter who resides in Missouri and one daughter in Dakota. William, a farmer of Nebraska, married Julia Steele and they have become the parents of six children. John is a coal miner of Fulton county, Illinois. He is married and has two daughters living. Elizabeth married James D. Adams and they became the parents of six children. Following the death of her husband she was married the second time to John Tice, and they now make their home in McLean county, Illinois.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. William Clark have been born five children. Claudes R., a resident of Colorado City, Colorado, married Miss Ethel Loper and to this union have been born two children, Leverett E. and Royal William. Leslie M., a farmer of Otter township, married Miss Pearle Labertew and they have become the parents of one daughter, Lucile Marie. Arthur B., Elmer W. and Mary reside at home with their parents.

In politics Mr. Clark is a republican. He is always interested in the affairs of local government and has served as township trustee for the past eight years. He has also served as school director ever since locating in this neighborhood.

OLIVER P. JUDKINS, M. D.

There is no representative of professional life in Indianola who more justly deserves to be ranked with the self-made men of the county than does Dr. Oliver P. Judkins, who through his own labors acquired the funds necessary to meet his expenses while he was qualifying for the practice of medicine and surgery. He was born in Indianola, August 31, 1870, his parents being William M. and Ella (Thompson) Judkins. His father, a native of Indiana, is now living at the age of sixty-two years. Both he and his wife are of English lineage. He has for many years engaged in business as a plasterer and, while living a quiet, uneventful life, he has always enjoyed the full respect of his fellow townsmen. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and in social relations he is identified with the Odd Fellows, while his political views are indicated by the endorsement which he gives to the republican party at the polls. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Judkins were born four children, the second in order of birth being Fannie, now the wife of John Graham, a merchant of Galesburg, Illinois; C. H. and Edna, both at home.

Dr. Judkins began his education as a pupil in the Indianola schools and passed through successive grades until he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1890. He read medicine with Dr. J. D. McCleary, entering the office in December, 1890, and continuing his studies there for four years. In the fall of 1891 he matriculated in the medical department of the State University of Iowa, where he spent two sessions and in 1894 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, being graduated therefrom in 1895. On the 1st of May of that year he located for practice at Summerset, Iowa, where he continued until 1897. He then resumed his studies in the Rush Medical College, where he was graduated in the spring of 1898, this being the first class to leave the institution after it became the medical department of the Chicago University. Dr. Judkins then returned to Summerset and remained there until 1902, when he came to Indianola, where he is still in active practice, meeting with marked success. Through his whole course of professional training he made his own way and thus displayed the elemental strength of his character, whereby he has overcome difficulties and obstacles and gained an enviable position as an able representative of his chosen profession. In addition to a large private practice he is now examiner for several insurance companies and for the past five years has been coroner of the county. He now belongs to the County, the District, the State and the American Medical Associations.

In 1894 Dr. Judkins was joined in wedlock to Miss Laura B. Hall, who was born in this county in 1871, a daughter of Loveridge and Lucy (Frame) Hall. They now have two interesting children, Katherine Bernice and Oliver Duane. Dr. and Mrs. Judkins are members of the Presbyterian church and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is a republican but has had little time for active participation in political or public affairs other than to lend his influence on the side of progress. His attention is given to his professional duties and in his practice he manifests the strictest regard for a high standard of professional ethics.

GEORGE M. VAN PATTEN.

George M. Van Patten, one of the progressive farmers of Squaw township, whose fine farm of two hundred acres is on section 23, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, on the 14th of February, 1868, and is a son of Robert B. and Sarah A. (Nipper) Van Patten. The progenitor of the family in America was Claus Frederick C. Van Patten, who came to this country from Holland and located in Albany county, New York. From him our subject is of the sixth generation removed. In the third generation were several who participated in the Revolutionary war, there being about one hundred of the name belonging to one regiment, while one company of this regiment was commanded by Captain John Van Patten. Robert B. Van Patten, the father

of our subject, was born in Cayuga county, New York, March 17, 1825, his parents being Peter and Lydia (Bullock) Van Patten.

George M. Van Patten was fourteen years of age when the family came to Iowa and he grew to manhood upon the home farm in Clarke county, in the meantime acquiring his education in the public schools. On attaining his majority he started out in life for himself and has since devoted his time and attention to farming. In 1897 he came to Warren county and after renting his present farm for a time he purchased it and has since engaged in its operation, having two hundred acres of well improved land under a high state of cultivation. He carries on stock-raising, making a specialty of Percheron horses, shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs.

In 1891 Mr. Van Patten married Miss Annie Holden, of Clarke county, a daughter of C. C. and Deborah (Cramer) Holden, who came to this state from Illinois in 1878 and located in Clarke county. Her father, who was a farmer by occupation, is now deceased. Of the six children born to our subject and his wife three died in infancy. Those still living are, Nina L., Ethel L. and Loyd H., all at home.

The parents are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Van Patten is a republican in politics. He has filled various township offices in an able and acceptable manner and is now serving as township clerk. Socially he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

C. F. SNYDER.

C. F. Snyder, who has been for over thirty years a leading carpenter and contractor of Norwalk, was born in Ringgold county, Iowa, November 7, 1858, the son of James Madison Snyder, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

C. F. Snyder is indebted to the public schools of Des Moines, Iowa, for his education. He inherited from his father an aptitude for the contracting and building business, entering upon this work when but twenty years of age. To his knowledge of the construction of buildings he has added the handling of all supplies necessary for this purpose, having eight years ago purchased the lumber business of J. M. Calhoun & Company. In addition to lumber he has for sale lime, cement, paints, oils, carpenter's tools, builders' hardware, and in fact everything used in the building line, also handling grain and coal. During the building season he employs about fifteen men regularly on contract work, and the reputation he has gained for a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the work makes his services very much in demand. It is said that he has built nearly all of the towns of Cumming and Norwalk. Mr. Snyder owns two hundred acres of land in Linn township, which he and his brother, Albert are farming together, his brother living on the farm while he maintains his residence in the village.

Mr. Snyder has been twice married, his first wife being Julia Ann Way, a native of Warren county. To this union were born five children, of whom four are living and the two oldest daughters are now married. The mother died several years ago in Cumming. Mr. Snyder's second wife was Mrs. Nellie Coffman, nee Prine, a native of Iowa, born near Oskaloosa. This union was also blessed with five children, all of whom are at home with their parents.

Mr. Snyder is a member of the Methodist church. In politics he is a republican and has served six years as township trustee. He was also on the school board for six years, but his active business career affords him so much responsibility that he does not seek offices requiring the expenditure of time and energy.

FREDERICK CARL SIGLER.

Frederick Carl Sigler, who since 1898 has been identified with the lumber and grain business in Indianola, manifests that determination and force of character which stops not at ordinary obstacles but pushes forward and eventually reaches the goal of success. Iowa claims him as a native son, his birth having occurred in Adams county, February 23, 1872. He is the eldest of the three children of David S. and Anna (Harper) Sigler.

His father was born in Ohio and after living for sometime in Ohio came to Iowa in 1860, settling first in Osceola. He was engaged in merchandising there until the period of the Civil war, after which he removed to Corning, where he engaged in the banking business. During the period of hostilities, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted for active duty at the front as a member of the Sixth Iowa Infantry, returning as captain of his company. He joined the army at Osceola and served until the latter part of the war. In his business affairs he prospered and his entire life was in harmony with honorable, manly principles. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and was ever loyal to his professions as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in 1892 at the age of fifty years, while his wife, a native of Iowa, died in 1894 at the age of forty-seven years. Their daughters are: Flora, now the wife of C. E. Carver, an insurance man of Los Angeles, California, and Huldah, the wife of Ralph McCue, a wholesale dealer in shoes in Des Moines.

Frederick C. Sigler was a public school student prior to entering the academy at Corning, Iowa. Later he attended Simpson College at Indianola, where he completed his education. He was identified with the banking business at Wallace, Nebraska, for a time and afterward took up his abode in Indianola, where he became associated with the Warren County Bank as vice president and assistant cashier. He then turned his attention to the lumber and grain business in 1898 and is now engaged in this line. He controls a large trade in both departments and his business, having reached extensive proportions, is now returning to him a gratifying profit. He is a young man,

aloft and energetic and the future seems to hold in store for him still larger successes.

Mr. Sigler was married in 1896 to Miss Sarah Eikenberry, of Chariton, and they have an interesting little daughter, Helen. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, are prominent socially and Mr. Sigler's position on political questions is never an equivocal one, for he gives unfaltering allegiance to the republican party.

WILLIAM C. STUMBO.

William C. Stumbo, residing on section 3, Allen township, dates his residence in Iowa from 1843 and he has made his home in Warren county since 1845, being therefore numbered among its pioneers. He was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, August 2, 1822, and was there reared upon a farm, being a young man when he came to Iowa with his father, John Stumbo, who entered four hundred acres of timber land in Mahaska county, which he subsequently sold for twelve thousand dollars. From that county he removed to Richardson county, Nebraska, where he bought a mill site for six hundred dollars and later sold it and forty acres of land for three thousand dollars. He spent his last years in that locality, where he died at the age of seventy-seven years and seven months. His wife survived him and passed away at the age of eighty, both being laid to rest in the cemetery at Fall City.

As previously stated William C. Stumbo accompanied his father on his removal to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he spent two years, and during that time he split ten thousand rails to pay for a yoke of cattle and a plow. He then went to Polk county and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land with a warrant and nineteen acres besides in that county and thirty-six acres in Warren county, making in all two hundred and fifteen acres, on which he made his home for twenty-one years. On selling that place he bought another tract of two hundred and thirty-five acres in Polk county, where he lived two years, and then removed to his present farm of two hundred and forty acres in Allen township, Warren county, to the further improvement and cultivation of which he has since devoted his energies. In Polk county, Mr. Stumbo was married in 1847 to Miss Zilla Langdon, who was also born and reared in Lawrence county, Ohio, and died the same year of their marriage. He subsequently wedded Miss Nancy Deaton, who passed away on the 16th of July, 1906, and was laid to rest in the Carlisle cemetery.

By the second union the following children were born: George, a farmer of Polk county, who married Hattie Cummings; Emeline, the wife of Perry Fry, a farmer of Allen township; Eliza, the wife of William Seid, of Idaho, who passed away July 28, 1908.; Ellen, the wife of John H. Randleman, of Carlisle; Lillie, the wife of Joe Alkire, of Carlisle; Flota, the wife of Sherman Myers, of Allen township, and Carrie, wife of James Utterson, of Carlisle.

Politically Mr. Stumbo was first a whig and later supported the republican party, voting for Fremont, Lincoln and Grant. He then cast his ballot for Peter Cooper and has since been independent in politics. Coming to this region when it was a frontier district, he has been actively and prominently identified with its development and upbuilding, and he well deserves mention among the honored pioneers of Iowa.

JOHN PARK.

Among the pioneer settlers of Warren county is numbered John Park, who now lives on section 28, Lincoln township. He has for more than a half century lived in this locality and in fact took up his abode here in 1852. Many changes have occurred since that time, until the county today bears little resemblance to the great stretches of wild, uncultivated prairie which was its chief feature at the time of Mr. Park's arrival. Considerable wild game was yet to be had and the homes of the settlers were very primitive as compared to the attractive and commodious farm and town residences of the present day.

Mr. Park was born in Ireland in 1835 and was there reared to the age of thirteen years, when he came with his parents to America, locating in Jackson county, Ohio, in 1848. There he resided for a number of years, during which time his father died. He afterward came with his mother to Iowa, arriving in Warren county when a young man of seventeen. He is largely a self-educated as well as self-made man. On reaching years of maturity he purchased land in Polk county, Iowa, where he improved a farm, which he cultivated for several years. He then sold out and came to Warren county, settling in Richland township, where he again purchased land. Going to Illinois, he married, in that state in 1857, Miss Margaret Greeg, a native of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Park began their domestic life on a farm near Hartford and in the years which have since elapsed he has purchased and improved four different farms in Warren county, thus aiding materially in its development and progress. In 1889 he bought two hundred and thirty acres where he now resides and has transformed it into a valuable property, equipped with many modern conveniences and accessories. He has erected here a good residence, also barns and outbuildings, has planted an orchard and fenced the fields with woven wire and barbed wire fencing. In fact, his labors have been along lines of progressive agriculture and as the years have passed he gained a goodly measure of success.

In 1901 Mr. Park was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who was laid to rest in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Indianola. He has nine living children, while Maggie is deceased. The surviving members of the family are as follows: Jane, the wife of Curgus Carnes; Elizabeth, the wife, of Thomas Piles; Dora, the wife of Ed Young; Lula, who married Charles Peck; Martha, who is occupying a business position in Indianola; John Thomas, now a farmer and harnessmaker of the state of Oregon; William, a farmer

of Warren county, Samuel J., who is carrying on the home farm, and Jessie, at home. The children have all been liberally educated and the older members of the family have been successful teachers.

In 1904 Mr. Park rented his farm and went west to California, spending three years on the Pacific coast. He visited many points of interest in that state, making his home, however, in Los Angeles. He was accompanied by one son and two daughters. The son was engaged in the creamery business there, while the elder daughter had charge of the trimmers in the wholesale millinery establishment in that city. In 1907, however, Mr. Park returned to the farm in Iowa, whereon he now resides. He has never cared for or desired office and when he was elected supervisor refused to qualify. He and his wife were active members of the Presbyterian church, taking a helpful interest in its work, and for years Mr. Park served as presiding elder, besides filling all the other church offices, while in the Sunday school he acted as superintendent and teacher. He has been a generous contributor to the church and has put forth effective effort in its behalf. On reaching Hartford he found no church and he and five others built a Presbyterian church. Of that number he is now the only survivor.

Widely known in Hartford, Palmyra and Indianola, and in fact throughout Warren county, Mr. Park has been a witness of its growth and progress through many years and can relate many interesting incidents of the early days. He has lived to see the wild prairie grasses supplanted by large crops of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, while instead of wild game the finest stock is today seen. The little hamlets have grown into thriving towns and cities and many changes have occurred in the citizenship, but at all the times Warren county has been peopled by a class of enterprising and progressive men, of whom Mr. Park is a splendid type. Starting out in life on his own account at an early age, he has depended upon his own resources, and realizing the fact that untiring labor is the surest foundation for success, he has put forth strenuous effort to win prosperity. He is now in possession of a handsome competence that enables him largely to leave the arduous work of the farm to others and enjoy well merited rest.

SANFORD T. RUNYAN.

Sanford T. Runyan, living on section 8, Belmont township, where he owns a valuable farm property that returns to him an excellent income, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of June, 1837, and is of German descent. The grandparents, however, were natives of Pennsylvania, in which state the parents, Phineas and Rebecca Runyan, were also born and reared. They lived in the Keystone state until after their marriage and the birth of several of their children and in 1844 removed to Miami county, Ohio. They resided in different parts of that state and finally settled in Logan county, Ohio, where the wife and mother died in 1865. The family then removed to Warren county, Iowa, in 1869, and took up their abode in Belmont township in 1874.



MR. AND MRS. S. T. RUNYAN

Here the death of Phineas Runyan occurred on the 27th of September, 1880. Unto him and his wife were born eleven children: Hannah, who died unmarried; Elizabeth A., the widow of E. T. Brown, of Oklahoma; Benjamin D., who died in Warren county; George W., who died at Vicksburg, Mississippi; Newton J., and Peninnah, both deceased; Sanford T., of this review; Mary, a resident of Indiana; Judson W., deceased; Lavina, who is still living; and William B., who died in Warren county.

Sanford T. Runyan, whose name introduces this record, was reared on the home farm and started out in life for himself when about eighteen years of age. He was employed at farm labor but after a short time began purchasing land, and in the course of years has become a prosperous agriculturist with valuable holdings, from which he derives a good income, supplying him with all of the necessities and many of the comforts of life. He put aside all business and personal considerations, however, when his country became involved in Civil war, and enlisted on the 19th of August, 1861, as a member of Company K, Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Infantry, which regiment was commanded by James A. Garfield. He was all through the service until 1864. The first engagement in which he participated was at Sandy River, and later he met the enemy at Big Sandy, Crab Apple Orchard and Cumberland Gap. He was afterward on scouting duty for about a year and he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, in which he was wounded during the first day's fight. He was then taken to a hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained for several months, when he rejoined his regiment at New Orleans. From that point the regiment was sent to do garrison duty at different places and Mr. Runyan was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on the 14th of November, 1864, after three years of active service, incurring many hardships and dangers as well as fierce battles and long marches, entailing much privation and suffering. Three different times he attempted to enter the army before he succeeded, as he was each time rejected owing to the fact that he had been wounded in the hand and had lost two of his fingers. It was only through the efforts of General Garfield that he was finally admitted to the service. Three of his brothers enlisted at the same time and one of them died at Vicksburg, while another was taken ill at the front and died at his home in the north.

When his military service ended, Mr. Runyan returned to Warren county and again engaged in farming. He was married on the 7th of February, 1874, to Miss Louisa C. Bodkin, a daughter of Martin and Sarah Ann (Pendey) Bodkin, who were natives of Clinton county, Ohio. In 1851 they came to Iowa, settling in Warren county, where the mother died in 1891, while Mr. Bodkin passed away in 1900, when well advanced in years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Runyan are as follows: Effie M., the wife of Charles Flynn, a resident of Belmont township; Phineas Emmett, who married Elsie Fausett, a resident of Otter township; and Benjamin D., who married Josie Litchfield and is living upon the home farm. Mr. and Mrs. Runyan still occupy this farm, which has been their place of residence for thirty-four years.

That he has lived an upright, honorable life, at peace with his fellowmen, is indicated by the fact that he has never had a lawsuit. He has never brought

legal action against anyone, nor has he ever been called into the courts because such action has been brought against him. He enjoys the confidence of his neighbors and of all with whom he has been associated. He votes with the republican party, to which he has given his support since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, and he is a loyal and devoted member of the Methodist church.

G. E. JOHNSON.

G. E. Johnson, identified with mercantile interests throughout the period of his business activity and now conducting a large general store in Indianola, stands for all that is progressive in commercial circles. His establishment would do credit to a city of much larger size and the line of goods which he carries is always tasteful and attractive. Mr. Johnson comes to Iowa from Ohio, his birth having occurred in Morrow county, that state, on the 23d of April, 1857. He is a son of Rev. Silas Johnson, also a native of Ohio and of Scotch-Irish descent.

The father was a minister of the Presbyterian church and in 1861 removed from the Buckeye state to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where for six years he filled a pastorate. He then accepted a call from the church at Indianola and remained as the minister of the Presbyterian congregation at this place for thirteen years. After preaching for five years at Leon, Iowa, he there passed away. During the period of the Civil war he served as a member of the Christian commission. He was popular both as a minister and teacher, was a clear, forceful and logical speaker and was regarded as one of the able representatives of the Presbyterian ministry in this part of the state. His political views were in harmony with the principles of the republican party. He died in 1887, at the age of sixty-four years, but his memory is yet enshrined in the hearts of many who knew him. He was long survived by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Harriet Doolittle. She was born in Ohio and died in Indianola in 1904 at the age of seventy-nine years. She belonged to a family of English lineage and by her marriage she became the mother of nine children: Sarah, deceased; Chloe, the widow of A. Swearington, of Texas; Mary, Eva Emma and Hattie, all of whom have passed away; George E., of this review; William S., who is editor of the *Newton Record*, at Newton, Iowa; Frank S., who lives in Indianola and has charge of the shoe department in G. E. Johnson's store.

G. E. Johnson was a student in the schools of Indianola in early life and made his initial step in the business world as a clerk in the employ of M. R. Barker when a youth of fifteen years. That he was faithful, efficient and at all times trustworthy is indicated by the fact that he remained there for fourteen years as an employe and in 1884 was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of Barker & Johnson. This relation was harmoniously continued until 1898, when Mr. Barker retired and Mr. Johnson has since con-

tinued the business alone under his own name. He occupies a building which was erected by the firm of Barker & Johnson on the east side of the square. It is a two-story brick structure, forty by one hundred and fifteen feet, with plate glass front and excellent equipments. He owns and occupies the whole building, carrying a full line of dry goods, carpets and shoes. In fact his is the largest concern of the kind in Warren county and the store is most modern in all of its appointments. It is steam heated, has a cash carrier system and its counters and showcases are attractive and up-to-date. His trade has constantly developed until it has now reached extensive proportions. The business methods of the house are at all times reliable and Mr. Johnson has justly won a place among the most prominent, prosperous and honored merchants of his adopted city.

In 1885 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Mary Ingalls, who was born in Indianola in 1862 and is a daughter of Merrill and Catherine (Kennedy) Ingalls. Her father was a blacksmith and served as a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Johnson was a teacher in the public schools. There are three children of this union: Murray E., who died in 1905 at the age of nineteen years; Carl W., and Mildred E. The parents are loyal to their professions as members of the Presbyterian church and Mr. Johnson is serving as an officer of the church, being on the board of trustees. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and in political views is a republican. He has served as a member of the school board and everything relating to public welfare and improvement receives his endorsement and cooperation. He is of stern integrity and honesty of purpose, despising all unworthy or questionable means to secure success in any undertaking or for any purpose or to promote his advancement in any direction. He has worked his way upward through the legitimate channels of trade, winning for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business.

W. H. FUNK.

A well developed and highly improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, eighty acres of which is located in White Breast township and eighty in Liberty township, is the property of W. H. Funk, who has spent his entire life in Iowa. He was born in Wapello county, July 17, 1853, a son of Elisha and Harriet (Cole) Funk, the latter a native of Ohio, where she was reared. The father was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and was there reared. He was a carpenter and millwright by trade and when a young man came to the west hoping to improve his financial condition. He located in Iowa in 1845 before it had been admitted to the Union. He entered a claim in Des Moines and thereon built a log cabin. He later left the place which was taken up by other parties. Mr. Funk then settled in Wapello county, where he likewise entered land and opened up and improved a farm which he later sold and invested his capital in another farm seven miles north of Ottumwa.

This was a well improved property and Mr. Funk there spent his last days, passing away February 27, 1894. His wife still survives and resides on the old home place.

W. H. Funk, the immediate subject of this review, was reared in his native county and there began his education in the common schools, completing his studies in the Iowa State Normal at Bloomfield. He remained with his father until he had reached the age of twenty-three, during which time he assisted in the operation of the home farm. He was then married to Miss Carrie Edgar, the ceremony being performed in Wapello county, February 27, 1876. Mrs. Funk was reared in the latter county, a daughter of R. C. Edgar, one of the early settlers of that section, going thence from the Buckeye state.

Following his marriage Mr. Funk located on a farm in Wapello county, operating the same for six years. In 1882, however, he took up his abode in Warren county, locating on the farm which has since been his home. He, however, began here with a tract of forty acres, on which there were no buildings. He erected a house and outbuildings and brought his fields under a good state of cultivation. As time passed and he prospered in his undertakings he added to his original holdings, purchasing an additional forty acre tract in Liberty township, this being located on section 25, while he bought eighty acres adjoining, in White Breast township. He has divided his farm into fields of convenient size by well kept fences, has set out fruit and shade trees, built a good country residence and now has a valuable property. He is engaged in general agricultural pursuits and also raises stock, feeding about two carloads of cattle and the same amount of hogs annually and he also raises some horses. He is methodical in carrying on his business affairs and is therefore successful.

The marriage of Mr and Mrs. Funk has been blessed with one son, Claud E., who wedded Essie Oxenreider, a daughter of Samuel Oxenreider, of Lacona, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. They have two children, Herman H. and Vurryl M. Mr. and Mrs. Funk also reared a nephew of the latter, Robert McGee, who became a member of their household when a lad of ten years. He was reared and educated by them and given all the advantages that could be bestowed through parental affection.

Mr. Funk has been a lifelong republican and has served in various public offices. He was elected and served for twelve years as justice of the peace in Warren county and later filled the office of supervisor and for six consecutive years through reelection he served on the county board, being chairman for two years. Since filling the office of supervisor he has been again elected to the office of justice of the peace and is now serving in that capacity, his decisions ever being made with a sense of justice and impartiality. He has served as a delegate to numerous judicial and congressional conventions. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic Lodge, No. 152, at Lacona, in which he has filled all of the chairs and is now past master. He has also acted as a delegate to the grand lodge several times. He and his estimable wife are identified with the Eastern Star lodge, in which she is serving as worthy matron. They are also members of the Methodist Episcopal church at La-

cona, in which Mr. Funk has served as steward and leader of the choir. He has also been superintendent of the Sunday school for the past sixteen years and has served as president of the County Sunday School Association for some six years, while for many years his wife has been a teacher in the Sunday school. They are well known in Lacona and in various other sections of the county and Mr. Funk has been identified with the development and improvement of this section throughout a long period and is still numbered among its active farmers, while socially both he and his wife stand high in the community.

ROBERT DYER.

Robert Dyer, a representative of an old and well known family of this county, was born on the home farm where he now resides, July 31, 1858, the son of Robert and Mary H. (Sheriff) Dyer. Both of his parents were natives of Scotland, the father born in 1825, and the mother in 1827. There they were married and, seeking the better advantages which the new world afforded, they came to America in 1851 and settled in Columbiana county, Ohio. There the father engaged in railroad work for two years, but he had been born and reared on a farm in Scotland, and to this occupation his inclinations ever turned. Hearing of the rich Iowa lands which were at that time to be obtained very cheaply, Robert Dyer came to this state in 1853, where he bought a tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land. Mr. Dyer then returned to Ohio, where he had left his family, and remained there three years. He returned to Iowa in 1856 and started in to improve his place with all the force and vigor that is so characteristic of his nationality. He constructed the necessary buildings for the profitable conduct of his business, divided the land into tracts for various purposes, and soon had the farm yielding him good returns. His profits he invested in more land, until he owned altogether some five hundred acres. He was an eminently successful man. He died in 1902 at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. His wife still lives on the home place, and is now eighty-one years of age.

Unto them were born eleven children, five of whom are deceased and six are living, as follows. Elizabeth and Robert reside at home with their mother; James is a farmer of Greenfield township; Isabelle is the wife of Thomas Miller, a farmer of Greenfield township; Sarah is the wife of Frank Wilson, also a farmer of Greenfield township; A. S., is a farmer of White Oak township. In 1907 the family were called upon to mourn the loss of a beloved sister, Mary, the wife of John H. Schooler. She was but two years older than Robert, of this review, having been born in 1856. She left two children living in Indianola: Minnie E. and Eva M. Schooler.

Robert Dyer received his education in the public schools of his home district. Throughout his boyhood and youth he aided his father in his farm work. When he became of age he went to farming for himself. He spent

ten years in Cass county, where he and J. H. Schooler operated a farm of one hundred and sixty acres belonging to them. He was successful, as was his father before him, and eventually purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres in White Oak township, on which he put up good fences and constructed a comfortable residence, together with other necessary buildings. He lived on this farm for fifteen years, but is now renting it and resides on the old home place with his mother and sister.

In politics Mr. Dyer is a republican, as was his father, who held various township offices for nine consecutive years. Mr. Dyer is a member of the United Presbyterian church, of Indianola, as is also A. S. Dyer, while the other members of the family are members of the United Presbyterian church of Summerset, Iowa.

JAMES HENRY OSBORN.

Among the commercial enterprises which contribute to Indianola's business activity is the establishment of James Henry Osborn, who is carrying a line of dry goods and groceries, his store being located on the west side of the public square. He is an energetic merchant, constantly watchful of opportunities pointing to success and his methods at all times have been in harmony with a high standard of commercial ethics.

A native of Winchester, Virginia, Mr. Osborn was born in 1859, a son of James W. and Margaret (Easter) Osborn, the former a native of Virginia, while the latter was born in Baltimore, Maryland. The father was of English lineage, while the mother was of Irish and Scotch ancestry. A farmer by occupation, he followed that pursuit in the Old Dominion until the 14th of April, 1865, on which day he arrived in Iowa. Locating near Council Bluffs, he again resumed agricultural pursuits and continued to reside there throughout his remaining days. He was a prosperous man, his well directed energy and activity enabling him to leave an estate valued at fifty thousand dollars. In his farming and stock-raising pursuits he was intensely practical as well as energetic and his business record is one worthy of emulation. His life, too, was at all times honorable and upright, being in harmony with his professions as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He took an active part in the church work and served as class leader for many years. His early political allegiance was given to the democracy but later in life he became a republican and held a number of township offices. He died in 1903 at the age of seventy-four years, having for a brief period survived his wife, who passed away in September, 1901, at the age of sixty-five years. She, too, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were the parents of nine children and all reached years of maturity.

James H. Osborn, who was the third in order of birth, attended the country schools near Council Bluffs. He was but six years of age when brought by his parents to Iowa and he worked upon the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-eight years, when he began clerking in a dry goods store in

Council Bluffs. He then went into business for himself at Griswold, Iowa, in 1891, there remaining until 1905, when he came to Indianola and here purchased an interest in the McCoy-Riggs Company. The firm name of Riggs & Osborn was then assumed and later Mr. Osborn purchased Mr. Riggs' interest and is now alone in business. He has a well appointed store and carries a good line of dry goods and groceries. His establishment is conveniently located on the west side of the square and the business is growing, for the public recognizes that his methods are reliable, his purposes honorable and his goods are all that he represents them to be. In addition to his store he owns a valuable farming property of eight hundred acres in South Dakota.

On the 23d of March, 1884, Mr. Osborn was married to Miss Lavina Roosa, who was born near Kingston, New York, in 1861. They have four children: Frederick H., Walter E., Edith Mary and Clarence Robert. The parents are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Osborn is serving as steward. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the republican party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day but has never sought office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs, in which he is meeting with signal success.

L. S. McVAY.

L. S. McVay, one of the progressive farmers of Virginia township, Warren county, was born in Knox county, Ohio, March 7, 1843, a son of William Blatchley and Sarah (Love) McVay. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Ohio in early manhood and here he met and married Sarah Love. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McVay were born ten children, eight of whom became school teachers, one brother, Professor B. B. McVay having been connected with the schools of Mansfield, Ohio, for a number of years. The father was a carpenter by trade, which occupation he followed both in Ohio and Illinois. On his removal to Iowa he settled at Garden Grove, Decatur county, shortly after the Mormons left that section for Salt Lake City. He died at Weldon, Decatur county, while the mother passed away at Le Roy, Iowa.

L. S. McVay's educational advantages were somewhat limited, and at the age of seventeen years he was thrown upon his own resources and, adapting himself to the circumstances which his surroundings afforded, he engaged in farming, buying and cultivating a forty-acre tract of land in Decatur county. This he traded for his present farm on section 10, Virginia township, Warren county, which he secured for three dollars and a half per acre. It was then an unimproved tract of land, but he courageously undertook its development and improvement until today he has one of the finest farms in the county, for which he has refused an offer of one hundred dollars per acre. The buildings upon the place may be said to be among the best in the town-

ship. Here Mr. McVay has resided since 1883, and has come to be recognized as one of the most reliable, progressive citizens of the community.

On the 29th of September, 1867, at Van Wert, Iowa, was celebrated the marriage of L. S. McVay and Miss Martha Hensley, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Seth Sampson. Mrs. McVay was born in Kentucky and accompanied her parents into the states of Virginia, Indiana and Iowa, in which latter state Mr. McVay met her. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McVay have been born five children, namely: John Franklin, who died at the age of seventeen; William B., who went to Texas a few years ago and from whom they have not since heard; L. P., a farmer of Virginia township, who married Minnie Scott; Roy, who died at the age of seventeen; and Mary, who lives at home with her parents.

Mr. McVay's political support is given to the republican party, on which ticket he was elected township trustee. He is now, and has been for eight years, the treasurer of the school board.

CAPTAIN JOHN M. COCHRAN.

While Captain John M. Cochran is now living retired, for he has passed the eighty-first milestone on life's journey, he was for a number of years well known as a contractor and builder of Lacona. Moreover, he is entitled to mention in this volume from the fact that he was a loyal defender of the Union during the darkest hour in our country's history and has ever been a citizen whose support of patriotic and progressive movements has been of marked benefit to the community in which he has lived. He was born September 6, 1827, in Highland county, Ohio, and in 1845 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Benton county, Indiana. His life has largely been passed on the frontier, for in 1855 he removed to Iowa, taking up his abode in White Breast township, Warren county.

At the time of the Civil war Captain Cochran put aside all business and personal considerations and offered his services to the government, enlisting on the 7th of August, 1861, as a private of Company G, Tenth Iowa Infantry. His valiant services led to promotion to the rank of sergeant major September 8, 1861, and he was successively promoted to second lieutenant of Company G, July 14, 1862; to first lieutenant, February 9, 1863; to captain, February 8, 1864, and major, August 7, 1865. He continued at the front for four years or until honorably discharged September 5, 1865, when he returned home with a most creditable military record. He had participated in the battles of Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Corinth, Mission Ridge, Iuka and various others in which the Tenth Iowa participated. He never faltered in the performance of any duty whether it called him to the lonely picket line or stationed him in the place of danger on the firing line.

On the 12th of September, 1848, Captain Cochran was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Johnson, a daughter of Charles Johnson, of Benton county, Indiana. They became the parents of the following children: Elizabeth E., the



JOHN M. COCHRAN

wife of Samuel Oxenrider, of Lacona; Martha, Sarah J., the wife of Z. H. Mumford, of Vona, Colorado; Nancy E., the wife of J. M. Shupe, of Lacona; Lealine L., who was the wife of J. M. Bradford, of Nebraska, but is now deceased; William J.; Mary H., the wife of A. P. Ross, of Des Moines, Iowa; John F., of Indianola, Iowa; and Martha and William J., who died in infancy. The wife and mother passed away February 9, 1891, and in September, 1893, Captain Cochran was again married, his second union being with Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, with whom he is now living in Des Moines, Iowa.

For a number of years after the war, Captain Cochran followed the occupation of contracting and building and led a busy, useful life, but at present writing he is living retired, enjoying a well earned rest. He is well known in Lacona, where several of his children still reside, and it is with pleasure that we present his record to the readers of this volume.

R. L. HODSON.

R. L. Hodson is a well known and prominent farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 17, Union township. He dates his residence in this county from 1858, being only two years old when brought here, for he was born in Henry county, Indiana, May 30, 1856. His father, Solomon Hodson, was a native of Ohio and from that state removed to Henry county, Indiana, where he married Miss Hannah Ogle, a native of the Hoosier state. As a nurseryman he carried on business there for several years, and being a well educated man he also engaged in teaching school for thirty-two winter terms. At an early day he and his father entered four hundred acres of land in White Breast township, Warren county, Iowa, and upon this place he located in 1858, opening up a good farm. He also started a nursery, which he conducted for twenty years, and as one of the leading and influential citizens of his community he was called upon to serve as county auditor of this county for two terms. After a useful and well spent life, he died here in 1895, at the age of sixty-five years, and his widow still resides on the old home place.

Upon the homestead farm R. L. Hodson grew to manhood, and his early education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by a course at Ackworth Academy. He then engaged in teaching for a time. He was married in White Breast township, December 7, 1879, to Miss Ella Reynolds, who was born in Indiana, but was reared in this county, of which her father, William Reynolds, now of Oklahoma, was an early settler.

After his marriage Mr. Hodson removed to Mitchell county, Kansas, where he engaged in farming for one year, and from 1881 until 1888 made his home in Adams county, Iowa, where he also engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the end of that time he returned to Warren county and purchased a farm in Belmont township but after raising one crop he sold that place and bought eighty acres of land in Union township, where he now resides. He has since

extended the boundaries of his farm until he now has two hundred and forty acres of rich and arable land, which he has surrounded by good fences and improved with neat and substantial buildings, which stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He raises a large amount of stock, feeding one or more carloads of cattle each year and also a large number of hogs. In connection with his farming and stock-raising interests he is also engaged in the real-estate business and has handled a large amount of farm property.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodson are the parents of six children, namely: Myrtle M., now the wife of James A. Hicks, a farmer of Union township; C. L., who is married and owns a farm adjoining his father's place; Harry S., who is also married and follows farming in Union township; Grace E., the wife of Clayton Williams, of Belmont township; Alta F., the wife of Pearl Adamson, of Belmont township, and Cash, who is now eleven years of age and is still at home.

By his ballot Mr. Hodson supports the men and measures of the republican party but has never cared for official honors, though he has served as township trustee and as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of Sandyville. Their well spent lives have won for them the respect of the entire community in which they live and they have many friends throughout this county.

SAMUEL L. LOPER.

Samuel L. Loper, a farmer residing on section 9, Otter township, is a native of this county, having been born here on January 15, 1859, the son of William and Eliza (Graham) Loper. His parents were originally from Indiana. His father settled in Warren county in the early '50s and the Graham family were among the first settlers of the county. They now live retired in Indianola, aged about seventy-five and seventy years respectively. They are the parents of eight children, namely: Sarah, Samuel, Frank, Louisa, Mary, Helen, Ray and Mabel. Sarah died in childhood. Samuel is the subject of this review. Frank passed away at the age of four years. Louisa is the wife of W. A. Hastie, a farmer living northwest of Summerset, and they have three children. Mary is the wife of Fred Eno, who conducts a printing establishment in Des Moines, Iowa, and they are the parents of five daughters. Helen is the wife of Sylvester Scott, a farmer residing northeast of Ackworth, and they have two daughters. Ray, a fruit-grower living near Fresno, California, married Miss Mabel Matthews. Mabel is a stenographer, residing in Des Moines.

Samuel L. Loper received his education in the district schools of his home community, and to the knowledge gained therein he has added the practical experience gained through his contact with various enterprises. He early devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, and the success he has attained in this direction has encouraged him to follow up the occupation continuously.

He began with very little capital, but with the help of his wife and with a wealth of industry and ambition, which fortunately has been well directed, they have gradually increased their holdings in real estate until they are now the owner of over three hundred acres of Warren county land, much of which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. On this he has erected the necessary buildings and added such further improvements as were essential for the profitable conduct of his farm. When he first located here there was no road nor schoolhouse at all convenient to his home, and one of his first efforts was to secure these needed improvements. The general appearance of the surrounding country is an eloquent testimonial to the success with which he and his neighbors have met in this regard.

In 1878 was celebrated the marriage of Samuel L. Loper and Miss Clara Lincoln, a native of Hocking county, Ohio, and daughter of B. A. and Harriet (Wright) Lincoln. Her parents located in Warren county, Iowa, in 1864 or 1865. Her mother died in Otter township in 1876. The father later removed to Nebraska, where he died in 1900. They were the parents of six children, Mrs. Loper being the only one who resides in Iowa, she having been reared in this county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Loper have been born eight children, five of whom, Alice, Edith, Lincoln, Juanita and Ardis reside at home. W. Cary is in the west. Mary Ethel is the wife of C. R. Clark, residing in Colorado. They have two children, Leverett and Royal M. R. D. has leased a part of his father's farm and is conducting it in his own interests.

In national affairs Mr. Loper gives his political support to the democracy, but in affairs of local government he votes for men and measures rather than for party, giving his support to those whom he deems most worthy of it.

ALONZO PUDERBAUGH.

Alonzo Puderbaugh, who has met with a well deserved and gratifying measure of success in his farming and stock-raising interests, was born on the old homestead farm on section 26, Liberty township, August 12, 1873. His father, Andrew Puderbaugh, is mentioned at length on another page of this work. Alonzo was reared and educated in the place of his nativity and still resides on the home farm, being successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising and making a specialty of shorthorn cattle, of which he has a fine herd. He is also a copartner of R. O. Miller, of Norwood, Iowa, in the ownership of thoroughbred Norman and Clydesdale stallions, of which they have some fine specimens. For the past six years Mr. Puderbaugh has been one of the largest feeders of draft horses in Liberty township. His farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres of valuable and well improved land and he is recognized throughout the community as a progressive and enterprising young agriculturist.

In 1896, in Warren county, occurred the marriage of Mr. Puderbaugh and Miss Effie Smith, a native of this county and a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Crumrine) Smith. By this union there have been born five children: Merl, Vivian, Estaline, Marvin and Alton, all of whom were born in this county and are still under the parental roof.

Mr. Puderbaugh gives stalwart allegiance to the men and measures of the republican party and has served for four years as township clerk. He is identified with the Yeomen of Liberty Center, and is a public-spirited citizen, giving his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

JOHN FRANK.

John Frank, who is practically living retired on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section 11, Liberty township, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1836, a son of George and Mary (Snyder) Frank. The latter was a native of Maryland but removed to Pennsylvania, in which state she gave her hand in marriage to George Frank. In the year 1850 they went to Illinois, residing in Peoria county until the spring of 1876, when they came to Warren county, Iowa, where the father purchased a farm, making his home thereon until the time of his death in February, 1887, at the age of eighty-two years. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church. His wife, who was also identified with the Lutheran denomination, and later joined the Methodist Episcopal church, passed away at the home of her son, John, in 1892, when more than eighty-one years of age.

Unto this worthy couple were born six sons and six daughters, namely: Sarah, whose demise occurred when she was twenty-four years of age; Mrs. Elizabeth Kemple, who died December 31, 1907, at her home in Hastings, Nebraska; Mrs. Salina Harvey, who passed away in Illinois twenty-five years ago; Mrs. Matilda Keller, who died in Liberty township in 1905; John, of this review; Josiah, whose death occurred April 7, 1907, in western Kansas; Mrs. Mary Morningner, a resident of Marion county, Kansas; Mrs. Nancy J. Miller, of Lacona, Iowa; Jesse, an agriculturist residing in Illinois; Henry, who died in White Breast township about twenty years ago; George M., of Canton, Illinois, and Andrew, who for a number of years resided near Indianola, but now makes his home in the west.

John Frank was thirteen years of age when he left his native state and removed to Peoria county, Illinois. At that place he owned and operated a farm of one hundred and six acres until he came to Warren county, Iowa, in March, 1878. At the time of his arrival here he purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres on section 11, Liberty township, and later bought forty more, where he has since made his home and where he has been suc-



MIR AND MRS. JOHN FRANK

cessfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has placed many fine improvements on the property, which in its neat and thrifty appearance indicates the enterprise and progressive spirit of its owner. In addition to the home farm he also owns some timber land and is widely recognized as one of the prosperous and substantial citizens of the community, his well directed labor in former years now enabling him to live practically retired.

Mr. Frank was united in marriage, in Peoria county, Illinois, to Miss Mary L. Proctor, who was born in that county, November 17, 1842, her parents being Joseph and Jane (Matthews) Proctor, who were originally from Virginia. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Frank have been born five children. Albert Andrew, a native of Peoria county, Illinois, now makes his home at Indianola, although he owns a farm in Liberty township. He wedded Miss Walton, by whom he has two children, Mary Olive and John W. Florence Josephine is the wife of R. T. Savin and resides in Nebraska. She became the mother of four children, but one son, John, is living, the others are deceased. William Frank passed away in Nebraska in 1903. Mrs. Jennie Parker lives in North Dakota and has one son, Carl. She also lost a son, Freddie, who died at the age of two and a half years. Everett L., who follows farming in Liberty township, wedded Carrie Musselman.

In his political views Mr. Frank is a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist church and are well known and highly esteemed throughout the community, having won the friendship and regard of all with whom they have come in contact during the long period of their residence here.

CHARLES S. COCHRAN.

Charles S. Cochran is well known as a representative of one of the old pioneer families of Warren county. He is engaged in farming in White Breast township and has spent his entire life in this locality. He was born on the old Cochran homestead in the same township, November 7, 1869, and is a son of William J. Cochran, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. The events of his boyhood were such as usually constitute the experiences of farmer lads. He attended the common schools, and, when not busy with his textbooks, assisted in the work of the home farm, aiding in the plowing, planting and harvesting. He continued to work upon the old homestead until about four years ago when he began farming on his own account and is now cultivating a good tract of land in White Breast township.

On the 25th of October, 1904, Mr. Cochran was united in marriage to Miss Mabel E. Crawford, who was born in Illinois, and is the daughter of J. W. Crawford, a merchant of Winfield, Iowa. They have many friends in the community and the hospitality of its best homes is freely accorded them. In politics Mr. Cochran is a republican and is now serving for the seventh year as township trustee, his long continuance in the office being unmistakable proof

of the capable manner in which he discharges his duties. He is also secretary of the school board of the township and is interested in all that pertains to its educational development and substantial progress in other ways.

ELIAS B. HICKS.

Elias B. Hicks, who is one of the few remaining veterans of the Civil war and who was for years one of the prosperous farmers and stock-raisers of Union township, is now living retired in Sandyville, his mind a rich storehouse of memories of stirring events of the past. He was born in Owen county, Indiana, November 27, 1838, a son of James B. and Sarah (Beeman) Hicks, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. In early manhood the father left his native state and located in Owen county, Indiana, where, as one of the pioneer settlers of that section, he engaged in farming. He wedded Sarah Beeman, the mother of our subject, who died in 1856. He later married a second time and his widow now resides at Sandyville. In 1851 Mr. Hicks removed from Indiana and located in Union township, this county, where he opened up a farm, upon which he spent his remaining days. He died about 1881.

Elias B. Hicks was thirteen years of age when his father located here, and his life since that time has been closely identified with the growth and development of the surrounding country. He aided his father in the work of the farm and contributed to the general advancement of the family interests up to the time he was twenty-three years of age when, at the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Iowa Infantry, in August, 1861, and was sent south with his regiment. He saw an unusual amount of active service, and is one of the fortunate few who lived to tell of their experiences in Andersonville prison, where during the years of 1864 and 1865 over twelve thousand Union prisoners died as a result of the cruelty and mismanagement of its superintendent, who later paid the penalty of his crimes by being executed after a trial by the United States court. Mr. Hicks' first engagement was at Charleston, Missouri; later he was in the battles of Champion's Hill, Jacksonville, Mississippi; Black River Bridge; the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, and finally in the battle of Missionary Ridge, where he was taken prisoner and held for thirteen months. He was first taken to Richmond, later to Belle Isle, and from there to Andersonville, where he remained all of one summer. That he escaped death is doubtless due to the fact that he was transferred from there to Charleston, where after being detained about two weeks he was finally committed to the Confederate prison at Florence. He was held there three months, when he was paroled and returned home, later receiving an honorable discharge at Davenport. He enlisted as a private, from which rank he was promoted to corporal and later to sergeant.

On March 22, 1870, Elias B. Hicks married Miss Charity Dillon, who was born and reared in Warren county. Following his marriage he located on his

farm in Union township, and began operating it with the same energy that has ever characterized his efforts. The place consisted of one hundred and sixty-five acres, which was systematically seeded in a rotation of crops so as to insure a provision of hay, grain and pasturage for the care of his stock, in which he dealt quite extensively. He continued actively engaged in farm work until in 1899, when he rented his place and removed to Sandyville. He afterward bought a small farm south of Sandyville, which he cultivated for five years, eventually selling this and buying his present residence property in the village in 1905. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have been born four children, three sons and one daughter, namely: James E., who is married and resides on the farm. He has one son, Oren. W. F., is a merchant of Sandyville, and is happily settled in a home of his own. He has one daughter, Doris. Benjamin H., is in partnership with his brother W. F. Sarah Ann died in January, 1893, aged twenty-two years.

In politics Mr. Hicks has ever been a staunch republican. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, since which time he has not missed a vote for the republican presidential candidate. As a prominent and influential citizen he has been called upon to fill various offices, notably that of township trustee, in which position he has served for two or three terms, also as delegate to the county conventions, and he is now a member of the village board. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army post at Milo. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he holds the position of trustee.

D. L. PUDERBAUGH.

D. L. Puderbaugh, a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Liberty township, where he owns and operates two hundred acres of valuable land known as the Crystal Fountain farm, was born August 30, 1864, on section 26 of this township. Extended mention of his father, Andrew Puderbaugh, is made on another page of this volume. Our subject remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority, thoroughly mastering the various branches of learning taught in the public schools. His attention throughout his business career has been largely given to agricultural pursuits. He spent the years 1886 and 1887 in Wyoming and, being married in the latter year, located in Lucas county, Iowa. In 1898, however, he took up his abode on his present home farm, being here successfully engaged in the tilling of the soil and the raising of cattle, hogs and horses. His place is called the Crystal Fountain farm, on which he has recently erected a model dwelling and also added many modern improvements and accessories. He has a fine well, from which water is siphoned to the various fields and to the barn, having three different tanks which hold a fine supply of water. He has likewise installed a Kewanee water system, supplying hot and cold water all over the house.

Mr. Puderbaugh was united in marriage to Miss Elzina Nine, a native of Lucas county, Iowa, and a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Marker) Nine, who still reside in Lucas county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Puderbaugh have been born seven children—Gertie, Jennie, Fern, Harley, Homer, Ora and Ardis, all of whom were born in this county and are still at home.

In his political views Mr. Puderbaugh is a republican, while fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America at Lacona. He is well known as one of the prosperous and enterprising residents of his native county and justly merits the respect and esteem everywhere accorded him.

JONATHAN H. MILLER.

Jonathan H. Miller, one of the few remaining veterans of the Civil war, is a prosperous and up-to-date farmer residing on section 25, Palmyra township, where he owns and operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was born in Princeville, Peoria county, Illinois, December 3, 1842, and was there reared and received a good education, attending the schools near his boyhood home and later the high school. When but nineteen years of age he enlisted August 23, 1861, in Company D, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and was sent south with his regiment. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, two engagements at Jackson, Tennessee, and one at Jackson, Mississippi. He was in the siege and surrender of Vicksburg, later in the battles at Black River Bridge and Yazoo City, and also took part in a number of skirmishes and lesser engagements. He reenlisted and returned home on a veteran furlough, after which he again engaged in active service and remained at the front until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, October 8, 1865.

Mr. Miller then returned to his old home and on the 8th of November of that year, was united in marriage to Miss Ellen McGregor, who was born and reared in Peoria county, Illinois. They continued to reside in Peoria county for a little more than a year after their marriage, when they removed to Warren county, Iowa, in the spring of 1867. Here Mr. Miller rented a farm for one year, and, having decided to locate permanently here, the following spring he bought a farm, on which he resided for a number of years. He later sold that place and purchased his present farm, which he has improved until it bears small resemblance to its appearance at the time of his acquiring it. He has erected a good house, remodeled the barn, has built a large hay barn, has set out fruit trees and has fenced and tiled the place, and altogether has converted it into an ideal home, having with all the necessary requisites for the continuation of a profitable business.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born four sons and one daughter. One son, Ora, died at the age of eighteen years, in 1896. Of those living Frank, resides on a farm in this township; Lewis is a carpenter and mechanic

of Palmyra; Archibald is married and helps to carry on the work of the farm, and Alice is the wife of Samuel Black, a farmer residing near Hartford.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Miller has been a staunch republican. He cast his first presidential vote for General Ulysses S. Grant in 1868, since which time he has always supported every republican presidential nominee. He has ever taken an active interest in public affairs of local importance and has been twice elected to the state legislature, having served in the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh general assembly, also during one extra session. He was chairman of the committee of the Soldiers Orphan Home and has served on other important committees. Since the organization of the district school system of the county he has been actively identified with its work, having filled the various offices of director, secretary, treasurer and president of the board. He is preeminently public-spirited and progressive and is always willing to give his support to every enterprise which he believes will prove of public good. Fraternally, he is a member of the Hartford Post, G. A. R., on which he has served as commander at various times. Both he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist church. They take an active interest in Sunday school work, Mr. Miller having served as superintendent of the Sunday school for twelve or fourteen years.

FRANK A. MILLER.

The spirit of enterprise and progress which has dominated the middle west and its substantial upbuilding finds expression in the life of Frank A. Miller, one of the younger and more energetic agriculturists of this county. He was born in Peoria county, Illinois, November 9, 1867, and was but six months old when brought to Warren county, where he spent much of his life. For twenty years he has lived upon the farm that is now his home, deriving his income from one hundred and twenty acres of rich farming land. He represents one of the old and prominent families here, his father, the Hon. John H. Miller, having been sent by Warren county to the state legislature, while in other ways he proved a factor in the business life and development of this section of the state.

Frank A. Miller, the eldest in a family of five children, began his education at the usual age as a pupil in the district schools and was afterward graduated from the Ackworth Academy. This liberal educational training fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties and he received thorough training in agricultural lines on the old homestead. He continued with his father until he had attained his majority, and when twenty years of age he purchased where he now lives, becoming owner of fifty acres of land, on which he built a house and began to farm. Later he bought other property from time to time and now has one hundred and twenty acres. It is a typical Iowa farm, in the midst of which stands a comfortable and roomy residence, while nearby are good barns and outbuildings, everything being in keeping with the spirit

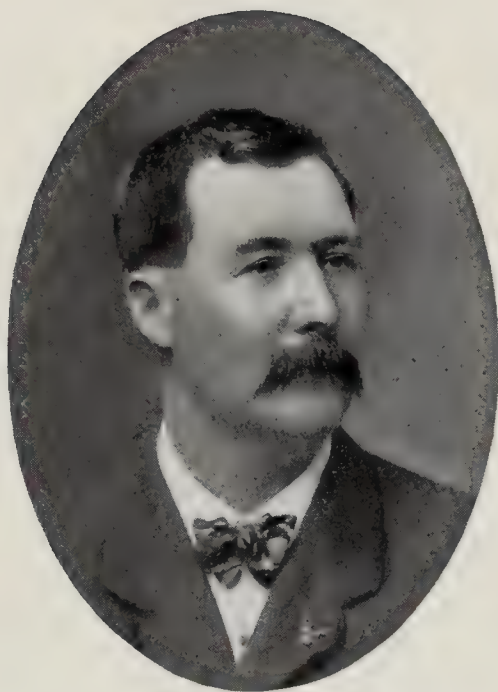
of improvement and progress which has at all times characterized Mr. Miller. He has divided his place into fields of convenient size by well kept fences, many of which are of woven wire. He has also tiled and drained his land, has grubbed up the hedge and has otherwise improved his place, making it one of the most attractive districts of the county. Here he is engaged in the raising of thoroughbred Duroc hogs, of which he has made a specialty for five years. He has some very high grade stock and his large barns and sheds afford ample shelter for the same. He has fed cattle for a number of years, having from one to two carloads upon his place. For twelve years he has been engaged in the sheep industry, formerly raising Shropshires, but now giving his attention to the Randlets and English thoroughbred sheep. He keeps Percheron horses and some mules and the extent of his stock-raising interests constitutes one of the chief sources of his prosperity.

On the 26th of October, 1887, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Fannie M. Myrick, a native of this township and a daughter of William Myrick, a representative agriculturist of the community. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born two children: Elliott and Emory, who are now attending school.

Mr. Miller votes with the republican party, but though he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day, the desire for office has never been paramount with him. On the contrary, he prefers to devote his time and energies to his business affairs. He belongs to Hartford Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; to the Modern Woodmen Camp of Carlisle, of which he has been venerable counsul, and formerly he was connected with the Woodmen Camp at Hartford, of which he was a charter member. In his business affairs he has set an excellent example for improvement in farm methods and operations. He does not hesitate in accepting the methods of work which his judgment sanctions as practical and whatever he does bears the stamp of wisdom and progressiveness. His business methods, too, are at all times reliable, bringing to him that success which is the just reward of honorable effort.

CHARLES W. DARNELL.

For forty years Charles W. Darnell has now made his home in Warren county, his present residence being in Indianola, and he has been prominently identified with its farming and stock-raising interests. He is a native of the neighboring state of Illinois, his birth occurring in Knox county on the 15th of February, 1858, and he is a son of T. M. Darnell, who was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1833, and in early life accompanied his parents on their removal to Knox county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. There he married Miss Margaret Jane Strong, a native of Ohio, and they continued to make their home in Knox county until after the birth of two of their children. It was in 1868 that they came to Iowa and the father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Milo, which he at once began to cultivate and improve. Sub-



C. W. DARNELL

sequently he bought another tract of eighty acres, making two hundred and forty acres in all, and he continued the operation of that farm for several years, but eventually sold the place and is now practically living retired in Winterset, Iowa.

Charles W. Darnell was only ten years of age on the removal of the family to Iowa and he passed his boyhood and youth in Warren county, attending the common and higher schools, when not busy with the work of the home farm. Since attaining his majority, agricultural pursuits have claimed the greater part of his attention and after his marriage he located near Sandyville, where he owned and operated two hundred acres of land for seventeen years. As the years passed he prospered in his undertakings and kept adding to his property until he had four hundred and sixty acres in the home place and two hundred and eighty acres in another farm. In connection with farming he also engaged in raising and feeding stock on quite an extensive scale, fattening from seven to eight carloads of cattle each year, which he shipped to the city markets. He continued to reside upon his farm until September, 1895, when he built a nice residence in Indianola and has since made his home in this city. He has bought more land and is today the owner of about sixteen hundred acres, which is very valuable property under excellent cultivation and well improved. He is still actively engaged in the stock business, which he has found very profitable, and he now ranks with the most prosperous citizens of his community.

On the 4th of March, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Darnell and Miss Catherine L. Sandy, who was born, reared and educated in this county, of which her father, Jeremiah G. Sandy, was one of the pioneers and became a leading banker and business man of Indianola. Mr. and Mrs. Darnell are the parents of four children: Maggie, now the wife of James L. Gardner, an active and successful farmer of Lincoln township; George A. who is married and engaged in merchandising in Winterset, and Allen and Hazel, both at home.

Mr. Darnell is a member of Sandyville lodge, A. F. & A. M., and the Elks Lodge, No. 98, of Des Moines, while his wife holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of Indianola. Politically he has been a lifelong republican, but he never sought nor desired office, his time and attention being wholly occupied by his business affairs. He is a man of far more than ordinary ability, and to his energy, sound judgment and close application is due his success in life.

GEORGE H. ACKORS.

George H. Ackors is recognized as one of the prominent business men of Lacona, where he has been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business for the past six years. He is a native son of Warren county, his birth having occurred in Indianola, July 9, 1864, and is one of a family of five sons and one daughter born of the marriage of Elias and Rebecca (Curzant) Ackors. The

father was a native of the Keystone state and came as a young man to Iowa. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in Indianola and served throughout the entire period of hostilities. After the close of the war he returned to his home in Indianola and was there united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Curzant, a daughter of J. D. Curzant, a prominent citizen of Warren county and one time sheriff of the county. He later located on a farm in Liberty township, which he developed and improved but he now resides in Guthrie, Oklahoma. His wife, however, is deceased, her death occurring during their residence in Liberty township, Warren county.

George H. Ackors was reared to farm life, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist, while his education was acquired in the common schools of his home district. At the early age of eight years he started out upon his own resources, being employed on a farm for several years. During this time through his energy, thrift and economy he managed to save a sum which enabled him to invest in land of his own and he accordingly became the owner of one hundred and twenty-five acres, situated in Lucas county, this state. Here he was engaged in general farming and stock-raising for fourteen years but in 1902 he disposed of his farming interests and removed to Lacona, where he formed a partnership with C. F. Miller and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. He then went to Des Moines, where he pursued a course of study in the art of embalming and received a diploma and a state license. In 1905 he purchased Mr. Miller's interest in the business and is now conducting the same on his own account. He carries a large and complete line of furniture and undertaking goods and is prepared at all times to answer any calls for his services. He is also the owner of a fine funeral car and his services are in demand not only in the city of Lacona but for many miles in the adjacent country. He ever follows the most honorable business methods and is therefore meeting with excellent success.

Mr. Ackors chose as a companion and helpmate for the journey of life Miss Julia Ruble, whom he wedded November 10, 1887, their marriage being celebrated in Warren county. Mrs. Ackors was born and reared in Lucas county, this state, a daughter of George Ruble, one of the early settlers of the state, coming here from the Buckeye state. They have an adopted daughter, Lou, who became a member of their household at the age of six years. She was given good educational advantages and is a graduate of the Lacona high school of the class of 1906.

Mr. Ackors supports the men and measures of the republican party but has never aspired to public office. He was, however, elected mayor of Lacona but refused to serve. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Ackors is a Master Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Liberty Center. He is also identified with Lacona Lodge, I. O. O. F., and with the Yeomen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Ackors made a trip to the west in 1906, visiting the Lewis-Clarke Exposition at Portland, Oregon, and they also visited Los Angeles, San Francisco and other points of interest on the Pacific coast. They occupy a beautiful home in Lacona, which was erected by

Mr. Ackors, and it is the scene of many social functions. His enterprising spirit has made him a typical American in every sense of the word. By constant exertion, associated with good judgment, he has raised himself to the prominent place he now occupies in business circles, having the friendship of many and the respect of all who know him.

JACOB M. DILLARD.

Jacob M. Dillard, an active and progressive farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 17, Lincoln township, has spent his entire life in this county, where he was born on the 27th of January, 1857. His father, Jacob Dillard, was a native of Indiana, his birth occurring in Union county, in 1818, and in that state he grew to manhood and married Miss Mary Markes, who was born in Virginia but was reared in Indiana. After farming in that state for some years Mr. Dillard came to Iowa about 1855 and purchased a tract of wild land in Greenfield township, Warren county, where he developed and cultivated a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, making his home thereon until his death in 1898. His wife had passed away about 1893.

In the family of this worthy couple were five sons and three daughters but our subject is now the only survivor. He passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm and received good common-school advantages. In December, 1880, he was married to Miss Lucinda A. Grether, a native of Ohio, and they began their domestic life upon a farm in Greenfield township, which he operated several years. There his wife died January 27, 1890. Of the children born of that union, Dora is now a well educated young lady and is engaged in teaching school; and Mary May died March 1, 1905.

Mr. Dillard was again married in Norwalk, May 14, 1892, his second union being with Miss Mary J. Black, a daughter of Peter Black, one of the pioneers from Ohio. Unto them have been born three children, namely: Beulah, Homer E. and Clyde.

In 1900 Mr. Dillard sold his farm in Greenfield township and purchased his present place on section 17, Lincoln township, where he has eighty acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved. It is fenced with woven wire, has a windpump and good buildings, including a new barn erected by Mr. Dillard. In connection with farming he is engaged in the raising and feeding of cattle, and also keeps a good grade of horses and cattle upon his place.

The republican party has always found in Mr. Dillard a staunch supporter of its principles and he has been honored with a number of local offices, serving as justice of the peace for six consecutive years in Greenfield township and as road supervisor, and now president of the school board, with which he has been identified for several years. He has served as a delegate to the county conventions of his party and has always faithfully discharged any duty that has devolved upon him, whether public or private. He is a

member of Spring Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F., and both he and his wife are connected with the Yeomen and are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Dillard is one of the stewards.

CHARLES W. ZARLEY.

Charles W. Zarley, who was well known in Indianola as a leading photographer, representative business man and good citizen, was born in Iowa City, Iowa, in 1861, and departed this life in September, 1906. His parents were Robert and Eliza (Lake) Zarley, both of whom were natives of Ohio. At an early age the father came to Iowa and settled upon a farm at Liberty Center. He worked diligently and perseveringly to improve and develop his property, which became a profitable one in the course of years. He was also superintendent of the county farm for a time and afterward removed to Indianola, where he took up his abode about 1882. Both he and his wife were numbered among the members of the Methodist Episcopal church and politically Mr. Zarley was a republican. He died in the year 1904, while his wife survived until August, 1907. Their family numbered four children. The youngest were twins, one of whom died in infancy.

The other, Charles W. Zarley, at the usual age entered the public schools and passed through consecutive grades in the acquirement of a practical English education. When his school days were over he took up the study of photography under the direction of Mrs. Schooley and afterward worked in a gallery for three years. In 1889 he established a gallery on his own account and it is still conducted by his widow. He was quite successful in his chosen profession, doing excellent work, realizing fully the value of light, shade and pose. He kept abreast with the latest improved methods known to the photographic art and won very desirable success in his undertaking.

Like his father, Charles W. Zarley was a republican but though interested in the success of the party he never sought nor desired office. In 1890 he married Miss Eliza Lumnamaker, who was born in Warren county, Illinois in 1867, a daughter of Lewis and Martha (Hereford) Lumnamaker. The father was a farmer by occupation and on coming to Iowa settled upon a farm in Lincoln township, Warren county, in 1868. There Mrs. Zarley spent her girlhood days and reached adult age, her educational privileges being those afforded by the country schools. The father removed with his family from the farm to Indianola in 1883 and in the city she attended the graded schools. After her marriage she learned photography and assisted her husband in his work and since that time she has conducted the business with marked success.

Mr. Zarley was a progressive citizen, interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the community, was a reliable business man and a courteous, genial gentleman, who won many friends. His best traits of character,

however, were reserved for his own fireside and in his family he was a devoted husband and father. Mrs. Zarley has displayed excellent business ability in conducting the photographic gallery and finds in this calling a congenial pursuit. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has a wide and favorable acquaintance in Indianola.

E. S. BEARDEN.

E. S. Bearden, who is now living retired in a comfortable home in Lacona, was for many years identified with agricultural interests and is still the owner of a well improved and valuable tract of land, comprising one hundred and sixty-two acres situated on the line of Lucas and Warren counties. He was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, June 10, 1836, a son of John W. and Mary (Cunningham) Bearden, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. The father was taken by his parents to the latter state when but a small lad and was there reared and married. He farmed in that state for several years but in 1850 removed to Wapello county, Iowa, where he opened up a new farm, while later he lived for a time both in Decatur and Jasper counties of this state. Both the parents are now deceased.

E. S. Bearden, whose name introduces this review, was reared in Wapello county, Iowa, where he also received the advantages of a common-school education, as well as an academic course. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted at Ottumwa on the 12th of July, 1861, becoming a member of Company F, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many of the memorable battles of the war, including the engagements at Belmont, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh and the two days' engagement at Corinth, Mississippi, and he was also in the Atlanta campaign. After the expiration of his term of enlistment he was detained for a month to help General Sherman after which he was mustered out at Chattanooga and honorably discharged at Louisville, Kentucky.

Following his return from the war, Mr. Bearden was married in Wapello county, in September, 1864, to Miss E. A. Newell, who was born in Indiana but was reared in Wapello county, Iowa. Following that important event in his life he engaged in farming in Decatur county, owning a tract there comprising one hundred and sixty-six acres. He later sold that farm, taking up his abode in Marion county, in the fall of 1871, where he purchased a tract of fifty-three acres, which he brought under a good state of cultivation. He later added to his landed possessions and eventually became owner of eighty-seven and a half acres, which he improved and cultivated until 1892. He disposed of that property and bought the farm which he still owns, this constituting one hundred and sixty-two acres situated on the line of Lucas and Marion counties. He placed many improvements thereon, built fences and brought the land under a good condition, farming the same until 1907, when he leased the farm and removed to Lacona, where he now

enjoys a comfortable home, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bearden has been blessed with two sons and two daughters, namely: Virgil M., who is married and carries on farming in Davis county; Edgar, who is married and operates the homestead property; Alice, who was educated in the Shenandoah schools and has been engaged in teaching for twenty years, being now engaged in Holton (Kansas) College; and Annie M., who follows dressmaking and is at home.

Politically Mr. Bearden is a republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864 and has supported every candidate of the party since that time. He was elected and served as justice of the peace and also filled the office of assessor for one term. He also served as a delegate to the republican national convention. He and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his fraternal relations are with the Grand Army Post, No. 309, at Lacona. He is justly accorded a place among the representative citizens of Warren county, for he belongs to that class of men whose enterprising spirit is used not alone for their own benefit but for the advancement of the general good and the promotion of general prosperity.

JOSEPH LOCKRIDGE.

Joseph Lockridge is now living in Spring Hill, but for many years was one of the prosperous and energetic farmers of Warren county, who owned and cultivated land in Jefferson township, having about one hundred acres in the home place, while in Greenfield township he also owned forty acres. He is numbered among the old settlers of the county, dating his residence here from August, 1858. He was born in Miami county, Indiana, November 9, 1841. His father, James A. Lockridge, was born in Virginia, and went to Indiana at an early date and settled in Miami county, where he there married Mary Hall, who was a native of that city and there died in 1845. Her husband survived until 1856.

Joseph Lockridge was reared to the age of seventeen years in Miami county, Indiana, when he came west to Warren county, Iowa, joining an uncle, Samuel Lockridge. For about two years he worked in a sawmill cutting lumber. He was also employed at farm labor for several years, receiving eight dollars per month for his services in Indiana, and eleven dollars per month in Iowa. While he started out in life empty-handed, he possessed a good foundation for success in his unfaltering energy and firm purpose, and gradually he has worked his way upward until as the owner of a valuable farm property, he derives therefrom a gratifying annual income.

Mr. Lockridge was married in Jefferson township, June 23, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Perkins, who was born in Illinois and came to Iowa when a little maiden of eleven years. After their marriage the young couple settled on a



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH LOCKRIDGE

farm, but the following year Mr. Lockridge bade adieu to his young wife and went to the front in defense of the Union, having enlisted on the 19th of August, 1862, as a member of Company H, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served as a private, went south to Mississippi and Arkansas, and was first under fire at the battle of Vicksburg, while later he participated in the engagement at Arkansas Post and subsequently in the siege of Vicksburg. He was also in the battles of Chickasaw Bluff, Fort Morgan and Fort Blakeley and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in August, 1865, at Houston, Texas, and honorably discharged at Davenport. He had been a brave and faithful soldier, never faltering in the performance of his duty. He arrived home September 7, 1865, and the following year he purchased a farm comprising ninety acres. This he began to cultivate and improve. Later he erected a good residence, barns and outbuildings, also set out an orchard and fenced his fields. He likewise bought more land from time to time, secured the latest improved machinery to carry on the work of the fields and continued to engage in farming there until the fall of 1907, when he rented his property to his son. He then purchased a lot and built a residence at Spring Hill where he now resides.

In 1906 Mr. Lockridge was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife who died on the 12th of February. They were the parents of five children: W. O., who is married and resides at Spring Hill; D. R., who is living on the home farm; Delana, the wife of Elmer Crowe, a farmer of Jefferson township; Ursula E., the wife of William Kepley, a farmer of Greenfield township, and Nannie, the wife of L. Alexander, a resident farmer of Jefferson township. Mr. Lockridge was again married at Winterset, Iowa, January 9, 1908, his second union being with Mrs. M. E. Wallace, who was born in Dewitt, Illinois, and came to Iowa in 1853, being reared in Lucas county in the home of her father, A. B. Danner. She was first married in that county to George Ham, and after his death became the wife of T. D. Wallace. She resided in Lucas county for three years and in 1893 removed to Carlyle, Iowa, where Mr. Wallace died. She had four children: Otis Ham, who is married and resides at Independence, Iowa, is a pharmacist conducting a drug store at the insane hospital; Ora, is the wife of Edward Holton, a liveryman of Humeston, Iowa; Raymond, who is living at Coon Rapids, Iowa, and Allen, a business man of Kansas City. By her second marriage Mrs. Lockridge had no children.

Politically Mr. Lockridge is a staunch democrat. While living on the farm he was elected to serve as township trustee for six years. He was also identified with the schools and was secretary for eleven years. In Spring Hill he has served as a member of the village council and also as a member of the school board. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He belongs to the Christian church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and they are both active and earnest in church work, Mrs. Lockridge belonging to the Missionary society and the Ladies' Aid society. She is also a member of the Auxiliary Circle of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Lockridge belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, becoming a charter member of the Spring Hill lodge in which he has filled all of the offices and is a past grand. He is one of the few remaining veterans

of the civil war and also one of the pioneer settlers of Warren county. In days of peace he has been as loyal to his country as when he followed the stars and stripes on southern battlefields. He has worked diligently and persistently year after year in the conduct of his business affairs and has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of another in a business transaction. He has not gained success by leaps and bounds, but by the faithful performance of each day's duties and by the use of the opportunities which have come to him. Now in possession of a comfortable competence, he is living retired, being pleasantly situated in Spring Hill.

S. P. SPEAR.

S. P. Spear is the owner of the Prairie View stock farm, on which he has lived since 1902, although he has been a resident of the county since 1873. His place, situated on section 23, White Oak township, comprises four hundred and eighty acres and the natural productiveness of the soil has been greatly enhanced through the methods which he has followed in its development and cultivation. He started on life's journey in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1843. His father, Alexander Spear, was also a native of the Keystone state and a farmer by occupation. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Hannah Phillips and unto them were born nine children.

S. P. Spear, the eldest of the family, spent the days of his boyhood and youth on the old home farm and in the winter seasons attended the public schools, while in the summer months he worked in the fields. He gave his father the benefit of his service until he had attained his majority, when he began farming on his own account in Pennsylvania. Following his start in the business world, he made preparation for having a home of his own by his marriage on the 1st of December, 1871, to Miss Susan Craig, a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. They began their domestic life in the Keystone state and after two years removed westward to Monroe county, Iowa, where they lived for three months, and then came to Warren county. Mr. Spear here purchased land near Milo, investing in three hundred and twenty acres in White Breast township, where he began to till the soil in the cultivation of the crops best adapted to climatic conditions here. He built the first house on the prairie and began to break the sod and make a home. He afterward replaced his original dwelling by a more commodious and modern house and he has also erected barns and outbuildings. In fact, he has added to the place all modern equipments and accessories, using the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields as he plows the land and harvests the grain. He is engaged in the raising of graded stock and also fine cattle. He remained upon the original farm until 1901, when he purchased his present home place, comprising four hundred and eighty acres, known as the Prairie View stock farm. Here he is engaged in feeding

from five to six earloads of feed to his stock each year. He makes a specialty of raising cattle and is meeting with success in his undertaking. He is an excellent judge of stock and has carefully and closely studied the best methods of raising cattle in this part of the country. He is sound in judgment, practical in his methods and far-sighted in formulating his plans, and year after year he is winning gratifying success.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Spear have been born five children, but they lost one in infancy. The others are: A. Elmer, who is living on the home place; Byron, who married Maggie Kellar and is a farmer of Belmont township; Clara E., the wife of H. H. Walton, a farmer of White Breast township; and C. C., who married Clydena McGuire and is living on the home farm. Mr. Spear was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife in 1903. She passed away at the age of sixty years and her death was deeply regretted by many friends, as well as her immediate family. His mother, however, survived until 1907 and passed away in Indianola at the age of eighty-seven years. The father's death had occurred in Pennsylvania, when he was fifty-five years of age.

Mr. Spear is a member of the United Presbyterian church at Indianola and is serving as one of its trustees. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has supported the republican party at state and national elections and has been a delegate to county and state conventions. He was township trustee in White Oak township for two years and a trustee in White Breast township for three years. While he has never failed in the performance of his duties of citizenship, he has, nevertheless, preferred to devote his time and energies to his business affairs rather than to holding office and that he is a man of unabating energy and one whose industry never flags is indicated by the fact that he is now classed with the substantial and representative agriculturists and stock-raisers of the locality. His business has ever been conducted along lines that neither seek nor require disguise and knowing that success depends upon individual effort and not upon fortunate circumstances or influential friends, he has labored persistently and earnestly to win the place which he now occupies and which he well deserves.

JOSEPH A. BURGESS.

Joseph A. Burgess, successfully conducting a general mercantile store at Medora, Warren county, was born in Ackworth, Warren county, Iowa, October 10, 1859. His father, Samuel Burgess, born in Ohio, September 18, 1819, was married in that state, and in 1857 came to Iowa, locating at Palmyra, Warren county. He was a gunsmith by trade but in 1869 or 1870 engaged in merchandising at Sandyville, removing the store to Ackworth in 1873. In 1886 he became connected with the mercantile interests of Medora and thus continued as an active factor in business circles until the time of his death, which there occurred on the 2d of December, 1902. Owing to his straightforward dealing, reasonable prices and well selected line of goods he met with a gratifying measure of success and was recognized as a man of good business ability.

and even discrimination. He was originally a Quaker but later became identified with the Methodist church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary E. Trione, was born in Ohio, September 24, 1837, and still makes her home in Medora, but at present is on a visit to Oregon. She became the mother of seven children, six of whom still survive: Frances, who resides with her mother in Medora; Joseph A., of this review; J. P., of Medora; Arthur, a graduate of the Iowa City Medical College, who is now practicing medicine at Iowa Falls; C. E., the wife of E. C. Armstrong, of Salem, Oregon; T. F., also of Medora; and one who died in childhood.

Joseph A. Burgess has spent his entire life in Warren county and since 1890 has conducted his present mercantile enterprise, being a partner of his father until the latter's death, since which time he has been alone in business. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the prosperity which he now enjoys.

At Ackworth occurred the marriage of Mr. Burgess and Miss H. E. Hayworth, a native of that place and a daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Ginder) Hayworth, both deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burgess were born two children who died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Burgess is a staunch republican and for two terms has served as township clerk. He was likewise postmaster of Medora until four years ago, when the rural free delivery caused the office to be discontinued. Both he and his wife are devoted and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as trustee. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and during his residence here of almost a half century he has gained an extensive circle of warm friends, who esteem him for his commendable personal traits of character as well as for his success as a business man.

JOSEPH V. EDGERTON.

Joseph V. Edgerton, residing on his farm on section 30, Liberty township, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, February 29, 1840, his parents being Abijah and Rhoda (Vernon) Edgerton. In both the parental and maternal lines he is descended from English ancestors, who probably came to this country about the time of William Penn. They were Quakers in religious belief. Abijah Edgerton was a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and was there reared but after attaining man's estate accompanied his parents on their removal to Morgan county, Ohio, where he cleared the timber from a small farm, being an agriculturist and nurseryman by occupation. He passed away when only about thirty-five years of age, leaving four children: Tilman,

who makes his home in California; Joseph V., of this review; Chalkley, who resides in Nebraska; and Lydia, deceased. The mother of our subject was also a native of Belmont county, where she was reared and married and subsequently removed to Morgan county. After losing her first husband she wedded Lewis Hiatt, by whom she likewise had four children: Robert V. and Samuel, who make their home in Des Moines; Sarah, the wife of Peter Zell, of Oregon; and Thomas, of Nebraska. Mr. Hiatt was a member of the Thirty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry and died in the service. His wife, the mother of Joseph V. Edgerton, passed away in 1867 from the effects of an accidental injury.

Joseph V. Edgerton was reared in the county of his nativity until fifteen years of age and acquired his education in the common schools. In the year 1855 he accompanied his mother and step-father on their removal to Warren county, the family home being established in Liberty township. On the 13th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company D, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Thirteenth Army Corps. His service covered the period of three years and one month and he participated in many important engagements. He took part in the attack and siege of Vicksburg, in the Red River expedition to Texas and Florida and was present at the running of the blockade at Fort Morgan by Farragut. Though not seriously injured, his health was impaired, and he is now the last resident survivor of the forty-five soldiers who originally enlisted from Liberty township.

At the close of his army experience Mr. Edgerton returned to Warren county, locating on his present home farm on section 30, Liberty township, in the spring of 1866. His original purchase comprised eighty acres but he has acquired additional property from time to time until, in association with his son, Charles C., he now owns and operates a tract of two hundred and twenty acres. He is a prosperous and well known agriculturist of the community and well deserves the large measure of success which has been accorded him in the conduct of his farming interests.

In 1871 Mr. Edgerton was united in marriage to Mrs. Stephen Townsend, nee Marilla R. Chrissey, who was born at Stockton, New York, in 1839, a daughter of Addison and Nancy J. (Mills) Chrissey. Her demise occurred November 12, 1882, at a hospital in Hamilton, Illinois. In 1884 Mr. Edgerton was again married, his second union being with Clara P. White, by whom he has two children, William R. and George W., both of whom were born on the old homestead farm.

Charles C. Edgerton, the only son of Joseph V. Edgerton and his first wife, was born November 15, 1872, and reared in Liberty township. He attended school at Des Moines, there mastering the branches of learning which equip one for life's practical duties. He made his home with his father until 1898, when he bought a farm in Squaw township, being engaged in its operation for six years. In the spring of 1908, however, he returned to the old home farm, which he is now cultivating in association with his father, being widely recognized as one of the progressive and enterprising young agriculturists of the community. He was joined in wedlock to Mrs.

Ken E. Holston, nee McGrath, who was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1870, a daughter of John McGrath, who died in Missouri. By this union there have been born five children, namely: Arthur, Daisy, Mattie, Estella and Julia, all of whom are at home. They are all natives of Liberty township except Julia whose birth occurred in Squaw township. In his political views Charles C. Edgerton is a staunch republican and served as township clerk in Squaw township for four years. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America at Liberty Center, being a charter member of the latter order.

Joseph V. Edgerton also gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has served as school director and in various other positions of public trust. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Indianola, thus maintaining pleasant associations with his old army comrades. His religious training was that of the Quaker faith. For more than a half century he has now been identified with the agricultural interests of this county and is as highly esteemed for his upright career as a man and citizen as for his success in a business way.

CLARENCE W. YOGGY.

One of the representative young farmers of Jefferson township is Clarence W. Yoggy, who is now successfully engaged in the operation of his father's farm of four hundred acres, his home being on section 28. He is one of Iowa's native sons, his birth occurring in Cedar Rapids, October 12, 1881. His father, Rev. J. H. Yoggy, a minister of the Evangelical Association, was born in Pennsylvania, but when quite young removed with his parents to Illinois, locating near Naperville, where he was reared and educated. Having studied for the ministry he was ordained in the Evangelical Association and has since engaged in preaching the gospel, being presiding elder of the West Des Moines conference for about twenty years. He has also followed farming to some extent and on coming to Iowa in 1867 he located on a farm in Benton county, but since 1890 has made his home in Des Moines. He spent six years in Chicago as treasurer of the Northwestern College of his denomination. In Illinois Rev. Yoggy was married to Miss Mary Motter, a lady of German birth, and unto them were born four sons and three daughters.

Of this family Clarence W. Yoggy is the youngest son. He spent his boyhood and youth principally in Audubon and Polk counties, and was educated at Highland Park Seminary, Des Moines, from which he was graduated with the class of 1902. After leaving school he was employed as agent for one year, and then took a winter course at the Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa.

Coming to Wick, Warren county, in 1904, Mr. Yoggy married Miss Alberta Hall, who was born, reared and educated in Des Moines. They began their domestic life on the farm where they still reside and as an agriculturist

Mr. Yoggy is meeting with good success. In connection with general farming he is also engaged in stock-raising. Both he and his wife are active members of the Evangelical Association and they have a host of warm friends in the community where they reside. In politics Mr. Yoggy is a republican.

JACOB S. MILLER.

A well developed and highly improved farm comprising one hundred and sixty-eight acres on section 17, White Breast township, is the home of Jacob S. Miller. He is numbered among the prosperous and progressive agriculturalists of Warren county and his success is well deserved for it has been acquired through his own well directed effort. He is a native son of the township, born January 14, 1861, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Miller, pioneer settlers who came here from the Buckeye state. The father was a farmer by occupation and located on a tract of land which he purchased upon his arrival in Warren county. Here he reared his family and spent his last years, passing away in May, 1881. His wife survived him for about seventeen years, her death occurring in 1898.

Jacob S. Miller is the only son in the family of two children, born of his father's marriage, his sister being Mary L., wife of Harvey Swift, a resident farmer of White Breast township. The son was reared on the farm, assisting his father in the work of the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn. He remained under the parental roof until his father's demise, being at that time a young man of twenty years. He then took charge of the homestead property, conducting the same for five years. On the expiration of that period he established a home of his own by his marriage in August, 1886, to Mrs. Eliza A. Strahan, a widow.

Following his marriage Mr. Miller located on a farm in the vicinity of his old home operating that place for a few years. During this time he saved a sum sufficient to enable him to invest in land, becoming the owner of his present farm, which comprises one hundred and sixty-eight acres, situated on section 17, White Breast township. Since locating here he has remodeled the house, built a good barn and other substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, has built fences, set out fruit and shade trees and altogether has made it a model property. In addition to raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he also engages in raising stock, keeping thoroughbred cattle, horses and hogs, and this branch of his business is proving to him a profitable source of revenue. For several years he has also engaged in thrashing during the harvest season and in this connection has become well known not only in his immediate locality but throughout various sections of the county.

After a happy married life covering eighteen years, Mr. and Mrs. Miller were separated by the death of the latter, which occurred in April, 1904.

Her remains lie buried in the Shupe cemetery. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Miller was blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters, namely: Eugene S., Miles N., William H., May and Junia J., all of whom still survive.

Politically Mr. Miller has allied himself with the principles and policy of the republican party but has never aspired to public office, preferring to give his undivided time and attention to his private business interests. He has spent his entire life in White Breast township, covering a period of forty-seven years. He belongs to that class of representative men who readily discern opportunities of improvement and who are rapidly forging to the front. He has brooked no obstacles that could be overcome by honorable and determined effort and has therefore acquired a competence that now supplies him with all the comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

W. H. HARTMAN.

W. H. Hartman, a prominent pioneer of Warren county, and who is still engaged in mercantile and farming pursuits here, was born in Richland county, Ohio, March 25, 1836, his father being J. D. Hartman. The latter, who was also a native of Richland county, Ohio, was a farmer and miller by occupation, and was married in the Buckeye state to Miss Margaret Parker, who was born in Pennsylvania. The parents of our subject came to Warren county, Iowa, in 1846, laid out the town of Hartford and sold the first goods ever disposed of in that town. J. D. Hartman conducted his mercantile enterprise in a log house, and for many years was known as the veteran merchant of Hartford. He spent a few years prior to his death in California, and passed away in Indianola when sixty-seven years of age, his widow being called to her final rest when she had attained the age of eighty-one years. Their family numbered five children, three sons and two daughters.

W. H. Hartman was reared and educated in Hartford and subsequently was employed in his father's mill. Purchasing ninety acres of land west of Hartford, he grubbed out the timber and erected a house, developing a good farm property. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-fourth Regiment, which was organized at Hartford, Warren county, and participated in the battles of Vicksburg and Arkansas Post, but after seven months' service was sent home on account of ill health. Disposing of his farm near Hartford, he bought an improved place of one hundred and twenty acres in Camp township, Polk county, where he resided for two years. In 1868 he bought eighty acres of his present farm on section 1, Allen township, subsequently added forty acres and still later fifty acres more, while from time to time he has made additional purchases. He erected a good two-story residence and outbuildings, and fenced his fields, making the place a model farming property of the twentieth century. In addition to the work of the fields he also raises a fine grade of cattle, feeding mostly hogs. In 1883 he built a store in Clarkson, a quarter of a mile from his farm residence, and has since con-



W. H. HARTMAN

ducted mercantile pursuits here. He is a well known and honored pioneer of the county, whose success in business also entitles him to representation among its prosperous and progressive citizens.

On the 27th of December, 1860, Mr. Hartman was married to Miss Samtha Roberts and by this union were born seven children, as follows: Laura E., who died at the age of two years; Albert C., an agriculturist of Palmyra, who wedded Lily Miller, by whom he has three children; Lulu May, who is the wife of George Carty, and resides in the state of Nevada; Charles, who is on the home farm; Belle, at home, who for several years taught school in Des Moines and also in Indianola; Frank, who resides in Nevada; and Dora, at home.

Mr. Hartman gives his political allegiance to the republican party where national questions and issues are involved, but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and since that time has never failed to support the presidential nominee of the republican organization. He continuously served as postmaster at Clarkson for twenty-six years and never had an inspection during the entire period. He likewise served as road supervisor, and for several terms was trustee, while for a number of years he was a member of the school board. He has also been a delegate to several county conventions and has taken an active and helpful part in local politics, his aid and influence ever being given on the side of right, truth and progress. He still maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic at Carlisle, and both he and his wife are identified with the Baptist church of Hartford. A resident of this county for sixty-two years, he witnessed the building of Des Moines and Indianola, and in the early '50s carried mail from Hartford to Indianola. He is one of the few remaining veterans of the civil war, and is widely known and highly esteemed as one of the oldest living pioneers in Warren county.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM ENNIS HAMILTON.

Professor William Ennis Hamilton, who for sixteen years has occupied the chair of philosophy in Simpson College at Indianola, was born at New Richmond, Ohio, October 9, 1845. His father, William Lyon Hamilton, was born in Ohio in 1817 and was of Scotch descent. In early life he began teaching school and was also identified with agricultural pursuits. For sixty years he was a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and his influence was always on the side of justice, truth and progress. He remained a resident of Ohio until 1856, when he came with his family to Iowa, settling in Henry county, where he purchased a tract of land and carried on general farming. His business affairs were carefully conducted and brought to him a gratifying measure of success. When age conferred upon him the right of franchise he became a supporter of the whig party but when the republican party placed

His first presidential candidate—John C. Fremont—in the field, he voted for the contender and continued to support the republican ticket until a few years prior to his death. Then believing that the temperance question was the paramount issue before the people, he voted the prohibition ticket. At all times he stood loyally in defense of what he believed to be right and none questioned the sincerity of his purposes. He held local township offices but could not be said to be a politician in the sense of office-seeking. He married Miss Eliza Ann Duncan, who was born in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1820 and came of Scotch and English ancestry. Her father, Ennis Duncan, was an orderly sergeant in the war of 1812. Like her husband, Mrs. Hamilton was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died on the 1st of May, 1905, and William Hamilton survived only until April, 1906. Thus passed away a worthy couple who were esteemed and honored by all who knew them.

Professor Hamilton of this review was the eldest in their family of seven children, four of whom lived to attain their majority. He was reared as a farm lad and attended the country schools. Ambitious for further education, however, he afterward became a student in the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant in 1863 and, pursuing the classical course, was graduated in 1867.

In that fall he came to Indianola and accepted the professorship of mathematics in Simpson College, where he remained for a year. He next entered the Des Moines conference and in 1868 was assigned to the pastorate of the church at Onawa. There he continued for a year, was for two years at Harlan and for one year at Tabor. He likewise spent three years in Woodbine and a similar period at Fremont City prior to being assigned to the church at Guthrie Center. His pastorate at that place continued two years and also at Adel for two years, and for one year he was at Harlan.. In 1883 he returned to Simpson College, where for three years he was professor of mathematics and during the succeeding three years was president of Simpson College. In 1889 he left school to become pastor of the Methodist church at Corning, Iowa, where he continued for three years, and then returned to Indianola in 1892, since which time he has occupied the chair of philosophy in Simpson College.

On the 8th of February, 1866, Professor Hamilton was married to Miss Isabella Anderson, who was born near New London, Iowa, January 26, 1847. They had four children: William O., now deceased; Ida B., Theodosia, who is librarian at Simpson College; and Florence M.

When but eighteen years of age Professor Hamilton became a soldier of the Union army in the Civil war, enlisting in May, 1864, at Mount Pleasant as a member of Company H, Forty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered out in October, 1864, at Keokuk. He has never sought to figure prominently in public affairs and in politics is independent. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and since attaining his majority Professor Hamilton has done active and effective work for the intellectual and moral progress of those among whom his lot has been cast. The first movement to enlarge the facilities of Simpson College was made under

his administration and largely through his efforts Science Hall was erected and dedicated. He is a capable instructor, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge he has acquired and holds to high ideals in his professional work.

ALBERT PERLEY.

Among the honored citizens of Carlisle who are now able to lay aside all business cares and live retired enjoying the competence secured by former labor is numbered Albert Perley who came to this section of the state in 1855 and bore a prominent part in its early development. He was born in Enosburg, Franklin county, Vermont, on the 7th of May, 1829, and in his native state grew to manhood, receiving good common-school advantages, which well qualified him for life's practical duties. He began his business career by working in a sawmill.

Mr. Perley was married on Cape Cod bay, Massachusetts, October 3, 1854, to Miss Georgiana Ranslow, a native of Cambridge, Vermont, in which state she was reared and educated. Her father was Rev. George W. Ranslow, pastor of the Congregational church of both Georgia and Milton, Vermont, for thirty-three years. He died in 1864, at the age of sixty-four years, while her mother was Anna Parmelee, a daughter of Rev. Simeon Parmelee, also a Congregational minister, who was born January 16, 1782, and died February 10, 1882, being over one hundred years of age at the time of his death. Mrs. Perley successfully engaged in teaching school for some twenty terms, and by her marriage she has become the mother of three daughters: Helen W. is a graduate of the Highland Park Conservatory and is now teaching music. Ida R. is the wife of A. W. Perley, a dairyman of Richford, Vermont, and they have two sons, Albert and Arthur. Cornelia Isabelle is the wife of Levi Myers, a farmer of Jefferson township, this county.

The year following his marriage Mr. Perley came to Iowa and first located in Warren county, where he worked in the sawmill of John D. Parmelee for two and a half years. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, buying a farm, eighty acres of which lies in Polk county and one hundred and sixty acres in Allen township, Warren county, but his residence was in the former county. He improved the place by the erection of a good residence, two barns, granaries, sheds and cribs and also planted an orchard and thus converted it into one of the best farms of the locality. He raised cattle and hogs but made a specialty of hogs and continued to engage in the cultivation of his land until 1899, when he rented the farm and bought property in Carlisle, where he has since resided. He has remodeled the residence, has built a barn, put down cement walks and otherwise improved the place, so that he now has a nice home and is surrounded by all the comforts which make life worth the living. Since coming to Carlisle he has sold his farm and now lives retired.

In politics Mr. Perley was first a whig, but on the organization of the republican party he joined its ranks and has supported every president nominee of the party from John C. Fremont down to Theodore Roosevelt. While residing in Polk county, he served as township trustee for some years; was treasurer of the school fund for about twenty-two years; was assessor ten years, and also served as supervisor and on the grand jury. He proved an efficient officer and in the discharge of his duties won the commendation of all. He has also been a delegate to state and county conventions of his party. Both he and his wife are prominent members of the Carlisle Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active interest in church and Sunday school work, and for thirty years he has been teacher of the bible class. In 1904 they celebrated their golden wedding, their children, friends and neighbors giving them a most agreeable surprise, and there were present over one hundred guests who left a number of useful and valuable presents.

GEORGE W. SAYLOR.

George W. Saylor, a successful farmer and dairyman residing on section 3, Greenfield township, is a native of this state, having been born near Taylorville, in Polk county, March 12, 1854, the son of J. P. and Martha (Bales) Saylor. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Saylor, removed to the state of Iowa in 1845 from Indiana, his home being near Logansport, and settled in Polk county.

There J. P. Saylor, the father of our subject, grew up and entered land from the government. There he was married to Miss Martha Bales, who was a native of Logansport, Indiana. In 1870 he removed to Osage county, Kansas, where he entered land and improved it, remaining there for three years, and during this time he conducted a livery barn in conjunction with his farming operations. He sold out in 1873 and went to Des Moines, Iowa, buying a property there which two years later he traded for the farm on which our subject now resides. Here the father spent his remaining years and died in 1881, aged fifty-nine. The mother is still living at the advanced age of seventy-eight years and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Fox, in Des Moines. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Saylor were born six children, as follows: Frank A., born on February 4, 1852, spent twelve years on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in this county, and later went to Des Moines, where for twenty years he was connected with the Utica Clothing Store, of that city. At present he divides his time between the home of his sister in Des Moines and the home of George W. of this review. Lydia is the wife of E. H. Fox, of Des Moines. Alice died at the age of three years. Nellie, who was a graduate of the Des Moines high school, and engaged in teaching, died at the age of twenty-nine years. Edgar is an instructor of vocal music in San Francisco and has a troupe of his own on the road engaged in musical comedy. George W., the subject of this sketch, is the third in the order of birth.

George W. Saylor completed his education in the Baptist College of Des Moines and then returned home. On the 7th of April, 1887 he was married in Bloomfield township, Polk county, to Miss Mattie Hays, daughter of William Hays, an old settler of Polk county, and a native of Davess county, Missouri. For ten years the young couple continued to reside in the house in which his parents had lived, prior to the building of their present modern comfortable home. In addition to the residence Mr. Saylor has also built barns and the necessary outbuildings for the proper conduct of his work. He is conveniently located within five miles of the city of Des Moines, where he finds a ready and profitable sale for the products of his farm. Mr. Saylor keeps a herd of ten thoroughbred Jersey cows and employs a cream separator in the manufacture of his butter, all of which he has sold to private trade for the past nineteen years. He utilizes the by-product of his dairy in the raising of hogs.

In national politics Mr. Saylor is a republican, though in local affairs he is independent, voting for men and measures rather than for party. Fraternally he is a member of Grant's Camp, M. W. A. He enjoys an extensive acquaintanceship throughout Warren and Polk counties, as well as in the city of Des Moines, having spent his entire life in this locality.

CAPTAIN EVAN D. BRYANT.

Warren county's citizens are ever glad to pay honor to the memory of Captain Bryant, while his associates in life speak of him in terms of the highest respect and cherish his memory as a sacred treasure. This is not because he won national renown or did special work which called to him wide attention but because in the every day duties of life he was faithful and in all of his relations with his fellowmen was honorable. He possessed, too, qualities of friendship that were manifest in a genial spirit and a kindly interest in those with whom he came in contact. Aside from the service which he rendered his country as a soldier of the Civil war, he capably filled the position of county treasurer of Warren county, while in his business career he was known as a leading farmer.

Captain Bryant was born near Indianapolis in Hendricks county, Indiana, October 28, 1833, a son of Silas and Nancy (Tincher) Bryant. Of their family of eight children four are now living: Mary Jane, the wife of A. P. Kinney, of Indianola; Fanny S., the wife of S. Jones, of Las Animas, Colorado; Sallie, the wife of Wesley Johnson, of Danville, Indiana; and Mrs. Nancy E. Estep, also of Danville. The father, Silas Bryant, was born in Kentucky in 1802 and at the age of twenty-five years left his native state for Hendricks county, Indiana, where he spent his remaining days. He was successful in his undertakings as a farmer and stock-raiser and was thus enabled to provide a comfortable home for his family. He was also a broad-minded and public-spirited gentleman and a devout Christian man, who was

Always a close student of the Bible and who exemplified in his life the teachings of the Christian religion. For many years he was a local minister of marked ability and influence and for a long time was classed with the exemplary members of the Masonic Fraternity. He died June 12, 1872, at the age of seventy years, while his wife passed away a few years later.

Captain Bryant, whose name introduces this review, was reared upon the home farm in Indiana and early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He responded to the country's call for aid on the 20th of August, 1861, joining the first three years' regiment of his state, known as the Seventh Indiana Infantry. He went to the front as the first lieutenant of Company H and hurried at once into active duty, being under fire at Green Briar Mountain, while later he was at Winchester under General Shields, meeting the enemy under General "Stonewall" Jackson. Joining the army of the Potomac, he took part in all of the battles in which it was engaged and the day before the battle of Port Republic he was promoted to the captaincy of his company. In that engagement he was wounded by a bursting shell, which killed and injured seventeen men. Mr. Bryant was struck by a ball in his right side and two ribs were broken. The ball was subsequently extracted and is now in possession of Mrs. Bryant. A few weeks after his injury, Captain Bryant rejoined his regiment and from that time on was continuously with his company, never again losing a day from active service. Although he was frequently in the thickest of the fight, he did not again suffer from the enemy's bullets and by his own valor and bravery he inspired his men to deeds of courage. He participated in the second battle of Bull Run and also the engagements at Rappahannock Station, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Chickahominy, Petersburg and many minor engagements. Captain Bryant's company was a part of the First Brigade, First Division of the First Army Corps, known as the "Old Iron Brigade." When leaving the breastworks at Petersburg to start for home, his company showed nine muskets, for the remainder of the company were ill, wounded, in the hospitals or dead. Captain Bryant was mustered out of service September 7, 1864, at Indianapolis having honorably and ably served his country on the field of battle for more than three years.

Captain Bryant spent the winter in a long needed rest and in April, 1865, became a resident of Warren county, Iowa, where he remained until called to the home beyond. He first settled in White Oak township and as the years passed he gained a place among the most prosperous, progressive and energetic farmers of the community. Making judicious investments in land, he became the owner of a fine farm of nearly four hundred acres on sections 21 and 22, and this he converted into productive fields. It was well watered by a running stream, which made it a valuable stock farm, and for a considerable period Captain Bryant made a specialty of raising stock, in which he met with gratifying success. He was also recognized as the ablest auctioneer of this entire region, for he possessed a magnificent physique, a genial manner and ready wit which was irresistible. He held, on an average,

fully one hundred sales per year in Warren and adjoining counties and he not only successfully conducted business for others who sought his services in that respect, but also won friends wherever he went.

In 1869 Captain Bryant was married to Miss Sarah Samantha Robeson, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Robert and Mary (Trimble) Robeson, also natives of that state. Her father was a farmer and in 1860 removed from Ohio to Iowa, settling in White Oak township. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and both he and his wife died in Creston, Iowa. Their daughter, Mrs. Bryant, was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1850. Captain and Mrs. Bryant began their domestic life on the farm, where they continued to reside until the death of Captain Bryant, September 24, 1905. In November of the same year, Mrs. Bryant removed to Indianola, where she now makes her home.

Captain Bryant is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and for almost a half century was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the organization in 1856. His political support was unfalteringly given the republican party and for many years he served as school director, while in 1878 he was called to the position of county treasurer and proved a most faithful incumbent in that office. Captain Bryant made friends wherever he went and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He was always loyal to any cause he espoused and in citizenship was as faithful in days of peace as when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields. None questioned his business integrity and none ever found that through intention did he ever encroach upon the rights of another.

COY CRAIG.

For forty years Coy Craig has been a resident of Warren county and is now the owner of a well improved and valuable farm of one hundred and thirty acres on section 30, Palmyra township, only a half mile from the village of Palmyra. A native of Ohio, he was born at New Athens, June 20, 1858. His father was Rev. David Craig, who was born in Ohio county, West Virginia, and made his home there until sixteen years of age, when he removed to New Athens, Ohio. His early education was supplemented by a course in the Cannonsburg Theological Seminary and he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church. He was married at New Athens to Miss Nancy Bell, a native of Ohio, and for fourteen years he served as professor of mathematics and languages in Franklin College, at that place. At the end of that time he removed to Washington county, Iowa, where he was superintendent of schools for some years, and then came to Warren county, locating on a farm near Palmyra. During all of these years he had devoted more or less time to the ministry and he became the second pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hartford, Iowa, where he preached for the long period of thirty-three years. He was

also county superintendent of schools here for two terms and was regarded as one of the most prominent and influential men of his community. He voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and continued a staunch supporter of the republican party up to the time of his death. He passed away on his farm, April 17, 1904, at the age of eighty-four years and is still survived by his wife who continues to reside on the old home farm.

Coy Craig is the oldest of their nine children, three of whom are sons. He was about nine years of age when the family came to this county and in its common schools he acquired his elementary education, while later he attended Drake University for one term. While assisting in the work of the home farm he gained an excellent knowledge of agricultural pursuits and for five years worked as a farm hand. While thus employed he saved the money with which to purchase sixty-eight acres of land but later sold that place and bought his present farm on section 30, Palmyra township. He has enlarged and remodeled the residence, has set out fruit and made many other improvements which add to the value and attractive appearance of the place.

Mr. Craig was married in Winterset, Iowa, May 17, 1900, to Miss Anna Kitchel, who was born and reared in Madison county and is a daughter of Charles W. Kitchel, a farmer living near DeSoto, Iowa. Four children bless this union, namely: Mary Belle, David, Lyman C. and Charles W.

Mr. Craig has been a lifelong republican and has exerted considerable influence in local politics. He served two terms as township clerk and in 1902 was elected supervisor and so acceptably did he fill the office that he has been reelected, being chairman of the board at the present time. At different times he has served on all of the committees and his official duties have always been most faithfully and conscientiously discharged. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Hartford and he also belongs to Palmyra Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed through all of the chairs, being past grand. At the age of twenty-three years he started out in life for himself empty-handed and to his own industry, enterprise and good management may be attributed his success.

THOMAS LEDLIE.

It may be truly said of Thomas Ledlie that he is more of an Iowan at heart than are those who were born here, for he chose this among all others as the state of his adoption while those who were born here had no choice in the matter, but can only ascribe it to their good fortune. Thomas Ledlie was born in County Armagh, Ireland, on September 28, 1844, and there he resided until he was twenty-five years of age, at which age he adventurously set forth to seek his fortune in the new world, and a home for a loyal heart which he left behind. He secured passage on a combination steamship and sailing vessel from Queens-town, the journey thence to New York city occupying eighteen days. On landing in New York he came direct to Des Moines, Iowa, where he worked by



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS LEDLIE

the month for three years, with the exception of six months spent in Canada, which experience only served to convince him that Iowa was the place above all others in which to make his home. On September 10, 1868, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Ledlie and Miss Mary F. Lindsey, also born in County Armagh, Ireland, and who left her native home to join Mr. Ledlie in New York, where he had gone to meet her. There they were married and she came to her new home in Des Moines a bride.

With a mind keenly alert to the opportunities that presented themselves for acquiring a competence, Mr. Ledlie made his initial step in the purchase of an eighty acre tract of land, which is a part of his present holdings. On this he built a house, put up the necessary fencing, and made a home. He later bought sixty-one acres more, and continued to add to his property in small tracts from time to time until he now owns four hundred acres of valuable land on section 17, Allen township. Here he has resided since 1873. He has greatly enhanced the value of his place through a system of underground drainage, in the construction of which he used three carloads of tile. Another valuable feature of the place is its excellent water system, for on it he has six wells and two springs running into tanks, from which the water is piped to the stock troughs, and he has also set up windpumps. He has built a good barn and outbuildings, having everything most conveniently arranged for the handling of live stock, which he raises quite extensively. He has registered shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, his sales of the former running one to two carloads a year. He also owns a good grade of Norman horses.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ledlie have been born eight children, five of whom are living, as follows: Agnes D., is the wife of Alvin Mitchell, a farmer of Dallas county, this state. They have one child, Elizabeth. James D., a farmer of Polk county, married Miss Lydia Sheriff. They have three children, Frances, Edna and Alexander. Flora B., is the wife of John C. Sawhill, a farmer of Madison county. They have one child, Harold. Thomas L. and Frances G., who is a graduate of the Indianola high school, are at home with their parents. They have been called upon to mourn the loss of three of their children. Robert L. died at the age of one year; William died at the age of seven, and Ethel at the age of ten months.

In national politics Mr. Ledlie is a republican. Locally he supports the principles represented by the various candidates regardless of the party nominating them. He has served as township trustee for twelve years, a position which he holds at present. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm champion, and he has been treasurer of his school district for the past twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Ledlie were reared in the United Presbyterian faith, her father, Robert Lindsey, having been a preacher in this faith for fifty years in one community. They are members of the Summerset United Presbyterian church on Scotch Ridge, of which Mr. Ledlie is an officer. It will be seen from the foregoing that Mr. and Mrs. Ledlie have been continuous residence of Scotch Ridge for nearly forty years, and, working hand in hand, have accumulated a large estate. They practically began life empty-handed, and by their thrift, industry and well directed efforts have placed themselves

in a position of independence, and have given all of their children a good education. They are well known among the old settlers and have hosts of friends all over the county.

FRANK E. MILLER.

Almost forty years have come and gone since Frank E. Miller arrived in Warren county and throughout the intervening period he has been a prominent factor in the advancement of the agricultural interests of this section of the state. He is still actively engaged in general farming, owning and operating about two hundred and eighty acres of land, eighty acres of which are located within two and one-half miles of the city of Lacona. Mr. Miller is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred near Wyoming, in Stark county, August 1, 1868, a son of George Miller, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Frank E. Miller was but two years of age when he was brought by his parents from the Prairie state to Warren county, so that almost his entire life has here been passed. His education was acquired in the Lacona schools and he was reared on the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He remained with his father until he attained his majority when he started out upon an independent business venture, being employed at farm labor by the month. He then engaged in business on his own account by operating rented land for three years in Liberty township, while in 1894 he purchased a farm, and now owns two hundred and eighty acres, eighty acres of which is located on section 19, White Breast township, two miles and a half from the city of Lacona. He has improved his farm with a good residence and substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, has divided the land into fields of convenient size by well kept fences and now has a neat and well improved property, all of which has been acquired through his own economy, energy and well directed labors. In addition to farming he also raises pure blooded, registered shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey and Poland China hogs, and this branch of his business has added not a little to his financial income each year.

Mr. Miller was married January 1, 1891, in White Breast township, to Miss Leota Cleveland, who was born and reared in Warren county, a daughter of John Cleveland, one of the early and prominent citizens of this section of the state. They have two sons, Glen E. and Harold I. They also lost one child, Wanda C., who died in infancy.

Mr. Miller gives his political support to the men whom he deems best fitted for office regardless of party affiliation. He and his wife are the oldest surviving members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lacona, of which Mr. Miller is serving as steward, while both he and his wife are active workers in the Sunday school. He has resided in Warren county from his infancy and is therefore numbered among its prominent pioneers, his memory going

back to the time when this district was but sparsely settled and much of the land was still in a wild and uncultivated state. The past forty years, however, have wrought many changes and Mr. Miller has not only been an interested witness but an active participant in much that has here been accomplished.

WILLIAM W. HESS.

William W. Hess, a successful farmer and stock-raiser residing on section 7, Liberty township, was born near Morgantown, West Virginia, on the Monongahela river, December 31, 1842, a son of James T. and Sarah (Hite) Hess, both of old Virginia families. The grandparents of our subject were John and Hannah (Tibbs) Hess, the former born in Pennsylvania of German descent, while the latter was born of Irish parents, on the Atlantic ocean. John Hess was a strict Presbyterian in religious faith. James T. Hess was one of five children, of whom one brother, John W., is a retired farmer residing at Tarkie, Atchison county, Missouri.

The father of William W. Hess was born in Virginia, and owned two hundred and eighteen acres of land in that state. He was a prominent man of affairs, largely interested in lumber, stock, etc. Previous to Abraham Lincoln's election he was a Douglas democrat, but from that time forward gave stanch allegiance to the principles of the republican party, and in 1855 he freed the slaves which had been given him by his father. He served as revenue collector, judge of court, and in other positions of public trust demonstrated his capability in handling the interests entrusted to his care. He was a Missionary Baptist, and his demise occurred in Morgantown, West Virginia, when he had attained the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Hite, was born in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia in 1800, her parents being George and Lucy (Longnecker) Hite, the former a mechanic and carpenter. Both passed away at Morgantown. Sarah Hite accompanied her parents on their removal to Morgantown, where she gave her hand in marriage to James T. Hess and they had the following children: Joseph S., a retired liveryman who makes his home at Morgantown, West Virginia; Mary, who became the wife of S. S. Steward, a civil engineer by profession, who died at Fairmount in 1906; William W., of this review; Taylor, residing at Morgantown, who is a large landowner and is also interested in a glass factory; Thomas, an agriculturist of Waynesville, Ohio; Judson, who is connected with the Sanders Manufacturing Company of Dayton, Ohio; Elsa, who wedded Jennie Carruthers and is a retired and wealthy citizen of Morgantown; George, whose demise occurred about eighteen years ago; and Hannah. Mrs. Sarah Hess died at Xenia, Ohio, in 1882, when she had attained the age of eighty-two years.

William W. Hess was reared in the place of his nativity to the age of twenty years, when, his patriotic spirit being aroused, he enlisted as a member

of Company C, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry, on the 14th of August, 1862. He served as corporal and sergeant and his military record is a most creditable and honorable one. He was three times wounded and still carries a three-ounce ball of lead. His service entailed participation in nineteen regular battles besides numerous skirmishes, including the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, when Sheridan made his famous ride, being wounded twice in this encounter. He was also present at the time of the engagement at Cloud Mountain and witnessed the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. On being mustered out in September, 1865, he returned to Morgantown, there residing until March 25, 1868, when he made his way to his present home in Warren county, Iowa. His holdings comprise about four hundred acres of well improved land and his home farm is located on section 7, Liberty township, where he carries on agricultural and stock-raising interests. He owns a farm on section 5 and one on section 30, two of his sons operating these tracts. Mr. Hess is a carpenter and to some extent has followed that trade in this county. He is well known as one of the prosperous and enterprising residents here and the large degree of prosperity which has attended his efforts is but the merited reward of his untiring industry and excellent business ability.

Mr. Hess has been married twice. He first wedded, in West Virginia, Miss Rebecca Barker, who passed away June 17, 1868. Subsequently he married Miss Lizzie Young, who was born in Indiana in 1853, a daughter of James Young. Her father came to Warren county in 1855, carrying on agricultural pursuits in Squaw township until the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1907, when he was seventy-two years of age. He had been twice married and his widow now resides at Creston. Mrs. Hess has two sisters, one half-sister and three half-brothers. By her marriage she has become the mother of eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Lulu is the wife of Harry Bradford, a farmer of Liberty township, and they have one daughter. J. C., is an agriculturist of Liberty township, operating a two hundred acre farm belonging to his father. He married Miss Fleet Sargent, a daughter of E. G. Sargent, and they have two daughters and three sons. Ora, who resides in Squaw township, became the wife of John Thompson, by whom she has two sons and three daughters. Almo is on the home farm in Liberty township. William, who follows farming in Liberty township, married Miss Frances Otts, by whom he has one son. Merl wedded Doc Chumbley in 1908. Grace is a milliner at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Gail married Carrie Coltrane and they have one son. Glenn, Stella and Verna are still under the parental roof. All of the children were born on the home farm on section 7, Liberty township.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Hess has given stalwart support to the men and measures of the republican party and has served in various township offices. Fraternally he is connected with Senna Lodge, No. 344, A. F. & A. M., of Liberty Center, and still maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, being identified with the post at Indianola. His wife

is a devoted and faithful member of the Methodist church and, like her husband, is held in warm esteem and regard throughout the entire community. For forty years Mr. Hess has now been identified with the agricultural interests of this county and his business methods have ever been such as have won for him the confidence and trust of his associates.

W. C. CONRAD.

W. C. Conrad, a prominent agriculturist and dairyman residing on section 21, Squaw township, was born in Indianola, Iowa, on the 3d of October, 1861. The paternal grandfather, John C. Conrad, was born February 2, 1797, and passed away May 2, 1867, while his wife, Elizabeth Conrad, was born in Pennsylvania, September 27, 1801, and died October 11, 1886. They came to this state in an early day, settling in Ohio township, Madison county.

Their son, Cyrus Conrad, the father of our subject, was a native of Indiana, his natal day being June 29, 1839. He was married November 27, 1860, and in September, 1862, enlisted for service in the Civil war as a member of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He returned home ill but again joined the army in 1864, being mustered out September 7, 1865. His health had been broken down, however, for he had contracted consumption, from which he died March 17, 1870. He was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit as a life work. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rosina Foreman, was a native of Virginia and came to Iowa with her stepmother and the other members of the family. She was a half-sister of Henry C. Foreman, and her demise occurred December 22, 1892. Her family numbered four children, namely: W. C., of this review; Charles Elliott, who was born June 23, 1866, and died November 14, 1897, wedded Minnie Parker and lived in New Virginia; James E., whose birth occurred November 21, 1868, married Emma Parker and passed away February 11, 1904; Elizabeth, born October 6, 1870, was called to her final rest December 14, 1890. All of the children died of consumption.

In the fall of 1878 Mrs. Conrad and her children purchased forty acres of slightly improved land, which comprises a part of W. C. Conrad's present holdings. The latter bought out the other heirs and kept adding to his possessions from time to time until he now owns two hundred acres of highly cultivated and valuable land, its well improved condition being due entirely to his own labors. In addition to the work of the fields he is also engaged in dairy farming, milking as many as twenty cows at a time. He has been connected with this line of activity for many years and was the second to own a hand cream separator in Warren county. He is widely recognized as a progressive and enterprising citizen and business man, one whose success has come as the direct reward of his untiring perseverance and capable management.

On the 24th of May, 1887, Mr. Conrad was united in marriage to Miss Luella Labertew, a native of this county and a daughter of Freeman Labertew, an early and prominent citizen here. This union has been blessed with six children, namely: Metta, born May 25, 1888; Clarence C., whose birth occurred October 2, 1890; Lottie May, born November 10, 1892; James Merrill, born February 24, 1895; Wilbur E., whose natal day was June 24, 1898; and Mary, born March 13, 1901.

In his political views Mr. Conrad is a republican and at the present time is serving as justice of the peace, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. He has likewise been school director for eighteen years, has served as township trustee and in other positions of public trust has demonstrated his loyalty to the general welfare. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are well and favorably known throughout the county in which they have spent their entire lives.

R. B. WADSWORTH.

The agricultural interests of this county find a worthy representative in R. B. Wadsworth, who is one of the prominent and extensive farmers, stock-raisers and feeders of this part of the state. His home is on section 25, Greenfield township, where he has two hundred and twenty acres of rich land, constituting a well improved and valuable farm. In addition he also controls and operates other properties, having charge of about one thousand acres in all. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with agricultural pursuits. His birth occurred upon a farm in Warren county, July 12, 1857. His father, B. F. Wadsworth, was a native of Maryland and after residing for a time in Ohio removed to Kentucky, whence he afterward came to Iowa as a young man. Choosing Warren county as a place of location he became a factor in the pioneer development of this portion of the state. Much of the land was still in the possession of the government and he entered a claim in Linn township of three hundred and twenty acres. This was entirely destitute of improvements but with characteristic energy he began to break the sod and till the fields. Later, however, he purchased the farm whereon his son R. B. Wadsworth now resides.

It was after his arrival in Warren county that B. F. Wadsworth was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Elizabeth Thompson, a native of Kentucky. He lost his first wife and on the 10th of January, 1869, was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Beck, nee Elliott, who still survives her husband and is now a resident of California. Mr. Wadsworth continued his farming operations in Warren county up to the time of his death and was very successful in his undertakings. As his financial resources increased he added to his property until he had eight hundred acres and was regarded as one of the leading and prosperous farmers of his community. He never sought to figure in public life but did well whatever he undertook.

and secured a measure of success which was enviable. He died June 22, 1902, at the age of seventy-one years, the county thereby losing one of its pioneer settlers and respected citizens. His family numbered two sons and three daughters, but R. B. Wadsworth is the only surviving son. His brother, Thomas Wadsworth, was reared in this county and afterward went to Texas. He died in Fort Worth in 1892. The elder sister, Margaret, was educated in Indianola and is residing in that city. Elizabeth, who acquired a good education in Des Moines and Indianola, was for four years principal of the high school at Chariton, and is now principal of the Irving building, Indianola. Another sister, Nannie, died at the age of fifteen years.

R. B. Wadsworth spent his boyhood days on the farm and in early life began assisting in the work of the home place. He attended school through the winter months until fifteen years of age and afterward gave his undivided attention to the duties of the fields. As the years have passed he has done an extensive business in general farming and in feeding and fattening cattle and other stock, turning off annually from four hundred to five hundred head of cattle and about six hundred head of hogs. He is the most extensive feeder in the county.

Politically, Mr. Wadsworth has been a lifelong democrat but has never sought nor desired office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Indianola, is also a chapter Mason and has taken the degrees in the consistory at Des Moines, belonging also to the Mystic Shrine. He holds membership in the Methodist church at Indianola and is well known in that city, Des Moines, and in fact throughout this part of the state as a man of strict integrity and business ability and worth, who is public spirited in his support of progressive measures for the general good, and at the same time is a most enterprising and progressive business man.

JOHN S. McINTOSH.

John S. McIntosh, who carries on farming on section 23, Squaw township, was born in Taylor county, West Virginia, March 23, 1862, a son of A. B. McIntosh, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. When two years of age he was brought by his parents to Iowa and spent the days of his boyhood in Squaw township, acquiring his education in the district school. When twenty-two years of age he began farming on his own account on a tract of eighty acres which was given him by his father and to which he has since added until he now owns one hundred and twenty acres of rich and productive land on section 23, Squaw township, the fields annually returning golden harvests in return for the care and labor which he bestows upon them. He has placed all of the improvements on the property, including a comfortable and commodious residence, barns and cribs.

On the 15th of March, 1888, Mr. McIntosh was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Virginia Carson, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Payton

and Elizabeth E. (Ervin) Carson. She accompanied her parents to Iowa when thirteen years of age, the family home being established in Squaw township. The father is deceased and the mother is now the wife of Edward Jones, of New Virginia. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh have been born six children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are Elias Absalom, George Franklin, Lottie Dell, Lena Bell and Lela Grace, all at home.

In his political views Mr. McIntosh is a stalwart republican but has never sought or desired office as a reward for party fealty. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Medora, and are well known and highly respected throughout the community as people of genuine personal worth and sterling traits of character.

WILLIAM H. GARDNER.

William H. Gardner, who is one of the prosperous farmers and highly esteemed citizens of Allen township, was born in Troy, New York, on the 17th of September, 1833, a son of Truman Gardner. Learning the carpenter's and joiner's trade, the father was engaged in contracting and building for many years in various states and was also employed as an architect. Removing to Ohio, he bought a farm in that state, which his sons operated while he continued to work at his trade, and later removed to Logan county, Illinois, settling on a farm of five hundred acres, whereon he spent his remaining days. He died in 1862, at the age of sixty-four years, and his wife passed away at Palmyra, Iowa, in 1900.

During the boyhood of William H. Gardner the family resided in Albany and Buffalo, New York, for a time, but he was principally reared in Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania, and later removed to Parkman, Geauga county, Ohio. For a time he was employed as a clerk in a store in Cleveland. He had good educational advantages and pursued an academic course. He removed with his parents to Logan county, Illinois, and in the fall of 1861 came to Warren county, Iowa.

In the meantime the country had become involved in civil war and in December, 1863, Mr. Gardner joined Company A, First Iowa Cavalry as a private, and went south with his command to Missouri, being first under fire in the battle of Little Rock, Arkansas. He was later in the engagements at Fort Smith and Benton, was in the Camden expedition, and the battles at Helena, Arkansas, and Holly Springs, Mississippi. He went from Memphis, Tennessee to Texas, being stationed for a time at Austin, San Antonio, Hempstead and other towns, and did considerable scouting and skirmishing. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged at Austin and returned north, first locating in Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in clerking for a short time.

Before coming to this state, Mr. Gardner was married in Peoria county, Illinois, in January, 1856, to Miss Mary Walsh, who was born, reared and

educated in Ohio, and they have four sons and two daughters, namely: Alfred H., a resident of Carlisle; Austin, a farmer of Palmyra township; John, a farmer of Clay county; Frank, who is operating the home farm; Alice, the wife of William Pearson, who is a farmer and business man living near Mitchell, Iowa; and Sallie, wife of William Lindawood, a farmer of Marion county.

For some time after his marriage Mr. Gardner was engaged in farming in Peoria county, Illinois, and as previously stated came to Warren county, Iowa, in the fall of 1861, purchasing a farm in Squaw township. After the war he sold that place and removed to Palmyra township, where he commenced with twenty acres of land, but from time to time as his financial resources increased he kept adding ten and twenty acre tracts to his original purchase until he owned about three hundred acres. He erected thereon a good residence, barn, granary and other buildings for the shelter of grain and stock until he had one of the best improved farms of the locality. He raised considerable stock of all kinds and to some extent engaged in the dairy business, and also gave considerable attention to fruit culture, having an orchard of one thousand selected apple trees in good bearing, besides a large number of peach, plum and cherry trees, and also small fruit. He lived upon his farm until 1900, when he purchased a house in Carlisle, which he has since remodeled and improved and which is now his home. Mr. Gardner began life for himself empty-handed but through his own industry, enterprise and good management he has acquired a handsome competence which now enables him to live retired, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

Since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, he has voted for every presidential nominee of the republican party, and has served as a delegate to state and county conventions. He has served on the grand and petit juries and for nine years was president of the school board in his district. In early life he was a member of the New Light church, for which he preached for some years, but is now connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, of Carlisle, of which he is a trustee. He is an earnest Christian gentleman and does all in his power to advance the moral, educational and material welfare of the community in which he resides.

ELIAS MILLS.

Elias Mills, who has large landed holdings in this state and is also extensively engaged in the stock business, makes his home on section 33, Liberty township. He was born at or near Lafayette, Warren county, Indiana, March 26, 1839, his parents being Peter and Mary (Stanley) Mills. The latter was called to her final rest in 1847, while Peter Mills, who was a hatter by trade, survived his wife for about twenty years. The last three years of his life were spent at the home of his son Elias, in Lucas county, Iowa, where he passed away in 1868 at the age of seventy-two and a half years.

When ten years of age Elias Mills was "bound out" to a Quaker named Joel Paxton, in Jefferson county, Iowa, to which place the family had removed in 1847. He remained with Mr. Paxton until he had attained his majority and then received two suits of jean clothing, a mare worth eighty dollars and fourteen dollars in money. Subsequently, in 1860, he operated a farm on shares in Jefferson county, receiving a third share. In December, 1860, he removed to Lucas county, Iowa, locating on the farm of his brother, Isaac Mills, which lay partly in Warren county. There he remained throughout the following spring and summer, raising a crop on a neighboring farm.

In the fall of 1861, at Chariton, Iowa, Mr. Mills enlisted as a member of Company C, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Seventeenth Army Corps. He participated in many important engagements of the war, including the first battle of Shiloh and the engagement at Atlanta. He was also with Sherman on his famous march to the sea and took part in the grand review at Washington at the close of hostilities. He was three times wounded and at one time his injuries were so serious that he was compelled to spend four months in a hospital at Rome, Georgia. In 1864 he returned to Lucas county, Iowa, on a furlough and was married, but subsequently again joined his comrades on the battlefields of the south, serving in the army until July 31, 1865. Thus for four years he loyally defended the interests of the Union, having re-enlisted at the end of his three years' term.

On once more taking up the pursuits of civil life Mr. Mills settled on a farm of eighty acres which he had purchased in Lucas county, Iowa, being engaged in its operation until 1872, when he came to Liberty township, Warren county, and has here been successfully and extensively engaged as a farmer and stockman to the present time. He owns and operates his home farm of about seven hundred acres in Warren and Lucas counties, while his holdings also comprise two hundred and eighty acres in Virginia township, a tract of land in Missouri and an entire section of solid timber in Dallas county. In addition to his agricultural interests he has also largely engaged in buying, raising, feeding and shipping cattle, hogs and horses, meeting with a most gratifying and enviable measure of success in his undertakings. Since the reorganization of the Bank of Lacona he has served as president of that institution, and is widely recognized as one of Warren county's most influential, prominent and prosperous citizens.

Mr. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Edwards, who was born in Indiana in 1844, a daughter of Abel and Clarissa (Bennett) Edwards, who resided on the farm on sections 33 and 34, Liberty township, Warren county, which is now the home of our subject. The Edwards family were comparatively early residents of this county, but the father and mother of Mrs. Mills are both deceased, the former passing away in Lucas county in 1895 and the latter in Warren county about 1875. Mrs. Mills was about fifteen years of age when she accompanied her parents on their removal to this county and she acquired her education in the old district school. By her marriage she became the mother of eleven children, namely: William, of Lincoln township, a teacher and coal miner, who is married and has six children; Lucy, who

died about 1898, leaving her husband, Ira Sones, and two children to mourn her loss; Eli, who passed away at the age of ten months; Charles L., who was a farmer of Liberty township and died about 1900, leaving a wife and two children; Laura, who resides at New Virginia, this county, and is the wife of Alva Gripp, by whom she has four children; two who died in infancy; Abel E., of Liberty township, who is married and has three children; N. R., an agriculturalist of White Breast township, who is likewise married and has three children; Herman, who follows farming near New Virginia and is married and has one child; and Jesse L., of Liberty Center, who is cashier of the Farmers Savings Bank. Mrs. Elizabeth Mills passed away November 8, 1889, when forty-four years of age, her demise being deeply regretted by many who had come to know and esteem her. After losing his first wife Mr. Mills was again married, his second union being with Mary J. Breece, of Lucas county. They had seven children, of whom three died in infancy, while those who still survive are Lowell, Zella, Orle and Raymond, aged respectively twelve, ten, eight and six years. Mr. Mills has given each of his older children eighteen hundred dollars, thus enabling them to make a good start in life.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Mills has given stalwart allegiance to the men and measures of the republican party, casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has served as township trustee and in other positions of public trust and responsibility, ever discharging his duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to his constituents. He is a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Liberty Center, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church of Liberty township. Brooking no obstacles that honest effort can overcome, he has steadily worked his way upward until, having long since left the ranks of the many, he today stands among the successful few.

REV. EDMUND M. HOLMES.

Rev. Edmund M. Holmes, well known as an educator and minister, is now filling the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church at Indianola. His entire life has been devoted to efforts for the moral and intellectual upbuilding of the race and his influence has been of no restricted order. He was born in Hardin county, Ohio, December 15, 1859. His father, Jacob M. Holmes, was a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and represented a family of English origin. Becoming a believer in the Christian religion and a follower of the Methodist church, he was for five years one of its local preachers and then entered the ministry in southern Ohio in 1841. In 1846 he was admitted to the Ohio conference and in 1851 was transferred to the Central Ohio conference, filling pastoral appointments at Kenton, Lima and Sidney. He was then appointed presiding elder of the Kenton district in 1859 and afterward served in pastoral relations with the churches at Adrian, Marion Station and Patterson. In the fall of 1869 he came to Iowa and was stationed at Altoona, being transferred

to the Des Moines conference. The Indianola district was afterward transferred to the Chariton district and he was presiding elder thereof until his demise. In the meantime, however, on leaving Altoona he went to Red Oak and later to Clarinda as pastor of the Methodist church, and in the fall of 1875 he was appointed presiding elder of the Indianola district and was thus laboring in the field of church activity until he was called to the reward prepared for the righteous. He was a most earnest speaker and a man of consecrated life and his labors bore rich harvests in the work of the Methodist ministry in this part of the state. His political endorsement was given to the republican party.

In early manhood Rev. Jacob M. Holmes wedded Miss Margaret Bradford, who was born in Adams county, Ohio, September 20, 1823, and died in 1883 when about sixty years of age. She was of Irish descent, her grandparents, who were of the Presbyterian faith, having come from the north of Ireland to the new world. She was reared in the Presbyterian church but before her marriage was converted to a belief in the Methodist doctrines under the preaching of her future husband. Their marriage was blessed with six children, of whom the Rev. Edmund M. Holmes is the fifth in order of birth.

According to the customs of an itinerant ministry, the abode of the Holmes family was frequently changed during the boyhood and youth of Rev. E. M. Holmes of this review and he accordingly pursued his education in the schools of Kenton, Ohio, and other places. In 1875 he entered the senior preparatory class at Simpson College and in 1880 was graduated from that institution, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately following his graduation, having been licensed to preach, he entered upon the active work of proclaiming the gospel in connection with the south Indianola circuit as a junior preacher. In the following fall he joined the Des Moines conference and was assigned to the charge at Casey. In order to be still better qualified for the important and responsible duties which he had taken upon himself, in the fall of 1881 he entered the Garrett Biblical Institute, the theological department of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and was graduated therefrom in 1883. He then returned to the Des Moines conference and was assigned to the pastorate of the Methodist church at Carroll. Two years later he was elected to the chair of Greek in Simpson College and thus served as a member of the faculty for four years, after which he was elected, in 1889, to the presidency of that institution. For three years he presided over its interests as its chief executive officer and in 1892 he resigned the position to again take up the active work of a minister of the gospel and was assigned to the Prospect Park church at Des Moines. There he remained for two years, after which he was appointed presiding elder of the Boone district. He served for a term of six years and was then appointed as pastor of the church at Denison, Iowa. In 1902 he was assigned to Red Oak, where his father had labored many years before, and in 1904 he was made presiding elder of the Des Moines district, so continuing until 1907, when he became pastor of the Methodist church of Indianola. Here he is now laboring untiringly for the Christianizing of the inhabitants of this attractive city, is fearless in his

enunciation of the truth, is eloquent in his utterances and most earnest in his efforts to uplift his fellowmen.

In September, 1884, the Rev. Edmund M. Holmes was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Carrie M. Page, of Boone, Iowa, and unto them have been born four sons and a daughter: Merrill J., who was graduated from Simpson College with the class of 1908; Stephen Roy, who is a freshman in that institution; Alice, a member of the senior academic class of Simpson College; Elmer M., who is attending the high school; and Kenneth B., who completes the family.

The Rev. Holmes is a supporter of the republican party but aside from a citizen's interest in the welfare of his country, takes no active part in politics. Strong in his opinions, yet charitable in his views of others, he commands the respect of all people, while those of his own denomination recognize his worth and fidelity and have high appreciation for his services in the church.

CHARLES FOULKE.

Charles Foulke, familiarly known as Uncle Charlie by his many friends throughout Warren county, is now living a retired life in Carlisle, but for many years he was one of the active and prominent business men of this locality. He claims Pennsylvania as his native state, his birth occurring in Franklin county on the 25th of December, 1825. His father, George W. Foulke, was a native of Maryland and was a miller by trade, owning and operating a mill in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, for many years. There he reared his family and continued to make his home until called from this life at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

In the county of his nativity Charles Foulke passed his boyhood and youth, receiving good common-school advantages. At the age of seven years he commenced to aid his father in the mill and before attaining man's estate had thoroughly mastered the miller's trade. He remained under the parental roof until his marriage, which important event in his life was celebrated in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1850, the lady of his choice being Miss Margaret Cockburn, who was born in England but was reared in the Keystone state.

For two years after his marriage Mr. Foulke had charge of a flouring mill in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and in 1853 came to Polk county, Iowa, to take charge of a feed and saw mill at Lafayette, which he operated for three years. He then removed to Carlisle and conducted a flouring mill at this place for three or four years, but in 1858 turned his attention to general merchandising, carrying on a store here until the outbreak of the Civil war. Feeling that his country needed his services, he enlisted in 1862 in Company D, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Knox. With the Army of the Tennessee, he participated in the siege of Vicksburg and the battle of Arkansas Post, but being taken ill he was sent to the hospital at

Benton Barracks, where he remained about four months. He was then discharged on account of disability and returned home. On his recovery he resumed merchandising and continued in active business at Carlisle until 1895, since which time he has lived retired having acquired a comfortable competence which now enables him to put aside all business cares. He erected a large store building for his own use and also another business house and built the comfortable residence that he now occupies. He is a man of good business and executive ability and he well merits the success that has attended his efforts.

Mr. Foulke has been called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died April 19, 1898, and was laid to rest in the Carlisle cemetery. They had three children but Richard C., the eldest, died at the age of three years, while Elsworth died at the age of nine months, and James passed away in May, 1898, at the age of forty years and was buried by the side of his mother. He was a carpenter by trade.

The republican party finds in Mr. Foulke a stanch supporter of its principles and he has taken quite an active and influential part in local politics. He has served as recorder of his town but has never cared for official honors. For fifty-three years he has now been a resident of this state and has seen Des Moines grow from a village of six hundred people to one of the leading cities of the state, and he has ever borne his part in the upbuilding and development of this region as a public spirited and enterprising citizen. His life has been a busy and useful one and due respect is accorded him.

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Story, L. K.	748	Willsey, F. E.	656
Strock, W. C.	628	Wilson, H. M.	666
Stumbo, W. C.	924	Wilson, M. H.	466
Switzer, H. J.	452	Wilson, W. C.	757
		Wilson, W. M.	632
Taylor, G. W.	891	Wolecott, C. B.	835
Taylor, M. A.	440	Worthley, Herbert	801
Tilton, J. L.	813	Wright, J. T.	719
Trueblood, Oliver	763		
Trueblood, S. J.	892	Yoggy, C. W.	966
Utterson, John	876	Young, B. F.	604
Van Patten, G. M.	921	Zarley, Charles W.	956



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